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THE
CARPENTER
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JANUARY 196



JANUARY

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KEEP HEALTHY IN COLD WEATHER

Most carpentry is performed either outdoors, in poorly-heated or completely unheated buildings under construction. It pays dividends, in good health and wages which come from staying healthy and on the job, to wear plenty of warm and dry clothes. Avoid chills, wet feet, hands and head which may contribute to colds. Dress right to stay right!



**INDOORS-OUTDOORS
AVOID ILLNESS**

Dress Warmly

THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXV

NO. 1

JANUARY, 1965

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor



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THE COVER

"Eternity looks grander and kinder if time grows meaner and more hostile," Thomas Carlyle, an English philosopher, once said.

Although the problems of the world and our own personal problems seem to be never-ending, as we start the new year, the best preparation for the future is to perform our present duties to the best of our abilities.

Old Man Time 1964 seems to have brought America more than its usual share of problems, both domestically and on the foreign scene.

The civil rights issue has disclosed a prejudice and narrowmindedness that is a disgrace to the democratic way of life.

The Communists have rededicated themselves to the overthrow of democratic freedom in the Western World, and in 1964 Red China produced its first nuclear bomb.

Viet Nam still looms as another Korea and possibly worse.

Maybe this coming year will bring the world one step closer to the highest of goals—peace. We must have peace because, in the future, the alternative to peace is not war, but total annihilation.

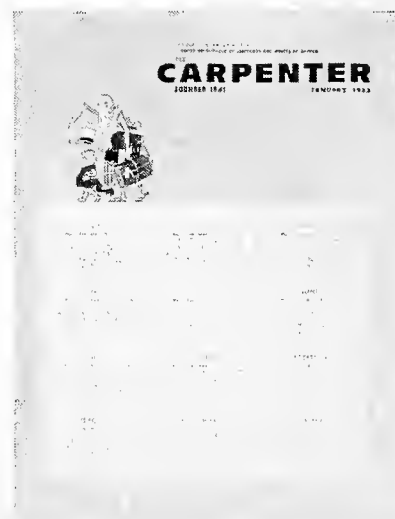
May 1965 be one of successful achievements, not only in our personal lives, but in the quest for international peace and understanding.

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Washington Council Members Busy as January 20th Deadline Nears



(Above) Fitting on-site cut risers. (Below) Robert Merrithew, L.U. 528, fastens cross-bracing.



ONCE every four years, the Nation's capital city shrugs off its quiet, conservative dress and explodes in a glittering show of pomp and hoopla. From multiple official balls through a two-and-a-half-hour parade to thousands of private celebrations, the city goes through a week of festivities reserved for the inauguration of Presidents.

This year, there will be a number of changes in procedure and style. Some are traditional accommodations. Others are real departures from precedent.

The focal point of the entire inauguration is the ceremony at the East Front of the Capitol, where official swearing-in ceremonies take place. Always before, the transfer—or renewal—of Presidential power has waited for 45 minutes or so past

Traditionally, the President-elect and the official party have worn top hat and tails.

Also, the Committee is "trying to get a little more serious note" into the character of the parade of states and military units which follows the swearing-in. In earlier years just about every imaginable form of parade trapping has moved down Pennsylvania Avenue from the Capitol to the White House. This time the parade Committee hopes to persuade the states to be more selective.

Television viewers, and those fortunate enough to witness Kennedy and Eisenhower's inaugurations, will remember the saddled buffalo which stole the show, prancing in front of the Presidential reviewing box. He was a real crowd-pleaser, as are the perennial bathing beauties who



Washington Prepares For



Massive framework of press box across from White House. Main supports are 32-foot fir posts.

the 12:00 noon starting time, until addresses were made by dignitaries, and a prayer offered.

But the 1964 Inaugural Committee, under the leadership of Dale Miller, a long-time friend of the President and a native Texan, has decided to begin the swearing-in precisely at noon. The Constitution calls for the new President's term to begin at that moment, and the Committee was concerned about the status of the nation's leadership during the minutes of opening amenities. To resolve the issue, they put President Johnson at the head of the program.

In another break with tradition, the President will be wearing a gray business suit and a soft black hat.

shiver steel-cold in Washington's January chill.

In an effort to keep down the length of the parade, and get it past the end of the route before nightfall, the Committee is also rationing each state's share of the parade. One band, one marching unit, and one float will be allowed.

In the past, the Eastern states have been the most frequent participants, while the far Western members of the union have found it more difficult to pay the freight to the East Coast.

There is no doubt which state will be leading the show. As specified by tradition, Texas will field the first unit. Then follows Minnesota, honoring the Vice President's state.

After these two honorary positions come the other states in the order of their admission into the union.

To accommodate the dignitaries, people who want to view the parade from the comfort of purchased seats, and the press, \$431,000 worth of wooden stands, bleachers and press boxes are being built on a tight time schedule and the nagging possibility of a heavy snowstorm or two between now and the appointed day.

In 1961, the city was totally paralyzed during the night before the inauguration by a heavy snow fall. Emergency crews of military personnel, city employees and others turned out with shovel and broom to keep the stands cleared. And just about every piece of city snow removal equipment put on its own preliminary parade along the route, to keep the inaugural on schedule. Men were still sweeping when the ceremonies began at the Capitol.

were completed far in advance of the inauguration ceremonies. By the first of December, they were 80 per cent, or better, finished.

The rest of the specially-built inaugural stands—mostly located in the White House block of Pennsylvania Avenue—had to be constructed under a much tighter time schedule. Work was not begun until November 16—a little over two months before the event and less than two months to go before the completion date of January 13.

On the White House side of the avenue, the President's reviewing stand had to be built. The most ornate yet built for an inauguration, it will provide the President, his personal friends, and various dignitaries with a high vantage point, and protect them from the weather.

A forest of 36 delicately-finned columns, 27½ feet tall, support a four-foot thick flat canopy. Plastic-

In charge of Capitol Stand Construction, Millard Musgrove carries board past East front.



The Inauguration

To provide seats for the most-respected participants and observers at the swearing-in, large stands are erected over the back steps of the Capitol. Joining the President and Vice President will be foreign ministers and ambassadors, state governors, the President's cabinet, the Supreme Court, members of Congress and the nation's top military leaders.

Facing them across the plaza will be a battery of newsmen and news cameras, ensconced in a specially-built press booth. In addition, there are stands for 16,000 spectators in Capitol Plaza.

These facilities, which required about 400,000 board feet of yellow Southern pine, and cost \$184,000,

covered skylights at the top of each column admit diffused light, which will bathe the columns and help illuminate the President and his guests. The whole pavilion will have a graceful, airy look, much different from those in earlier years.

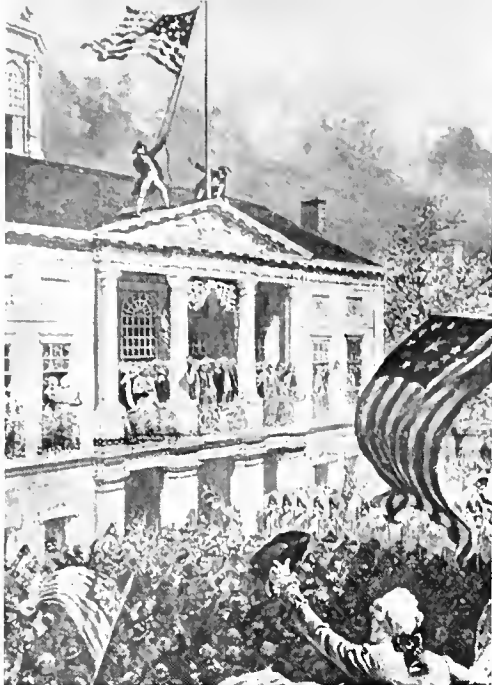
Flanking the reviewing stand, and across the street, will be bleacher seats for 15,000 people, and over their heads, in the center section, will be another massive press box for radio, TV and photo reporters. Extra strong posts were needed to support the press box. To carry the extra weight, 32-foot fir 8 x 8's were used.

Throughout the entire job, safety was a primary concern. The construction technique for the relatively



(Above) Placing risers on White House stands. (Below) Brothers Rob and C. W. Skinner trim a joist.





George Washington's inauguration, Federal Hall, N. Y., April 30, 1789.



Laborer E. Carpenter clears a working area.

On sidewalk in front of White House, T. C. Leaf and P. J. Dick place a foundation block.



simple bleachers harks back to the day of wooden bridges and trestles. Underneath the seat tiers is a dense network of crossed and bolted trusses, supporting over 8,000 risers on each side of the press box.

"You don't see this kind of construction very often today," remarked Project Superintendent Larry Harris. "The lumber is the strongest we can get—number-one yellow pine, graded at the mills." Specifications are the tightest of any inaugural job. Larry, who works for the Aberthaw Construction Company, which won the contract award, is on his fourth inaugural stand job.

About half a million board feet of lumber and 20 tons of bolts will

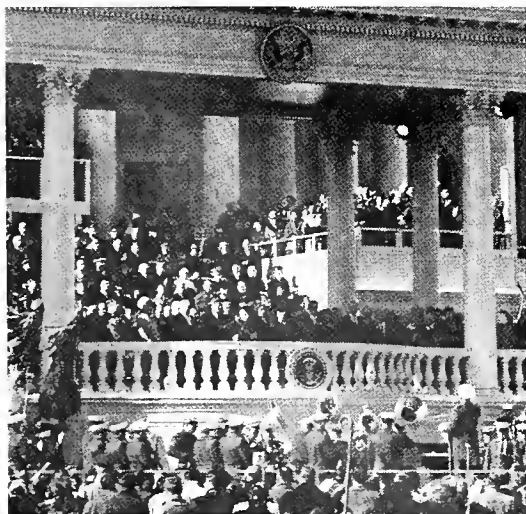
be used for the White House area stands. Another 100,000 board feet or so was to go into special press platforms located at other strategic points along the parade route.

Carpenters from all over the Washington area, including Maryland and Virginia suburbs, were at work on the stands. A peak force of close to a hundred men were kept busy in the White House area alone. They are all members of local unions of the D. C. Carpenter's Council.

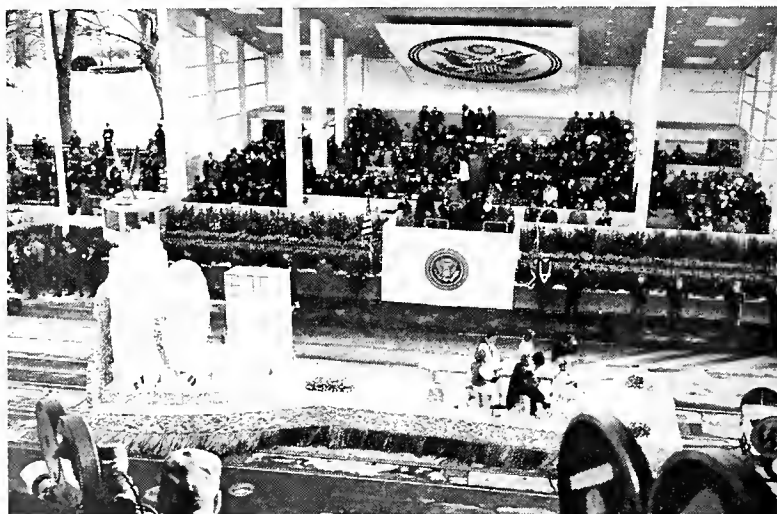
Although the Capitol Plaza and White House area stands are the most impressive, another 24,000 seats will be provided all along the parade route by standard bleachers.

All of this must be ready by January 13, to be used for a few hours on January 20 and then torn down. The D. C. Government has allowed one month for the removal of the White House stands, and this job has been subcontracted by Aberthaw. The wrecker will most likely sell salvaged lumber on the spot.

By the time the salvage crews go to work on the stands, some post-inaugural celebrations will still be in progress. The disassembly is scheduled to start the day after the inauguration, and all over Washington late private parties for digni-



The 1961 pavilion used for Kennedy's swearing-in at Capitol Plaza.



Kennedy's White House parade review pavilion, seen from the press box across Pennsylvania Avenue.

During the Capitol Plaza stand construction, carpenters take a lunch break.

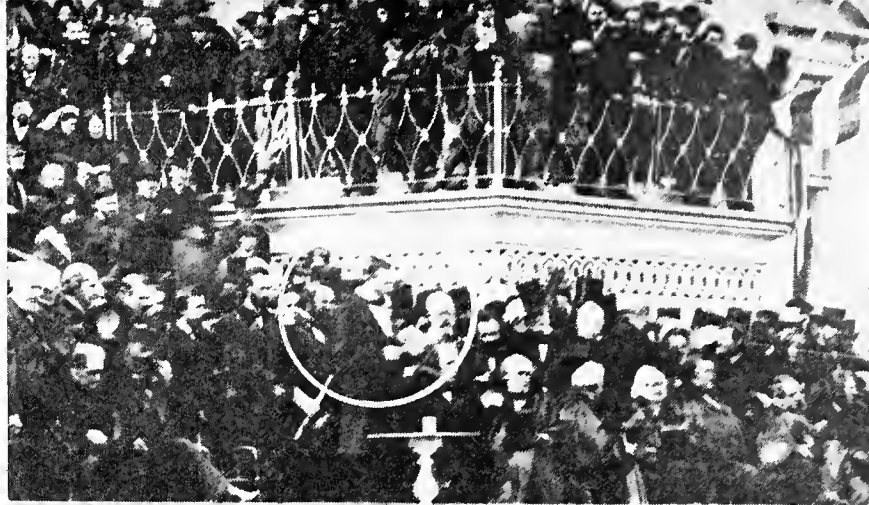


taries, Democratic party leaders, Washington's socialites and just plain citizens will cap the glitter of the Inaugural balls and the preceding social events.

Like the 1961 celebration, this year's inauguration will require a number of large public facilities scattered across the city. The Kennedy program began January 18, with a reception for distinguished ladies at the National Gallery of Art. That same evening, a reception and buffet honored Vice President and Mrs. Lyndon Johnson at the Statler-Hilton Hotel.

The following afternoon, Governors were received at the Sheraton-Park Hotel and in the evening, a Democratic Party gala attracted thousands to the National Guard Armory, Washington's largest roofed-over floor area.

The inaugural balls themselves were held in three locations—the Armory, the Mayflower Hotel and the Sheraton Park Hotel.



Abraham Lincoln's inaugural address, on the Capitol steps, March 4, 1861. Facilities were constructed of rough, unfinished lumber.

Although the Inaugural Committee had not made firm plans for location of the 1965 events by the first week in December, one of Washington's newest and most luxurious hotels, the Washington Hilton, was pushing last-minute construction work in hopes of catering to at least some of the inaugural festivities.

Understandably, Washington is jammed with out-of-town guests during the inaugural week. Some estimates call for 8,000 or more this time. Many of them are the Democratic Party faithful, anxious to celebrate the event they labored long to bring about. Others are well-wishing citizens, who may have travelled long distances to be among the 50-60,000 people who will pay from \$3.50 to \$15.00 to sit in the bleachers, or \$25 for a box.

The Washington glitter is expensive. Above the \$184,000 cost of the Capitol Plaza stands—which is appropriated by Congress from tax money—the bill for facilities and events will come to about \$1.5 million. All of this, and more, is normally raised by the Inaugural Committee by the sale of seat tickets, special commemorative license plates and medals, tickets to the balls, and souvenir programs.

They do so well in their fund raising, normally, that there is money left over, and it is put to good use. After the 1961 inauguration, out of a profit of about \$250,000, \$220,000 was contributed to charitable causes. The remainder was salted away in the kitty which helped to kick off the 1965 show. It looks like this one may be the best yet.



Fireworks over the White House marked Truman's 1949 inauguration.



The swearing-in of President Kennedy, January 20, 1961. Administering the oath (left) is Chief Justice Earl Warren. Johnson, Nixon watch at right.

'When qualified specialty contractors are pressured into submitting unrealistical

Top Architect Warns of Sub-Contract Perils



FOR A LONG TIME building trades unions have contended that the practice of sub-contracting work is undermining the whole concept of construction by contract.

When work is contracted out, the general often shops around for bids by pitting one sub against another. This in effect makes the general little more than a broker, because the subs are required to bid against each other on all phases of the work.

Often the price is driven down to unrealistic figures by bid shopping. This forces the sub to cut corners by shaving the quality of his work and making impossible demands on his men. The result is that the client gets short-changed in the end, since no one person is totally responsible. The practice has been giving construction by contract a black eye.

Recently, another powerful voice of protest against contracting out was added to that of organized labor. In a speech to the 44th annual convention of the Carolinas Branch of the Associated General Contractors, Arthur Gould Odell, Jr., president of The American Institute of Architects, laid some cold, hard facts before the delegates. In part, Mr. Odell said:

"My being here represents another opportunity to carry on the dialogue between architects and contractors, and I will begin by reading to you an important new policy statement that has been adopted by the national Board of Directors of the Institute. It was unanimously passed by the Board at its Fall meeting last September, and I quote:

"The interests of the client and the welfare of the public are of prime concern in all building projects, and every project involves a design function and a construction function each with its special responsibilities. The architect assumes the responsibility for coordinating all design functions, preparing the contract documents, and providing general administration of the construction contract. It is essential to have the construction function undertaken in

w bids, their workmanship is bound to suffer.'

a careful, expeditious and safe manner under the direction of a capable building construction contractor best qualified to assume this responsibility. Therefore, The American Institute of Architects recommends that whenever feasible a contract system be employed which results in a single responsibility for the construction function of the project and which utilizes the building construction contractor best qualified to assume such responsibility.'

"This new policy statement is, I believe, self explanatory, as far as it goes. It clearly and simply puts The American Institute of Architects on record as favoring, whenever feasible, the single contract system for building construction. It is simply a recognition of the fact that, as the building process has become more and more complex the need for coordinated project management has become more and more necessary.

"But I hasten to point out to you that this policy statement, which was arrived at after much study and thought, is not meant to imply that the single contract system is perfect, nor that The American Institute of Architects is in favor of certain practices which have plagued and continue to plague the single contract system.

"The Institute and the architectural profession are as concerned as ever about the continuation of such practices as bid shopping and bid peddling. Aside from the ethics of such practices, we are concerned about the adverse effect they have on the quality of construction. When qualified specialty contractors are pressured into submitting unrealistically low bids, their workmanship is bound to suffer.

"We architects also are as concerned as ever about the need for the general contractor to bear the full responsibility for the performance of all those involved in the construction function. When a question arises about the project, the architect can and should expect the general contractor to act as the sole spokesman for the construction. Nothing can be

more damaging to the single contract system than a general contractor who shunts this responsibility off on his subcontractors or materials suppliers. Under the single contract system, the architect expects the general contractor, and only the general contractor, to answer for the project. Otherwise, the very purpose of the single contract system is lost.

"I am aware, gentlemen, that the contractor-architect relationship is a two-way street. We architects have our responsibilities also. We must make every effort to see to it that our plans and specifications are as complete and clear as possible. We must deal fairly with the general contractor in all questions that arise during the construction process. While acting as the guardian of the owner's welfare, we must always keep in mind that his welfare is best served through fair and impartial dealings with all members of the building team.

"There are abuses and shortcomings in the single contract system, but that doesn't alter the fact that modern construction, with its emphasis on speed and cost control, requires that there be one coordinator in charge of the construction function. That is why the Board of the Institute adopted its new policy statement. It would be to your advantage to see to it that the single contract system is made to work as efficiently and as ethically as possible, and we expect you to do it."

In closing, Mr. Odell pointed out that today's conditions were challenging the general contractors to make the single contract system of construction as efficient and as ethical as possible. This is simply a recognition of the fact "that as the building process has become more and more complex, the need for coordinated project management has become more and more necessary," he said.

All this has put the American Institute of Architects by the side of building trades unions in their efforts to abolish the evils of contracting out.



ARTHUR GOULD ODELL, JR., of Charlotte, N. C., whom we quote at left, assumed the presidency of The American Institute of Architects during its 96th annual convention in St. Louis, Missouri, last June. He advanced to the top post automatically, having served as first vice president and president-designate of the 16,000 member national professional society for the past year.

Born in Concord, N. C., the 51-year-old Odell is a 1935 graduate of Cornell University and later studied at the Ecole des Beaux Arts in Paris. He organized his Charlotte firm, A. G. Odell, Jr. & Associates, in 1940.

Odell, who has been credited by the Charlotte press with changing that city's skyline "almost single-handedly," was elevated to AIA Fellowship in 1957 "for his notable contribution to the advancement of the profession by his achievement in design." His buildings which dot the Tar Heel state, have won numerous honors, and of the 10 chosen in 1962 by a cross-section of North Carolina architects as their favorites, four were Odell-designed structures. Charlotte Public Library; Concordia Evangelical Lutheran Church, Conover; Charlotte Auditorium and Coliseum; and Wachovia Bank and Trust Company, Charlotte.

The architect's buildings are by no means confined to North Carolina. Other projects from his firm's drawing boards include the Baltimore Civic Center, a public library and senior high school at Hagerstown, Md., and an auditorium for Limestone College at Gaffney, S. C.

When questioned about his design philosophy, Odell admits that all contemporary architecture is not good architecture.

"You don't get contemporary architecture," the new AIA president warns, "by building picture windows looking out on a busy street or an automobile graveyard." And he has some strong convictions about the latter too.

"You can't mix automobiles and people. In new cities, this is a prime consideration. There should be five or six blocks around the center where no cars are allowed."



Washington **ROUNDUP**

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION BOOM . . . Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Anthony Celebrezze announced recently that the Federal vocational education budget would go from \$34 million to \$277 million in the next two years. Money spent on National Defense Education Act programs would double. Though the country must put more idle men to work...particularly in depressed areas...this vocational training boost means more school-trained carpenters looking for jobs. Public purse strings must be loosened to find jobs for them.

SCENIC ROADS STUDY . . . The Secretary of Commerce has initiated a study to determine the feasibility of a national program of scenic roads and parkways. The study will be under the direction of the new Recreation Advisory Council set up to carry out the public-recreation-facilities programs just passed by Congress and signed into law by President Johnson. Eventually, the study should result in more road construction and could put many men back to work in relatively depressed areas of the nation.

THE SKY'S THE LIMIT . . . More than 5,000 industrial firms in the United States are directly involved in the nation's efforts to put men on the moon, the Commerce Department reports.

RIGHT-WINGERS STRONGER THAN EVER . . . Although the November election dealt the right-wing extremist organizations a powerful blow, they may have become more dangerous as a result. An analysis of right-wing reaction to the election results, made by Group Research, which follows right-wing activities closely and critically, warns that the extremists aren't going out of business. "In fact," Group Research reported, "the far-right showed a new high water mark in political activity and is now free to go back to its same old game of reaction, attack, suspicion, organization and division."

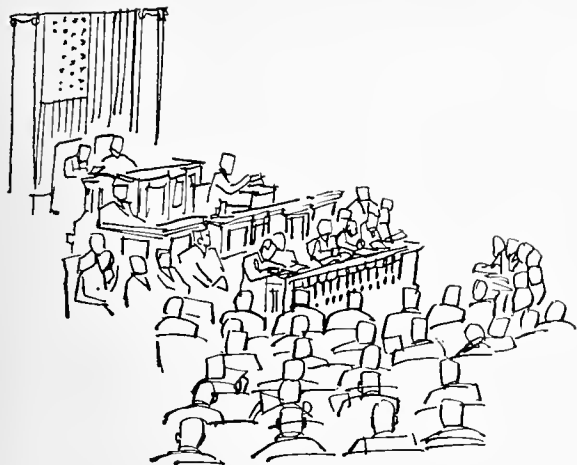
NEW METHODS FOR COLLECTIVE BARGAINING STUDIED . . . A report is being prepared by the National Labor-Management Panel, established by President Kennedy early in 1963, which is designed to safeguard industrial peace. The report expresses strong support for bargaining techniques that permit employers and unions to anticipate and thoroughly discuss their problems without the pressure of last-minute deadlines.

NEW YORK BOOMS . . . Since World War II, New York City has put up as much new office space as Chicago, Los Angeles, and San Francisco combined, National Geographic says. In 1963 alone, 9,080 buildings costing \$900 million were completed.

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE claims are going up seasonally but not as much as last year at this time. New unemployment claims rose 72,500 to a total of 346,100 for the week ending December 5, but this was less than for the same period in 1963. Largest increases were reported by California, Missouri, New Jersey, Illinois and New York.

SENIOR CITIZENS are going to make sure that the new 89th Congress is well aware of the need for Medicare. More than 1,000 representatives from many states affiliated with the National Council of Senior Citizens will visit Washington at the opening of Congress to make their views unmistakably known.

Washington, D. C.
November 24, 1964



MANDATE for ACTION

Statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on Labor's 1965 Legislative Goals

THE WILL OF THE PEOPLE has never been more clearly evident.

On November 3, American voters overwhelmingly voiced their confidence in the social and economic structure that has been built, step by step, over the last 32 years.

They forthrightly rejected a radical assault on that structure.

They decisively proclaimed their desire to move on from a good present to a great future.

They gave their mandate to the program of progress President Johnson has called the "Great Society."

Now it is incumbent upon all who joined in that mandate to translate it into practical reality.

Basically, this means adapting the ideals and aspirations of the Founding Fathers of the Republic to the America in which we live—America in the second half of the 20th Century.

The ideals and aspirations have not changed. Liberty, equality, opportunity are still the American dream. But the nation itself has changed to a degree that the wisest men of 200 years ago did not and could not have conceived.

The United States has burgeoned from a sparse scattering of farms and villages along the Atlantic coast into a vast urban and industrial complex, spanning the continent, extending half way across the Pacific and reaching north beyond the Arctic Circle.

The 2½ million Americans of

1776 have become over 190 million today. Today's Americans—most of them—live in the city, not the country. They work in business and industry, not on farms. With the same unquenchable spirit, the same energy and the same ingenuity that characterized their forefathers, they have made the United States the richest and most productive land the world has ever known.

But for too many Americans this wealth and this production is a remote ideal. They do not share in it; they live in misery and want.

More than one in five of America's families suffer the indignities of unemployment, poverty and slums. America's major problem, unemployment, remains unsolved, despite the record 46 months of continuing rise of economic activities.

These ugly aspects of our social order will not simply disappear by the wave of a magic wand. Indeed, there is a danger that they can fester and poison our entire society.

The rising demands of our youth, of Negroes and of disadvantaged Americans of all races and creeds for jobs and economic opportunity cry out for positive responses. This is our challenge.

Today we have the opportunity to meet that challenge, to take, in 1965, a giant step forward on the road to a society that will enable all our citizens to realize their full potential. And this giant step forward can be taken through enact-

ment of the measures the AFL-CIO has long urged.

These are not novel measures. They are not visionary measures. They are practical, down-to-earth measures.

They are far less revolutionary than the idea upon which this nation was built—the idea that "all men are created equal." Yet they are essential if the goals of 1776 are to be realized today.

The only requirements are the courage, determination and imagination to support what needs to be done; to make a massive investment in America, one that this nation's immense productive potential can take in stride, one that truly brings within reach an end to poverty and deprivation in our time.

Let us first summarize our goals.

- **We believe** in the total elimination of poverty in America.

- **We believe** that this requires, first, jobs at good wages for all who are able and willing to work; and, second, a social insurance program that protects young and old alike from the economic hazards which are no fault of their own.

- **We believe** in full and equal opportunity, full and equal rights, for every American in every phase of life, regardless of race, creed, color or national origin.

- **We believe** this equality can be brought about only if there is full employment.

- **We believe** that free collective bargaining is an indispensable ele-

ment in the search for economic justice and personal liberty for workers.

- We believe in the wise use of America's riches to create a richer life for all Americans.

- We believe that government, the instrument of the people, should use its powers to attack and to solve the people's problems.

- We believe that progress toward these goals can be made in the 1965 session of the Congress by the measures set forth below.

Legislative Goals Listed By Council

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told a news conference at the conclusion of the one-day council meeting in Washington (when the preceding statement was issued), that the first priority in the program will be to restore free collective bargaining by seeking repeal of Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows states to enact so-called "right-to-work" laws.

In addition to the No. 1 priority to repeal Sec. 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, the council called for action to:

- Eliminate inequities and resolve contradictions in the nation's basic labor-management law.

- Provide a national hospital insurance system based on social security principles for those over 65, increase social security benefits, establish a federal system of reinsurance for all private pension plans, enact federal standards to improve the unemployment compensation system.

- Cover all workers under the minimum wage law and increase the wage to \$2 an hour; cut the standard workweek to 35 hours and provide for double time pay for overtime.

- Aid elementary and secondary schools to help them meet all needs, including construction; provide substantial federal aid to schools serving children from low-income areas; give comprehensive assistance to college students; aid the growth of community junior colleges with additional funds.

- Promote urban renewal and aid low-cost public housing as well as housing for those of moderate income; appropriate adequate funds for mass transit; establish a Department of Housing and Community Affairs in the Cabinet.

- Continue and expand federal grants for community facilities, including air and water pollution, highways, hospitals, health facilities and airports.

- Advance the concept of regional planning set out in the Appalachia program in handling the problem of depressed areas, and provide a new federal initiative in the conservation and development of natural resources.

- Provide for grants and loans for community mental health centers, direct service group practice plans, modernization of existing hospitals and aid for students in the health professions.

- Appropriate more funds for the anti-poverty program, specifically the Equal Opportunities Act and the Manpower Development & Training Act.

- Eliminate excise taxes on goods and services generally used by all Americans, close tax loop holes, revise the tax system to ease the burden on low-income groups and to prevent "the indiscriminate rebate of federal taxes to the states with no restrictions on the use of such funds."

- Enact legislation to protect the consumer on installment buying, packaging, drugs, and create a federal consumer information service; guard against all forms of "fair trade" laws.

- Prevent importation of Mexican farm laborers and improve the conditions of migratory farm labor by including them under national labor and social insurance laws.

- Continue support for trade ex-



pansion if a mechanism to protect workers and businesses adversely affected can be made to work; incorporate fair labor standards in world trade; continue support for foreign aid programs; use American flag ships in transporting aid projects.

Meany told reporters at the news conference that Labor Sec. W. Willard Wirtz had spent an hour with the council discussing legislation in the upcoming Congress. He characterized the discussion as "very good."

In answer to queries, Meany said that in addition to correcting an inequity in national labor law, repeal of 14b and therefore state "right-to-work" laws would affect the economy of the states where they exist, states marked by low wages, a high degree of poverty and other problems.

And on the reported proposal to give federal funds to the states without qualification, Meany said the AFL-CIO is flatly opposed to the plan and

had made its views known to Pres. Johnson. The federation, he said, is not against federal help for the states but is opposed to "giving them funds without strings."

The federation president told reporters that before his death Pres. Kennedy indicated the proposal for a shorter workweek required more study and appeared to be changing his position of opposition. Pres. Johnson and Sec. Wirtz have the same approach currently, Meany said. He added that he believes that a shorter workweek is "inevitable" in the face of changing

AFL-CIO, President Discuss Key Issues

Organized labor presented its views to Pres. Johnson "on everything under the sun," AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany told reporters following a two-hour meeting at the White House.

Meany said he and other federation officials had met with the President and his key aides to discuss all the problems facing the nation and all legislation proposed to overcome them.

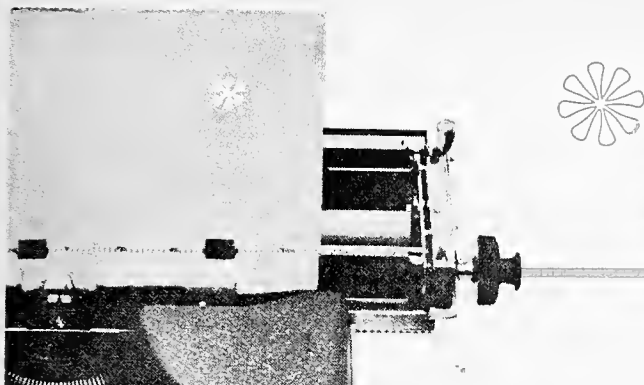
"We discussed in particular the long-term problem of unemployment," he said, noting that while increases in the gross national product over the past year had helped cut joblessness somewhat, it still remains at about 5 percent.

The labor officials, Meany said, also voiced their concern over the possibility of a slackening in the nation's economic growth during the next year and stressed the need to find employment and educational opportunities for the 3.8 million young people who will reach the age of 18 over the year—an increase of a million over 1964.

The AFL-CIO position urging repeal of Section 14b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which permits states to outlaw union shop agreements, was another subject of discussion, the federation president said.

In response to questions, he said the President had indicated his support for the Democratic Party platform, which calls for repeal of Section 14b, but Meany stressed that the AFL-CIO officials had not come to the meeting "to seek commitments" or "to reach agreement," but to discuss problems which concern labor and the nation.

The White House later reported that among other subjects taken up were manpower, the labor force, hospital insurance for the aged, excise taxes, the anti-poverty program, aid to the Appalachian region, area redevelopment, and the impact of automation.



EDITORIALS

* HOUSE HUNTING FOR A V. P.

Why must every Vice-President-Elect of the United States have to go house hunting when he is elected to the second highest office in the land?

Why is there no official residence for the U. S. Vice President, just as there is a White House for the President? . . . and a mansion for each state governor? . . . and, for that matter, a home for every admiral?

These questions popped up in Washington, last month, as Vice-President-Elect Hubert Humphrey began looking for a house larger and most suitable than the modest home in which he lived while serving as a U. S. Senator from Minnesota. Mr. Humphrey is not a wealthy man, as his financial statement during the recent political campaign showed. How much can he afford?

It's high time all this uncertainty about a vice president's residence is eliminated.

A bill is scheduled for introduction in the current session of Congress which calls for the establishment of a suitable permanent official residence for the Vice President of the United States. We wholeheartedly urge its adoption.

* THE KENNEDY SPECULATORS

More than 160 million Kennedy half dollars were produced by U. S. mints last year in memory of the President who captured the imagination of the world before his tragic death. How many have you received in change?

Probably not very many. Some of us have yet to hold our first Kennedy coin. Although a few have taken their place in cherished private collections, the great majority seem to have disappeared into a monstrous, groaning maw of commercialism, to become pawns of financial gain.

On the first anniversary of Kennedy's assassination, a Times Square curio shop in New York brazenly advertised in its window: "Sale! Collector's Item. Kennedy Half Dollar. 88c"

Locked away in vaults, where they are expected to return many cents on the dollar, in time, are the speculator's Kennedy heads. Encased in plastic, bound up in silver bezels, pinioned on key chains and bracelets are the promoter's and the cheap merchandiser's

Kennedy heads. They have found their way into so many geegaws and gimcracks that even the most insensitive have begun to cry for a stop.

The place where the majority of Kennedy coins belongs is with the people—circulating, changing hands, performing useful work as a tool of commerce—and at the same time serving as a living memorial to the late President. They can't be seen in the vaults. They do no work dangling at the end of a key chain.

Whenever a coin is issued by the U. S. Treasury, with emotional ties like this one, there should be a limit to the number of such coins which may be bought up in wholesale lots by speculators . . . Or coin should not be produced until time has eased the public conscience.

* DOCTORS AGAINST MEDICARE

The American Medical Association has renewed its war against the Administration's program to provide health care for the aged under Social Security. That is, of course, its right; but it stops being right when the association pretends that what it is fighting is "the invasion of voluntary relationship between the patient and the physician."

Nothing in the medicare plan interferes in any way with patient-doctor relationships. All that is proposed is a Federal insurance system to help elderly persons pay the cost of hospital and nursing care. Each person would have the same freedom he now has to choose his physician or hospital. The Government would have no supervision or control over the practice of medicine by any doctor. It would have no new voice in hospital administration or operation.

President Johnson and the Democratic party, with its strengthened majority in the new Congress, have assigned medicare a top position on their 1965 legislative priority list. If the A.M.A. questions the program's financial soundness, it can serve the cause of good health best by putting forward its ideas on how an adequate insurance system ought to operate. It makes no useful contribution by continuing to suggest that "the foundation of the nation's protection against disease and suffering" will crumble if the aged have a dependable instrument for helping to pay their hospital bills.

Editorial, New York Times, December 3, 1964

THE LOG-LIFTING BALLOON



'SKY HOOK' GOING UP—The big Vee-Balloon is reeled into the air prior to the first demonstration of its use for logging at Reedsport, Oregon.

Giant V-shaped balloon eliminates need for logging roads in many areas



Faye Stewart, president of Flying Scotsman, Inc., Eugene, Oregon, left, has been named exclusive U.S. distributor of the balloons.



Two logs, weighing more than a ton, can be seen at the lower center of the picture at left, as they move swiftly over several hundred feet of rugged terrain toward the metal spar tree in the foreground.

IN THE NEAR FUTURE, logging timber in extremely rough terrain may become relatively simple.

The Goodyear Aerospace Corporation of Akron, Ohio, has come up with a revolutionary method of logging timber. The helium-filled balloon "skyhook" was built to quickly move tons of heavy logs over long distances through rugged terrain. The use of this 75,000-cubic-foot Vee-Balloon, as it is called, has been proposed as an alternative to building costly logging roads and as a means of preventing soil erosion conditions caused by present logging procedures.

At a demonstration at the Bohemia Lumber Company, Culp Creek, Oregon, R. W. Richardson, vice president of Goodyear Aerospace, reported that "a four-week period of intensive testing in areas with deep canyons and side draws had proved the feasibility of logging such areas with balloons. He said that balloon logging promises substantial savings in the cost of clearing these areas and also opens new vistas for logging areas currently considered inaccessible or too costly to log.

The highly stable Vee-Balloon, originally designed for carrying scientific instruments to high altitudes for long periods of time, is made up of two 110-foot, cigar-shaped balloons joined at the nose. A large horizontal fin joins the two sections at the tail. Vertical tailfins on each side aid in providing stability.

In the demonstration, a cable from the helium-filled balloon—flying at an altitude of approximately 500 feet—was attached to a log. The operator of a power winch and a metal spar tree then slackened one line connecting the winch with the balloon, permitting it to rise slightly, thus lifting one end of the heavy log clear of the ground. A power-driven tow line then pulled the log and its unwieldy load into a clearing for loading into a truck.

Development of the balloon system promises to lower logging costs and greatly increase the lumber industry's potential timber harvest throughout the world. In order to utilize fully a greater percentage of the mature timber the industry had to find methods to log the less accessible and more difficult areas. In Alaska, current logging methods can reach to elevations of only a few hundred feet and are limited to slope distances of 1,000 feet or less.

Recognizing the potentials of balloon logging, the U.S. Forest Service early this year awarded to Goodyear Aerospace a two-phase contract to study the feasibility and economics of balloon logging. It is considering the possibility of utilizing a new balloon almost twice the size of the one already demonstrated for tests in southeastern Alaska, where millions of board feet of lumber are uncut because they are inaccessible with present methods of operation.

A Goodyear executive announced that logging balloons and a complete system of winching and rigging equipment needed for the operation would be made available for loggers as soon as the development program is completed. He said Goodyear Aerospace had named Flying Scotsman, Inc., of Eugene, Ore., as exclusive distributor for the logging balloons in the United States.



APPRENTICESHIP

A Restatement of Brotherhood Policy

A misunderstanding seems to exist as to the policy of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America relating to certain aspects of the apprenticeship program.

In order to clarify the position of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America, the following is a restatement of policy concerning the:

- Issuance of Clearances to Apprentices
- Runaway Apprentices
- Acceptance of Overage Apprentices
- Eligibility for the Brotherhood Journeyman Certificate

CLEARANCE: Under no circumstances is a clearance to be given to an apprentice *unless* such a clearance has been requested by a Local Union or District Council in the area to which the apprentice desires to transfer.

If an apprentice requests a clearance he should be told that it cannot be granted until he has initiated a request through the Local Union or District Council in the area where he desires to transfer.

An apprentice should be encouraged to complete his apprenticeship in the area where he was accepted. However, there are extenuating circumstances such as health, transfer or moving of family or lack of work, that would justify a clearance.

RUNAWAY APPRENTICES: Occasionally an apprentice will leave an area, move to another and join as a journeyman. This can be done only by falsification of his application for membership. Either he states he has never been a member of the Brotherhood before or else he claims credit for prior experience which cannot be substantiated.

In either case the apprentice is subjecting himself to disciplinary action which could lead to disbarment from

membership in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

The General Office now has an alphabetical listing of the membership of our Brotherhood. If any financial secretary or Joint Apprenticeship Committee has reason to believe that an apprentice has made application and joined another Local Union as a journeyman, they should initiate an inquiry through the First General Vice President's office to determine the membership status of the apprentice in question. If upon verification it is found that the ineligible apprentice has joined elsewhere as a journeyman, the appropriate action will be taken immediately.

OVERAGE APPRENTICES: The General Constitution provides that an applicant for apprenticeship must be between the age of 17 through 25. In the case of those serving in the Armed Forces, however, the upper age limit is extended to an applicant's 31st birthday. Applicants 26 years of age or over who have not served in the Armed Forces can only be admitted as apprentices by special dispensation from the General President. Committees making a request for such special consideration of an applicant must submit justifying information to substantiate such a request.

JOURNEYMAN CERTIFICATES: Many local Unions and Joint Apprenticeship Committees seem to have the impression that an apprentice must serve a full four years under the Brotherhood Program. This is *not* correct.

If an applicant is accepted for apprenticeship and given credit for prior experience, he is eligible for the Brotherhood Journeyman Certificate, providing he successfully completes the remainder of his apprenticeship under a recognized program and the issuance of the Journeyman Certificate is requested and recommended by the local Union or District Council having jurisdiction.



LEFT: In simulated spaceworld, an engineer shows how a power tool can be used for external vehicle repair.

LEFT: Conventional wrench, used here under actual no-gravity conditions, with the astronaut floating upside down, is almost totally useless. **BELOW:** All-purpose ratchet tool, developed for the U.S. moon program, satisfies many needs.



Tools for the Space Frontier

INSIDE the equipment-jammed interior of a spaceship bound for the moon, a piece of equipment begins to "act up." One of the astronauts knows instinctively what is wrong. He reaches into a box of peculiar tools, grasps one firmly, and unbuckles his seat harness. The fun begins.

With the vehicle spinning out into the cold darkness of interplanetary space, there is no gravity. The velocity of the vehicle just matches the pull of the various heavenly bodies, and nothing has any weight.

A gentle push against a bulkhead propels the astronaut down a passageway to the faulty black box. Floating in the artificial atmosphere of the compartment, there is no upside down or rightside up. Once something is set in motion it keeps going until it is snubbed—or crashes—to a stop.

If our astronaut were using an earthling's tool, strange things would happen. An attempt to loosen a nut with a wrench would generate a reaction, in the direction opposite to the applied force. The astronaut, straining against the nut, would spin around the bolt.

But clenched in our space man's hand is a different kind of tool, specially designed for use in zero gravity. It looks much like a power drill. The astronaut puts the socket in place over a nut, squeezes the trigger, and the

tool spins the nut out easily while the astronaut remains motionless.

Without such specially-designed tools, it would be almost impossible for space travelers to handle the maintenance and repair work which is essential to successful completion of the mission—and survival—during long space trips.

The tool used by our spaceman for his hypothetical repair actually exists. It is called a power Zert, which is short for Zero Reaction Tool. Prototypes have been used under actual zero-gravity conditions.

There are many other space tools now being designed and tested for the U.S. Man-in-space program. A combination of wrench and pliers, called a Plench, has been developed for the Aerospace Medical Research Laboratories at Wright-Patterson Air Force Base. It translates a pliers-like squeeze into a no-reaction rotation of a nut socket, or alternate tool bits.

The space repairman's dictionary is already filled with the strange jargon of these new tools. Zerts come in many shapes. In addition to the powered one provided for our interstellar Mr. Exit, there are hand-operated Zerts which perform a number of jobs on the same basic principle of the Plench. A squeeze turns a ratcheted working bit. A Spammer—for Space Hammer

—is a spring-loaded device which operates much like a riveter's gun. Spunfits are two-part wrenches designed for loosening and tightening couplings.

It sounds as if the sharp space engineers have the whole tool problem under control, but there are still many facets of the development program which have them puzzled.

One is the immobility of man in the pressure suits required for work outside the space ship, where the almost total vacuum would explode a human body and the temperature would almost instantly freeze it. To try out suits and tools, engineer George Hanff, of Lockheed California Corp., strapped himself into an outlandish swivelling standup rack, which permits very free movement in almost any direction. It simulates the anchorless condition of the human body under zero-gravity conditions about as closely as can be done on earth.

Performing work on a full-scale mock-up of a biological satellite, Hanff found such jobs as removing and replacing power cables took up to five times longer than on earth. The pressure suit restricted body movements, particularly at the arm, head and leg joints. Air pressure in his gloves "made my fingers like sausages," he reported.

Other scientists, working for the Air
(Continued on page 37)

What would happen if George Washington were a young fellow today and the cherry tree incident took place?

One top authority thinks young George would end up before a lie detector, since this seems to be the way such things go these days, especially in industry and government.

Col. Maurice Levin, J.A.G.C. (ret.), writing in The Police Chief, official publication of the Chiefs of Police, Inc., thinks the fabled incident would have developed as follows:



It was late afternoon of a crisp February 12 in Virginia. Mother Washington was in her dressing room debating which of 32 instant hairset sprays to apply to her hair before dinner at the Custis's. The radio was turned on low, and occasionally a song broke through the advertising.

Father Washington came in, pecked his wife on her cheek, and said, "What's for dinner?"

Mother explained they were going to the Custis's, where the food was always bad but the liquor was always good, so Father started to get ready.

As he was deciding which of 42 pre-shave lotions to use, Mother Washington said, "Father, you're going to have to do something about George. He just sawed down your favorite cherry tree with the chain saw you gave him for his birthday."

Father Washington turned to her with mouth agape and said, "No, I don't believe it."

"Well," said Mother Washington, "he told me he did."

"I still don't believe it," said Father, "but I'll speak to him right now."

Father found George in his bedroom, reading "Conquest in Europe." George glanced up at the intrusion, but managed to say, "Hi, Dad."

"George," said Father, "Mother tells me you cut down my favorite cherry tree."

"Yes, Father, I did. I cannot tell a lie."

"I can't believe it, George, I really can't."

"Well, it's true, Father, I hope you won't punish me too much."

"Punish you? Not at all. I think you're trying to protect someone else, so will you agree to take a lie detector examination?"

"Oh, no, Father. What's the use? I tell you I cut the tree down. That's the truth."

So, the next morning, Father Washington kept George out of school and, after some persua-

sion, took him down to see a private investigator who ran a polygraph service. The office in which he kept his polygraph instrument was as immaculate and orderly as an operating room, and his equipment was of the best.

Father convinced George he should take the examination, but George, as can well be understood, was still somewhat concerned, because he really had cut down the tree. And he was missing a very interesting session at school dealing with the Korean Truce Talks. But, George was a good boy, and he was determined to obey his father, no matter how hurt and annoyed he might feel.

After Father Washington told his story to the polygraph examiner, the examiner sat George down and told him about the instrument, how it worked, and explained in detail how the examination would be given. George wriggled impatiently, but listened politely. The examiner went over the questions he would ask George, and when he was satisfied that George understood what was to happen, and seemed to be relaxed, he applied the various attachments of the polygraph instrument to George.

At the conclusion of the examination, the attachments were removed from George, and the operator took the graphic chart or record of the examination out of the machine and George walked out of the room, to greet an expectant Father Washington.

"Well," said Father.

"There is a positive indication," said the examiner in formal tones, "that George may be deceiving you and that he didn't cut the tree down."

And George was whipped for telling a lie.

Col. Levin believes that this is not a far-fetched story—that lie detectors can lie.

—Press Associates.



"If a man does not keep pace with his companions, perhaps it is because he hears a different drummer. Let him step to the music which he hears, however measured or far away."

—Henry David Thoreau

I'm not very good in school . . .

REPRINTED FROM THE SPECIALTY WORKER

"This is the day and age when we shoot a man around the world in 90 minutes and photograph the moon 500 feet from its surface before impact eight miles from a selected target," says Frederick T. Sullivan, secretary-treasurer of the Printing Pressmen. "Yet, we cannot understand or solve our sociological problems here in our own country or on this planet.

"We all cannot go to the moon or take part in these exciting projects. Some of us have to be able to make tailgates and do the less glamorous jobs that must be done in this world. Our educators must be able to be on the same wave length with these young people to show them that when they do meaningful work and are able to enjoy it, they are making a valuable contribution to our society."

So saying, he passed on to the editor of *The Specialty Worker* the teenager's story reprinted here. It was given to him by the president of Chabot College, Hayward, California. We now offer it to you.

THIS is my second year in the seventh grade and I'm bigger and taller than the other kids. They like me alright, though, even if I don't say much in the classroom, because outside I can tell them how to do a lot of things. They tag me around and that sort of makes up for what goes on in school.

I don't know why the teachers don't like me. They never have very much. Seems like they don't think you know anything unless they can name the book it comes out of. I've got a lot of books in my room at home—books like *Popular Science*, *Mechanical Encyclopedia*, and the mail order catalogues—but I don't very often just sit down and read them through like they make us do in school. I use my books when I want to find something out, like whenever Mom buys something secondhand I look it up in Sears' or Ward's first and tell her if she's getting stung or not. I can use the index in a hurry.

In school, though, we've got to learn whatever is in the book and I just can't memorize the stuff. Last year I stayed after school every night for two weeks trying to learn the names of the Presidents. Of course, I knew some of them like Washington and Jefferson and Lincoln, but there must have been 30 altogether, and I never did get them straight.

I'm not too sorry though, because the kids who learned the Presidents had to turn right around and learn all the Vice Presidents. I am taking the seventh grade over, but our teacher this year isn't so interested in the names of the Presidents. She has us trying to learn the names of all the great American inventors.

I GUESS I just can't remember names in history. Anyway, this year I've been trying to learn about trucks because my uncle owns three and he says I can drive one when I'm sixteen. I already know the horsepower and number of forward and backward speeds of 26 American trucks, some of them diesels, and I can spot each make a long way off. It's funny how that diesel works. I started to tell my teacher about it last Wednesday in science class when the pump we were using to make a vacuum in a bell jar got hot, but she said she didn't see what a diesel engine had to do with our experiment on air pressure so I just kept still. The kids seemed interested though. I took four of them around to my uncle's garage after school and we saw the mechanic, Gus, tear a big truck diesel down. Boy, does he know his stuff!

I'm not very good in geography either. They call it economic geography this year. We've been studying the imports and exports of Chile all week, but I couldn't tell you what they are. Maybe the reason is I had to miss school yesterday because my uncle took me and his big trailer truck down state about 200 miles, and we brought almost 10 tons of stock to the Chicago market.

He had told me where we were going, and I had to figure out the highways to take and also the mileage. He didn't do anything but drive and turn where I told him to. Was that fun! I sat with a map in my lap and told him to turn south, or southeast, or some other direction. We made seven stops, and drove over 500 miles round trip. I'm figuring now what his oil cost, and also the wear and tear on the truck—he calls it depreciation—so we'll know how much we made.

I even write out all the bills and

send letters to the farmers about what their pigs and beef cattle brought at the stockyards. I only made three mistakes in 17 letters last time, my aunt said, all commas. She's been through high school and reads them over. I wish I could write school themes that way. The last one I had to write was on, "What a Daffodil Thinks of Spring," and I just couldn't get going.

I didn't do very well in school in arithmetic either. Seems I just can't keep my mind on the problems. We had one the other day like this:

"If a 57-foot telephone pole falls across a cement highway so that $17\frac{3}{6}$ feet extend from one side and $14\frac{9}{17}$ feet the other, how wide is the highway?"

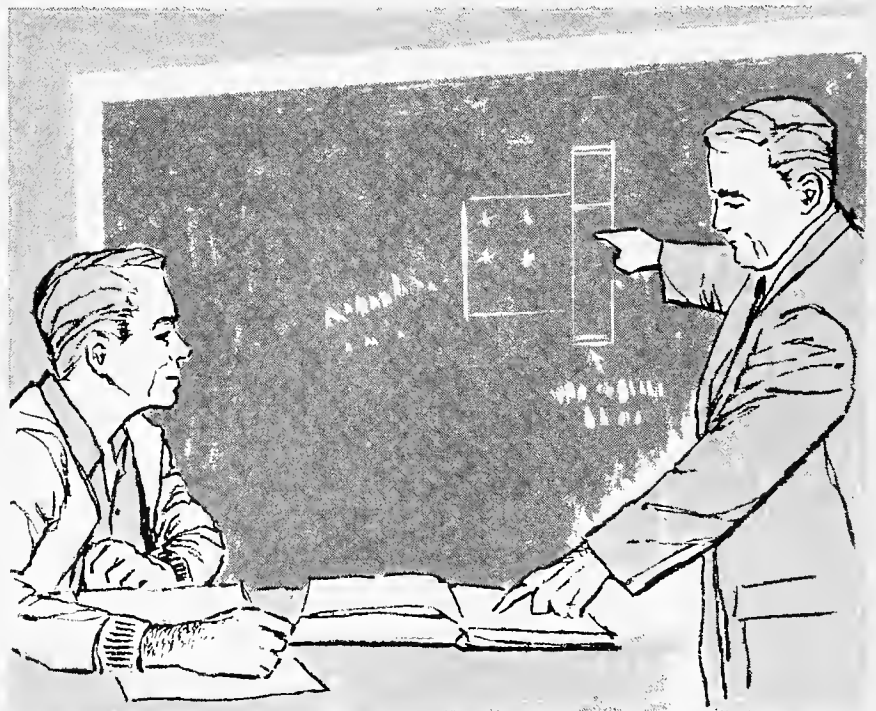
That seemed to me like an awfully silly way to get the width of a highway. I didn't even try to answer it because it didn't say whether the pole had fallen straight across or not.

EVEN IN SHOP I didn't get very good grades. All of us kids made a broom holder and a bookend this term and mine were sloppy. I just couldn't get interested. Mom doesn't use a broom anymore with her new vacuum cleaner, and all our books are in a bookcase with glass doors in the parlor. Anyway, I wanted to

make an end gate for my uncle's trailer, but the shop teacher said that meant using metal and wood both, and I'd have to learn how to work with wood first. I didn't see why, but I kept still and made a tie rack at school and the tail gate after school at my uncle's garage. He said I saved him ten dollars.

Civics is hard for me, too. I've been staying after school trying to learn the "Articles of Confederation" for almost a week, because the teacher said we couldn't be good citizens unless we did. I really tried, because I want to be a good citizen. I did hate to stay after school, though, because a bunch of us boys from the south end of town have been cleaning up the old lot across from Taylor's Machine Shop to make a playground out of it for the little kids from the Methodist home. I made the jungle gym from old pipe, and the guys made me Grand Mogul to keep the playground going. We raised enough money collecting scrap this month to build a wire fence clear around the lot.

Dad says I can quit school when I am fifteen, and I am sort of anxious to because there are a lot of things I want to learn how to do, and as my uncle says, I'm not getting any younger.





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Letters to the Editor Cover Many Subjects

In the course of a busy month, the editor of *The Carpenter* receives many letters from readers. Some take us to task for our viewpoints. Some, occasionally, call attention to errors. Others comment on articles we have published and offer additional information. Here are three of several received in recent weeks:

Sirs, or Madam:

A correction, if needed, for page 16 of the December '64 issue of *The Carpenter*. In case anyone should question the address of St. Mary's Academy, which is attended by Cecelia Meyer.

The Academy is located in Prairie du Chien, Wisconsin. Cecelia lives there during the school term, and returns home to Buffalo Grove, Illinois, during vacation time. And since Buffalo Grove does *not* have a post office, we use the Prairie View, Illinois, post office service for the mailing address.

Mrs. V. B. Meyer,
Prairie View, Ill.

Mrs. Meyer refers to a letter published with the article "Carpentry Geometry Revisited," and we apologize for the error.

Editor, *Carpenters Journal*:

In your last magazine you misspelled a word and made a mistake. In the article about old carpenter tools, you had FROW; it is spelled FROE. And you said you hit it with your right hand. You should have a mallet made out of a short length of a hickory limb or tree about 14 inches long. About half of it being shaved down for a hand hold. The piece should be about 4 inches in diameter, that is used to hit back of froe to start it to split your blocks with.

I lived in Arkansas seven years and made enough shakes or roof boards to cover a house 14 x 28 and a barn 24 x 36, so I know whereof I speak.

I joined the union February 28, 1918; am now retired on the pension. I am 86 years old. I have some old tools that you have not pictured yet. One is a plow plane with wooden screw adjustments sideways.

I put three squares of roofing on my own house last January.

W. G. Wilson,
Coachella, Calif.

Brother Wilson refers to the article on *Ancient Carpentry Tools*, Pages 19, 20, and 21 of our November issue.

JANUARY, 1965

TIMBERS PROVE THEIR WORTH IN OLD CHICAGO BREAKWATER

CHICAGO, ILL. — Twentieth century progress has uncovered a long-buried chapter from the colorful past of Chicago and the Illinois Central Railroad.

Workmen excavating at the site of the future Grant Park underground garage recently unearthed part of a breakwater built of wooden pilings more than a century ago when Lake Michigan's waters lapped at the foot of Michigan Avenue.

The charred condition of the timbers raised speculation that the breakwater may have been partially burned in the Chicago Fire of 1871. It was made of logs, driven into the ground as pilings, and joined by cross members.

After the fire the city permitted the railroad to use debris from the remains of 15,768 buildings to fill the area from Michigan Avenue to its trestle. This aided in stabilizing the lake's shore.

The Illinois Central later built two breakwaters flanking the trestle supporting its tracks across the lake from 12th Street to Randolph.

Studies show that in 1821 the Lake Michigan shoreline lay halfway between Michigan Avenue and the present Illinois Central tracks. By 1869 the shoreline was right against Michigan Avenue.

—Reprinted with permission from
the *Illinois Central Magazine*,
Illinois Central Railroad



Remains of century-old breakwater provide sharp contrast framed against Chicago's modern skyline.



The breakwater as it appeared from Michigan Avenue in photo from 1850s. Illinois Central trestle may be seen in background. The structure was uncovered about 10 feet below street level in recent excavation.

'Right-To-Work' Supporters Took Licking In November

WASHINGTON — Wherever the so-called "right-to-work" was an issue in the November election, it took a bad beating, according to the National Council for Industrial Peace.

In fact, so sharp was the licking that the anti-"Right-to-Work" organization has suggested that the increased liberal strength in Congress may open the way for repeal of Section 14(b) of Taft-Hartley, the section that makes the compulsory open shop possible on the state level.

Analyzing results of the election, the Council declared that in most industrial states opposition to "right-to-work" candidates who supported the Goldwater ticket had an important impact on election races.

"In Montana," the Council said, "the issue was important to the legislative race and brought about a revolution in the control of the Montana Senate and House of Representatives. The same was true in New Mexico, Wyoming, Utah, Indiana and Pennsylvania."

The labor vote turnout on the "work" issue was especially heavy in the large industrial states, the Council reported. Indiana, which in the 1960 election supported Richard Nixon, went heavily Democratic. This was also the case in Pennsylvania, where a "right-to-work" law has been pushed by the National Right to Work Committee for the past two years; in Ohio, which defeated a "right-to-work" law in 1958 by a million votes, and in industrial Michigan.

Every state in which a "right-to-work" law has been pushed also returned large majorities for President Johnson. This included Maine, Vermont, Delaware, Kentucky, Oklahoma, Montana, New Mexico, California and Washington.

In Vermont, Richard Snelling, Republican candidate for Lieutenant Governor, ran as a "Right-to-Worker," but the issue swept him down to defeat. Snelling, president of Shelburne Industries of Burlington, has been a long-time supporter of so-called "right-to-work" legislation.

In California, Governor Pat Brown issued strong warnings to the California electorate during the campaign that a Goldwater victory would mean imposition of the so-called "right-to-work" law on that industrial state. Voters there rejected a "right-to-work"

proposal by a million votes in the 1958 election.

Last May, Oklahoma voters also rejected the "right-to-work" law at a special election. Oklahoma voted for Republican candidate Nixon in 1960 but returned a Democratic majority in the 1964 election.

The huge Democratic majorities also raised hopes for possible repeal in some states of so-called "right-to-work" laws that have been enacted by state legislatures.

Wyoming, for instance, elected a right wing Republican legislature in 1962 and a Republican governor, and immediately afterward shoved a "right-to-work" law through the legislature. This time, however, Wyoming went Democratic.

The NCIP said that a close study will be made of the makeup of the new legislatures in such states as Wyoming, Indiana and Utah, with a view to ascertaining the possibility of repeal of existing "right-to-work" legislation in these states.

Appalachia Bill Priority Urged For New Congress

The Appalachia Bill, caught in the logjam of unfinished business at the end of the last Congress, should be a prior subject for action when Congress convenes in January, a Republican and a Democrat asserted on Washington Reports to the People. AFL-CIO public service program heard on more than 700 radio stations.

"This shall certainly be my objective," declared Rep. W. Pat Jennings (D-Va.). "I think it will be one of the first 'musts,' since the governors of the 10 states [in the area] asked the government to act in this region as in the Tennessee Valley Area."

"We ought to get at this bill promptly after we come back in January," Rep. Robert J. Corbett (R-Pa.) said. "Resources of all kinds—human and natural—meanwhile are lying there going to waste in the midst of misery and poverty."

Jennings said that a special measure to cover Appalachia is necessary, in addition to the Economic Opportunities or Anti-Poverty Act, because specific activities are needed in this by-

R-T-W Laws Cause Strife and Chaos

A veteran mediator and former White House trouble-shooter, John R. Steelman, has warned that so-called "right-to-work" laws "would set back our progress in labor-management relations by half a century."

Steelman, a former director of the U. S. Conciliation Service and assistant to Pres. Harry Truman, said laws forbidding union shop agreements "serve no useful purpose" and would lead to "chaos in our industrial relations."

In a statement released by the National Council for Industrial Peace, Steelman said enactment of "right-to-work" laws "inevitably brings strife and bitterness into the highly favorable state of labor-management relations we have achieved."

He noted that work stoppages set a new postwar low last year, and commented: "This, together with the fact that more than 71 percent of the contracts between management and labor contain union security clauses as a result of true collective bargaining shows that the present formula for industrial relations is working well."

passed region between the prosperous East and Middle West.

Roads are necessary, he said, to get goods and people in and out. Without them industry will not move in, although there is a huge labor surplus, and agricultural goods cannot be taken to markets.

Jennings said the area has "some of the most beautiful scenery in the world, but there are no roads to get to it."

Unemployment in the area is highest in the nation, Corbett reported, because of the automation of coal mines and abandonment of timber and other farming. Housing and health conditions as a result, he added, "are about the worst you can find anywhere."

"Perhaps as many as three-fourths of the houses lack plumbing or have very inadequate plumbing," he said. "To make matters worse, there is a shortage of doctors and dentists. Tuberculosis is widespread, communicable diseases of all kinds are well above the national average."

Canadian Section

Federal Manpower Training Program Unsatisfactory

THE CANADIAN LABOR CONGRESS is still unhappy with the federal government's manpower training program.

Presenting a brief to the government-sponsored National Employment Committee, the Congress charged that the program is patchy and hit-and-miss, due in part to lack of co-ordination.

Basic to the CLC's complaints is the fact that no genuine survey of labor demand has been made to give the authorities adequate knowledge of the direction manpower training should take. As a result men are being trained for non-existent jobs.

The main need, says the CLC, is a nationwide study on a continuing basis to find out what skills are needed now and which will be needed in the future.

Another complaint by the Congress is that nothing has been done about labor mobility, that is, a planned effort to move people from unemployment areas to places where jobs are begging for takers. For example, Ontario apparently needs skilled workers in a number of fields while heavy unemployment still exists in the Maritimes. Has an effort been made to find out if east coast workers are available for Ontario jobs, or to train east coast unemployed for the Ontario labor market? Apparently not, because the minister of development in Ontario has been talking about bringing in skilled workers from the Orient.

The problem of proper co-ordination of manpower efforts is bedevilled by a multiplicity of agencies. Federally there are at least three agencies involved, the training division of the Labor Department, the National Employment Service and the Manpower Consultative Service, each involved in dealing with labor supply and demand.

To overcome this hodge-podge arrangement, the Congress suggests a Labor Market Board as a single agency to match the flow of trained workers with the need.

In its broadside against current manpower policies, the Congress had a few words to say about deficiencies at the provincial level. One involves the low level of allowances paid to unemployed persons taking training courses. Ontario has the highest allowance but in this province it is only \$5 a day for a single person and \$9 a day for a married man. This is no encouragement to continue the training period.

As a result the percentage of dropouts is far too high, almost 50%.

The criticism of the Congress is not likely to go unheeded. The federal government is at the moment particularly sensitive to views expressed by major responsible bodies. By the time the 1965 parliament meets, steps may have been taken to rectify the situation. But the offsetting factor is that Labor Department officials seem to think that employers are satisfied with the present types of training programs.

What happens next to the program will depend on which point of view prevails.

Pulpwood Can Be Transplanted By Pipeline, Institute Reports

Another technological advance which could cut deeply into employment in the Canadian woods has been announced by the Pulp and Paper Research Institute of Canada.

The institute has made public its assessment of the feasibility of transporting pulpwood by pipeline. It can be done, is the verdict.

The research was underwritten by 10 major companies, Ontario Paper, Irving Pulp and Paper, Marathon Corporation, Dominion Tar and Chemical, Champion Paper, Fraser Companies (all are paper or pulp and paper producers), Foundation of Canada (construction), Pembina Pipeline (oil), and the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways. All are Canadian companies except Champion Paper of Hamilton, Ohio.

The pipeline idea was tested a few months ago for a five-week period near Marathon, Ontario, on the north shore of Lake Superior. The results indi-

cated that fullscale use of a wood-chip pipeline by the pulp and paper industry would cut woods operation costs by as much as 50%, or total production costs by 25%.

The president of the research institute, Dr. Lincoln Thiesmeyer, has stated optimistically that all that is needed is for some company or group of companies to undertake the pipeline project.

However, company spokesmen say that not all the problems in getting chips into the line at the woods end, dewatering them at the mill, and joining branch lines to trunk lines, have been solved.

The pulp pipeline is not going to take over pulp transportation in the near future, but some companies are talking about financing a pilot project and if that works successfully, the new method will be just as revolutionary in the forestry business as the power saw was when it was first introduced.



OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Bucks To Be Proud Of



John Newton and his two bucks

In the "hunt game" the grass is oft-times greener in other pastures, leastwise that is the conclusion of John Newton of Lomita, California, a member of the Carpenter's Union, Local 1407, out of Wilmington.

John and his hunting partner, Frank Hallen, recently tripped to Utah, the state of record buck deer. Here's a photo depicting John's prowess with scope and rifle—two chunky male deer, both sporting racks like grandma's rocking chair with four points on port side and starboard.

Scene of the hunt was in the Mt. Bruin country, about 20 miles east of Price, Utah.

Nice going, John.

A Nice Way to Recover

Howard Hare of Ann Arbor, Michigan, a member of Local 512, has some spare time on his hands while recovering from a serious automobile accident. He utilized a part of it in fishing and found

that the size of the smallmouth bass in Whitmore Lake was no definite indication of the weight. Of the two 23-inch specimens he took, one tipped the scales over five pounds while the other weighed closer to 4½ pounds.

Try Crow Off Season

Berated by farmers, maligned by bird watchers, disparaged by ornithologists and despised by practically every fellow member of its own feathery clan is "Corvus brachynchos," otherwise known as "CROW."

If a fella' ever needed a friend it's the crow. But outside of its own parents, it has none. Ah, but the good Lord must love him for it is blessed with a high degree of intelligence; manages to live off the land in spite of all efforts to displace him. Like all persecuted creatures it has learned to live with ill will; has become duccedly clever in avoiding its many enemies.

What has taken many years for man to learn about the range of rifle projectiles, the crow seems to know instinctively. His powers of communication are equally remarkable, ample to establish danger and distress signals to winged brethren, also to broadcast the setting up of free, outdoor chow lines.

When the hunt season closes on upland game birds and waterfowl, you can keep that scattergun employed stalking crows. He's a worthy target. This black bandit can pour on the coals to a speed of 30 miles per hour. He breeds in the spring; roosts and nests in trees and is partially migratory.

The crow's insatiable appetite leads it on an almost constant search for food. Essential for successful crow hunting are calls, either manual or the electronic variety. The crow hunter must be a master at concealing himself from view for this black wingster seems to have a built in pair of binoculars.

A proven crow gun is a 12-gauge, loaded with high brass 6's and more than a bit of luck.

Have at 'em!

Family Fishing Results



Sakaue's children display catch

A letter from Gene Sakaue of Montreal, Canada conjurs up an image of the great fishing in Ontario. Gene, a member of Local 1244, writes:

"Your past columns about fishing in Canada and on the west coast brings back memories of my childhood's fishing fun when we lived on the west coast of Canada near Vancouver Island. I was particularly taken with the large Dungeness crabs caught by your son James and the gigantic sturgeon by Mrs. Goetz.

"Like you, Fred, we too include the whole family on as many fishing junkets as possible. Enclosed is a photo of my children with some walleyes I took from the waters out of Cornwall, Ontario, during one of my job assignments there. Later our family visited the same area and caught seven pickerel in about two hours before the rains came.

Lots of Chinook to Cook

No doubt the next photo and tale will also bring back memories to Brother Sakaue of Montreal. Here's a snapshot



John Murray and a 68-pound Chinook

of John Murray, a member of the Carpenters' Union at Nanaimo, British Columbia with a 68 pound Chinook. The pic was sent in by his dad, Murray Griffith, who lives in Portland, Oregon.

What's a Good Bass Book?

We're in receipt of a letter from Mrs. W. Klingeman of Barnesville, Pennsylvania. Husband, Wilbur Klingeman, a member of the Carpenters' Union, will retire this year and both want to know of a good book on bass fishing. I suggest, Mrs. Klingeman, that you obtain a copy of Robert Page Lincoln's book, "Bass Fishing." Lincoln is an expert bass angler and has the capacity for informing his readers on the "how, why and wherefore" of this fascinating sport. It has 376 pages and lots of illustrations."

'Doe-boys' Are Winning

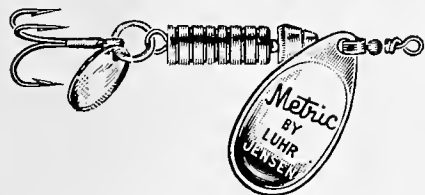
The arguments for or against deer-of-either-sex seasons have long been fair-game topics for members of the hot stove league.

The bucks-only advocates would seem to be diminishing in numbers, if not in vociferousness, under the withering fire of the doe boy's statistical support. The latter can site such game as the fact that, since the inauguration of any-deer seasons in Arizona, the number of bucks taken by hunters has almost trebled.

As another example, in Montana an increase of 300 per cent was noted in the total deer harvest during the first five years of deer-of-either-sex hunting. Moreover, the buck kill in Montana during that period spiralled from 39,000 to 90,000.

Bring 'Em Back Alive

Brother Hiram E. Merrill of Lagrange, Maine, has an interesting hobby. He traps 'em alive! Resent addition to his menagerie include a bear, fox, coons, ravens and crows. H. E. is a member of Local 621 out of Bangor, Maine.

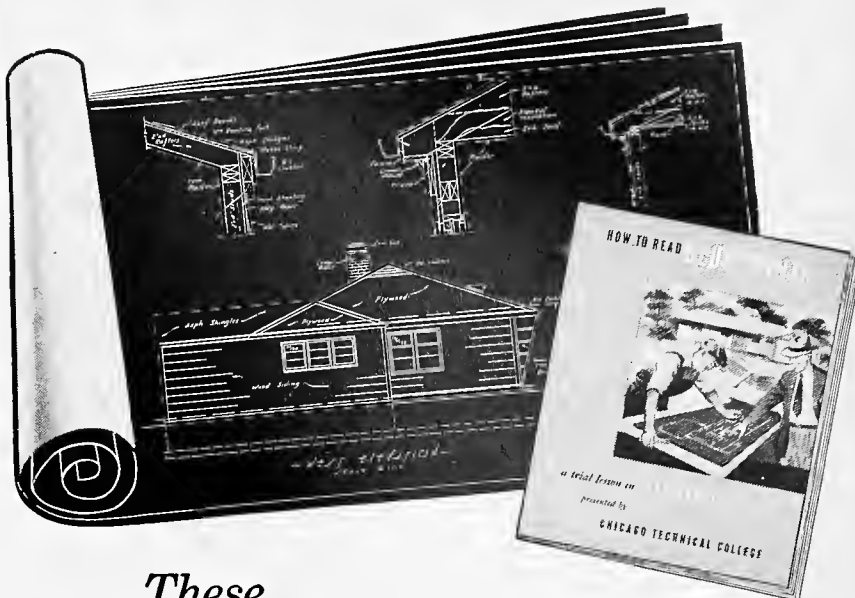


Members of the Carpenters' Union—in good standing—can earn a pair of the illustrated METRIC fishing lures by sending in a photo of a fishing or hunting scene and a few words as to what the photo is all about.

Send it to:

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Please mention your Local number. Of course, retired members and members of the family are eligible.



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Carpenter Solons

Survey Shows More Unionists Elected to State Legislatures

WASHINGTON, D. C.—A survey by Press Associates, a Washington news syndicate serving labor publications, shows that more union members are being elected to state legislatures than ever before—including members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North America.

Senator Dallas Wolfe, a charter member of Local Union 1755, has been re-elected to the West Virginia state legislature from the 15th District of his state.



Dallas Wolfe

As we reported in the December issue, Raymond D. Dzendzel, business agent of Local 982, Detroit, was returned to the Michigan Senate in November.

Many Brotherhood members and officers were also elected to local positions — school

boards, city councils, etc.

The PAI study of 12 representative states from coast to coast shows that not only is the number of union-member legislators growing, but that a large number of unions are involved.

Hereunder is the breakdown on the number of union members serving:

State	Senate	House
Delaware	2	5
Kansas	4	3
Ohio	3	3
Oregon	5	10
Massachusetts ...	1	11
Minnesota	4	16
Missouri	3	15
Montana	1	9
North Dakota ...	—	5
South Dakota ...	—	1
Washington	6	14
West Virginia ...	4	15

Relatively few of these states are considered heavily union. Yet, for the most part, a fair number of unionists were elected to office.

The total shows that in the 12 states, 33 union members are in the state senates and 107 in the state houses, for a total of 140 unionists in the legislatures.

In heavily industrial sections the total picture would probably be altered, but there were more members of the American Federation of Teachers elected to the legislatures in the 12 states than members of any other unions.

Also rated high are the Steelworkers, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, Teamsters, United Auto Workers, Typographical Union and members of the various railroad brotherhoods. Members of 37 international unions were elected to the 12 state legislatures.

In Ohio, Frank King was re-elected to the state senate. He is president of the Ohio AFL-CIO, as well as a member of both the Bricklayers and Teachers unions.

Oregon Members Recall Yesteryear

SALEM, ORE. — Old-timers honored by L.U. 1065 at a testimonial dinner November 19 recalled the early days of the local, rich in color and curiosities of the past.

The two oldest members, Eugene Crail and R. J. Ketterman, have put in 51 and 50 years, respectively. But even they cannot recall the day when L.U. 1065 got its start—April 11, 1902.

Back then, the union was concerned about the moral fiber of its membership. Hardly more than a month after it received its charter, the local was asking a member to resign because of "injurious use of intoxicating liquor." Shortly thereafter, the lid was screwed even tighter on the ale keg when the membership passed a motion to levy a fine of 50 cents against any brother "found patronizing Jack Roger's saloon. . . ."

Fortunately, the history of the Local is not all restriction and moralism. There were many benefits and privileges associated with membership, too. By 1905, one of the first members had been provided with unemployment compensation. "For the relief of an injured member," the local's minutes report, "the local voted to send the family \$5 a month for a period of three months and to continue sending that amount if more was needed." It was. After four months of disability, the brother and his family were treated to a load of wood.

The depression had a sharp impact on the local. Faced with disappearance of

Pennsylvania Council Honors Stevenson



President Charles Slinker of the Pennsylvania State Council of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, AFL-CIO, recently presented a plaque to retiring First General Vice President John R. Stevenson in recognition of his membership and service since April, 1907. The plaque was presented at the 45th annual convention banquet in the Penn Alto Hotel, Altoona, Pennsylvania. The dinner was attended by Finlay Allan, new First General Vice President; Richard Livingston, General Secretary; Raleigh Rajoppi, Pennsylvania Executive Board Member; and 200 delegates and officers of Carpenters local unions throughout the state. Council Secretary George Walsh acted as toastmaster.

jobs, it agreed to reduce wages from \$8.00 to \$6.00 a day in July, 1931.

Today, with the depression and 25-cent fines for smoking unpleasant memories of the past, L.U. 1065 can be proud of a membership of about 400—10 of them with 30 or more years in the Local.

For the ceremonies and pin presentations last November, General Executive Board Member L. J. Hiller attended, to congratulate the local and its veterans.

Honored with 40-year pins were: Earl M. Johnson, 40 years; Hugh Stryker, 41; Kelly James, 43; William T. Morrison, M. E. Moore, 47, and Pierre Blessing, 48.

Four members were honored for 30 years of more: W. Mortensen, 30 years; D. R. Peterson, 33; William Stepanek, 35, and B. C. Wanless, 39.

Other brothers commended for 25 or
(Continued on page 36)

Lubbock's L.U. 1884 Awards 25-Year Pins



Twenty-five-year members, seated in the photo, left to right, front row: Walter Davies, 44 years; Bain McCarroll, 47 years; Chester V. Smith, B. H. Dennison, 30 years; J. H. Parnell, 26 years. Second row: George Best, 26 years; Ralph H. Edler, 28 years; Gordon Higgins, 30 years; O. B. Williams, 28 years; D. C. Cannon, 25 years; J. G. Wilhite, 28 years. Third row: A. L. Adair, 27 years; J. A. Martin, 30 years; J. C. McClellan, 25 years; Fraser Moore, 30 years; Woodrow Tyson, 26 years.

LUBBOCK, TEX.—Members of L.U. 1884, held an open house October 12, honoring members who have been in the organization 25 years or more.

A. E. Davis, president of Local 1884, served as master of ceremonies. Gene Alderson, Mayor pro-tem, spoke to the group.

Chester V. Smith, Secretary-Treasurer of the Texas State Council of Carpenters, presented 25-year pins to the members.

Members not present to receive their pins and length of tenure are H. C. Bruckner, 45 years; R. B. Smith, Jr., 40 years; C. W. Benson, 39 years; B. A. Miller, 31 years; Joe E. Davidson, 30 years; H. H. Frye, 30 years; Claude B. Martin, 30 years; H. D. Allen, 28 years; C. C. Stringer Sr., 28 years; E. D. Brooks, 27 years; A. G. Stringer, 26 years; W. S. Alford, 25 years, and James Gary, 25 years.

L.U. 280 Ladies Auxiliary Caters Illinois Council Meet



ROCKFORD, ILL.—The Ladies' Auxiliary L.U. 280 (above) served luncheon for the Illinois State Council of Carpenters, which met recently under the auspices of L. U. 792. The ladies are active year-round with a full calendar of events. Linen auctions, bake sales and rummage sales help raise funds for local charities, including the Kent Convalescent Home for Children, Forest Home for Girls and the River Bluff Home for the Aged. The ladies also pack their social calendar full of after-meeting coffee and dessert buffets, picnics, and pot luck suppers.



Look for the Label of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of North America, a sign of quality.

92-Year-Old Member Dies in Connecticut

NORWICH, CONN.—Everett Morgan Rogers of Wauwecus Street, Norwichtown section, died recently after a brief illness. He was 92 years old. He was born in Norwichtown April 27, 1872, the son of Porter and Mary Morgan Rogers and was married to Mary E. Fargo, December 24, 1902, in Franklin, Connecticut.



Rogers was a carpenter most of his life working for Blackledge and Co., P. F. Sweeney, Louis Ortman and Walter Wibberley. He also engaged in farming. He was a charter member of the Norwich Grange since 1908, and for over 60 years he belonged to Carpenters Local Union 137, joining in 1902.

Surviving is his widow Mary E. Rogers, a daughter, Miss Beulah M. Rogers, with whom he resided, and a son, John M. Rogers, both of Norwichtown; also a son and daughter by a first marriage, Mrs. Alice S. Rogers of Colchester and Charles P. Rogers of Norwichtown.

Two Centenarian Carpenters Die

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA.—Brother Dennis (Dave) Leonard, Local 308, Cedar Rapids, died recently at the age of 103. Mr. Leonard came to Cedar Rapids in the 1870's and was a coach carpenter foreman for the BCR&N railroad for 28 years. Later, he served as business agent for the Carpenters' local union for 20 years. The remainder of his working years was spent as a contractor. He retired at the age of 82.

When asked his formula for long life, Mr. Leonard would answer: "I've worked hard all my life, and I've always taken good care of myself." And he strived to avoid "bad habits."

PRINCETON, N. J.—Another carpenter who was over 100 years old and recently died was Brother Merchon Green. He passed away on October 10, just a few days before his 104th birthday. He was initiated into Local 781, Princeton, N. J., on May 29, 1903, and retired from carpenter work at the age of 90.



Brother Green, center, above, with Wm. J. Birch, left, and Ernest F. Drake, right, both members for more than 50 years.

Apprentice Completion Exercises in Chicago



Certificates of completion of training are presented to the following graduates, most of whom are shown above (although not in the order listed): Wolfgang Alm, Local 1784; Robert K. Anderson, 434; Martin Anthony, 1185; Ronald Arkema, 242; Ted Arvanites, 58; Gerald Beauchamp, 181; Robert C. Blanchard, 839; Ernest Bleicher, 10; Glenn Borge, 58; Edward J. Buric, 1786; Delmar Calgaro, 272; Victor L. Camp, 58; Dennis Carr, 839; Andrew C. Cascararo, 250; Leon Cherest, 434; Marvin Christensen, 242; John F. Cole, 434; Lloyd E. Dahlen, 80; Elwood Danielson, 58; Douglas W. Dewsnap, 80; David J. Dioguardi, 434; Robert J. Doyle, 1527; Ronald Dubs, 448; Wm. Erdenberger, 58; Thomas Flood, 13; David F. Fritz, 181; John Gaffney, 1185; Mathew Galligan, 13; Dennis Gardner, 80; Harvey Geary, 1185; Michael Gibbons, 58; John Grande, 1539; Werner Haefke, 1307; Robert L. Hager, 1185; Allan Hampson, 558; Roger Hansen, 181; William Hansen, 434; Nick Heinz, 1539; Michael Hermes, 13; Gene B. Herring, 181; Gerald Hescott, 1185; Julius L. Horcher, 461; Jerome D. Huber, 1367; Gordon Johnson, 58; Robert W. Johnson, 58; Stanley J. Jurecki, 1185; Patrick Joyce, 1185; Thomas S. Jurack, 1128; David B. Kelley, 1889; James B. King, 1889; Stefan Kleiner, 1784; Hans Klingenberg, 419; Allan Krapf, 448; Jerome Kurowski, 58; Daniel J. Leidke, 839; Robert L. Logan, 58; Donald Lupinski, 434; Thomas Lynch, 62; John Martin, 1185; Nick Mazzocchi, 13; Thomas McKernin, 1922; Edward Michalski, 181; Glenn Miller, 1185; Kenneth MocarSKI, 54; George Moline, 1784; Duane Moore, 181; Ralph Morales, 1185; Robert Muller, 434; Kenneth J. Murphy, 1996; Hartwig Naliwko, 419; Henning Nielsen, 272; Edward Nordoff, 1185; Eugene Nowak, 242; Andrew J. O'Donnell, 1185; Michael O'Neill, 199; William Parenti, 181; Eugene Partipilo, 1185; Raymond Reidy, Jr., 1185; Patrick Ridge, 58; Roger Rolkosky, 1185; Walter Ruppert, 242; Lane Schnotala, 141; LeRoy E. Siewert, 558; William Sonka, 54; James J. Stack, 13; Josef Straub, 419; Michael Tocheck, 1786; Enos L. Toms, 58; Ronald E. Trapp, 1185; Eugene H. Voight, 1185; Cyril Wagner, Jr., 58; Donald H. Wagner, 141; David Walters, 181; Alvin Wille, 434; Paul Wilson, 1128; Ronald C. Wrona, 448; Gerald Zhylyut, 181; James Zeephath, 434.

CHICAGO, ILL.—The Chicago District Council held completion exercises for an apprentice group November 12.

The class of graduates to whom certificates were issued was the largest class in recent years. Ninety-nine apprentices were in the finishing class, and approximately 80 were present in person to receive certificates and to participate in the exercises. Absentees regrettably unable to attend were excused because of a variety of reasons, a number of them having entered the armed services.

The affair, co-chaired by Secretary Thompson and President Kenney of the District Council, was addressed by a number of visiting guests, who wished the graduates Godspeed and success. Notable among the speakers was First General Vice President Finlay Allan. Others who addressed the group were Tom Hall, representing the Construction Employers Association; Ralph Winslow and Donald Dvorak, Manager and Assistant Manager, respectively, of the Builders Association of Chicago; Richard Pep-



First General Vice President Finlay Allan addresses the gathering at the Chicago apprentice exercises.

per of the Pepper Construction Company and Chairman of the Joint Apprentice Committee; Earl McMahon and Thomas Nayder, President and Secretary, respectively, of the Building Trades Council of Chicago; Stan-

ley L. Johnson, Executive Vice President of the Illinois State Federation of Labor and C. I. O.; General Representative W. E. Corbin; Frank E. Frieden, Manager of the Carpenters Welfare and Pension Funds; James Hale, Bureau of Apprenticeship, U. S. Dept. of Labor; and James Senes, States Supervisor of Trade & Industrial Education. Also present and briefly addressing the class were Robert Swanson, Chairman of the Carpentry Department at Washburne Trade School, and Harold Carpenter, Supervisor of Apprentice Training at Highland Park High School, both of whom appeared, accompanied by the apprentice instructors of both schools.

Joining in the exercises were the business representatives of the local unions affiliated with the Chicago District Council, as well as a large number of officers of the locals, all of whom were present to encourage the graduates in their chosen fields of endeavors.

The affair culminated in a sumptuous luncheon for the graduates and the many guests in attendance.

Michigan Local Honors Old Timers, Apprentices, Officers

LANSING, MICH.—L.U. 1449 recently honored old timers, gave graduate apprentices their pins, and commemorated the service of past officers. At a banquet held at the Reo Club House, L.U. 1449 members heard salutary remarks by Edward Powers, President of the State Building Trades Council; Charles Romine, State field coordinator for the apprentice program; Harold Walper, Lansing Community College Coordinator, and Francis Wilder, apprentice school instructor.



Guests speakers at Lansing, Michigan, included, seated: Mr. and Mrs. Harold Walper and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Powers. Standing: Mr. and Mrs. Francis Wilder and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Romine.

Cedar Rapids Group Honors Walter Shadle

CEDAR RAPIDS, IA. — Walter F. Shadle, a member of Carpenters Local 308, has been honored for 52 years of service to the labor movement.

The honor was conferred at a November meeting of the Cedar Rapids Labor Assembly (AFL-CIO). Mr. Shadle was presented a plaque which read:

"In recognition of 52 years of service to the furtherance of unionism, to a sincere and faithful friend from the Cedar Rapids Labor Assembly AFL-CIO this year of 1964."

The presentation was by Ethan Spruston, president of the assembly. Also taking part were P. R. Farris, business agent of Plumbers Local 125, and Betty Talkington, of the women's activities department of the Iowa Federation of Labor.

Shadle began his apprenticeship in the labor movement as a coal miner. He then served several years as a fireman on the North Western railroad before becoming a carpenter.

Among the union offices he has held are: vice president, Iowa Federation, 1932 and 1934; vice president, State Council of Carpenters; business agent, Local 308, for more than 26 years.



Old-Timers at the L.U. 1449 Banquet: 1st row, left to right, Frank Pretzel, Charles Fox, Oscar Hopkins, Harold Byrd, Ellis Oxendale, Leo Murphy, Frank King, Lewis Hunt, Roman Dunnebeck. 2nd row, left to right: Thomas B. Keaton, Fred Morgan, George Wise, Guy Reeves, Donald Colgrove, Clayton Thorpe, Herbert Stoutenberg, Emil LaDuke.



Apprentices receiving their pins were: 1st row, left to right, Sam Tumminello, Herman Miller, Lawrence Tabor, Verlin Hopkins, Paul Kellogg, Harold Mingus, George Wise, James Blake. 2nd row, left to right, Arthur Proper, Harold Walper, Francis Wilder, Charles Romine, Rony Heiser.



Past officers of Local 1449 who received pins included: Front row, left to right—Thomas B. Keaton, Fred Morgan, George Wise, Chester Long, Roman Dunnebeck, Lewis Hunt, P. F. King, Charles Fox. Back row, left to right—Frank Pretzel, Walter Dembowski, Bernard Bryan, Paul Kellogg, Wayne Keeney, David Hugger, Arthur Six, Charles Eddy, Harold Mingus, Sam Tumminello.

Cincinnati Members Build Home for Waifs

CINCINNATI, O.—Up in the Adams County hills east of Cincinnati some almost incredibly wonderful things have been happening. The site is Possum Hollow, near Manchester, Ohio. The events spotlight the generosity and initiative of Cincinnati area AFL-CIO building tradesmen and the unique missionary project of a Good Samaritan Lady, Molly Ford, who has been offering a home and guidance to some hundred waifs, refugee children from Cincinnati's ramshackle slum jungle. Molly's place is a farm with a few cows, chickens, pigs and a tobacco patch.

Molly needed a better shelter than her tarpapered former hen house. Some time ago word of the need got to carpenters Russ Waters and Robert Beischel at Blue Creek from the Rev. Richard Steinkamp, circuit missionary in the area. After a visit to Possum Hollow, Waters went to work on every friend and associate he could reach. At sun-up the hot last Saturday of July, this summer, a caravan of cars and two trucks rolled up the Hollow road.

Twenty-two union craftsmen of all trades led by twelve union carpenters, fortified with construction materials donated by trade contractor firms, began to rip 4x4's with power saws, set flooring to the tune of a steady tattoo of hammering. By 10 a.m. the men were on the roof nailing down sheeting and by 4 p.m. Molly was the owner of a brand new home. With one more Saturday visit volunteers painted the inside and installed electrical and plumbing equipment.

Carpenter house raisers for Molly were Dick Lankheit, John Sander, Walter Lindenmeyer, Vick Seim, Harold Seim, Joe Zink, Larry Bross, Al Rudler, Ken Huber, Tom Powers, Russ Waters, and Les Waters. Architect service was by Jack Burdick.



A crew of volunteer Carpenters nail down the roof on the new home.

L.U. 517 Build Presidential Platform



PORTLAND, MAINE—In anticipation of President Johnson's campaign swing through here, last September 28, carpenters from L.U. 517 were asked if they would like to assume responsibility for construction of the speaker's platform.

Anxious to help, Business Agent Kenneth A. Dumphre quickly accepted the honor, and delivered a sizeable crew of men to the job, as the picture shows. Lumber for the stand was donated by Eastern Bidders, of Yarmouth, Maine.



$\frac{1}{8}$ " notches in the $1\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $22\frac{1}{2}$ " head let you cut the full width of a wallboard panel in one swipe! No more torn or ragged corners on the panels—you get a clean cut right up to the very edge of the panel every time.

Use the marking holes at 16", 24" and 32" to mark stud centers without lifting T-Square—saves time, makes it almost impossible to miss a stud when nailing up panels.

The blade is same width as a standard outlet box. You cut both sides of the hole with perfect accuracy without moving the T-Square.

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IT WILL HELP YOU HANG DRYWALL BETTER—EASIER—FASTER!

New "Gold" T-Square will make those walls and ceilings go up faster—and easier. 2" x $\frac{1}{4}$ " x $47\frac{1}{2}$ " blade of heat-treated flexible aluminum alloy lies flat against board for fast, clean cuts. And the new anodized gold color finish makes numbers and markings show up with greater contrast for easy at-a-glance reading. Large numbers read from either end of the blade to make time-wasting mental arithmetic a thing of the past. The handsome gold finish also makes a T-Square that's weather- and stain-resistant—a T-Square that's lightweight, yet rugged, and built to last.

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NEW IMPROVED 16" CHECKER-HEAD ADZE-EYE WALLBOARD HAMMER

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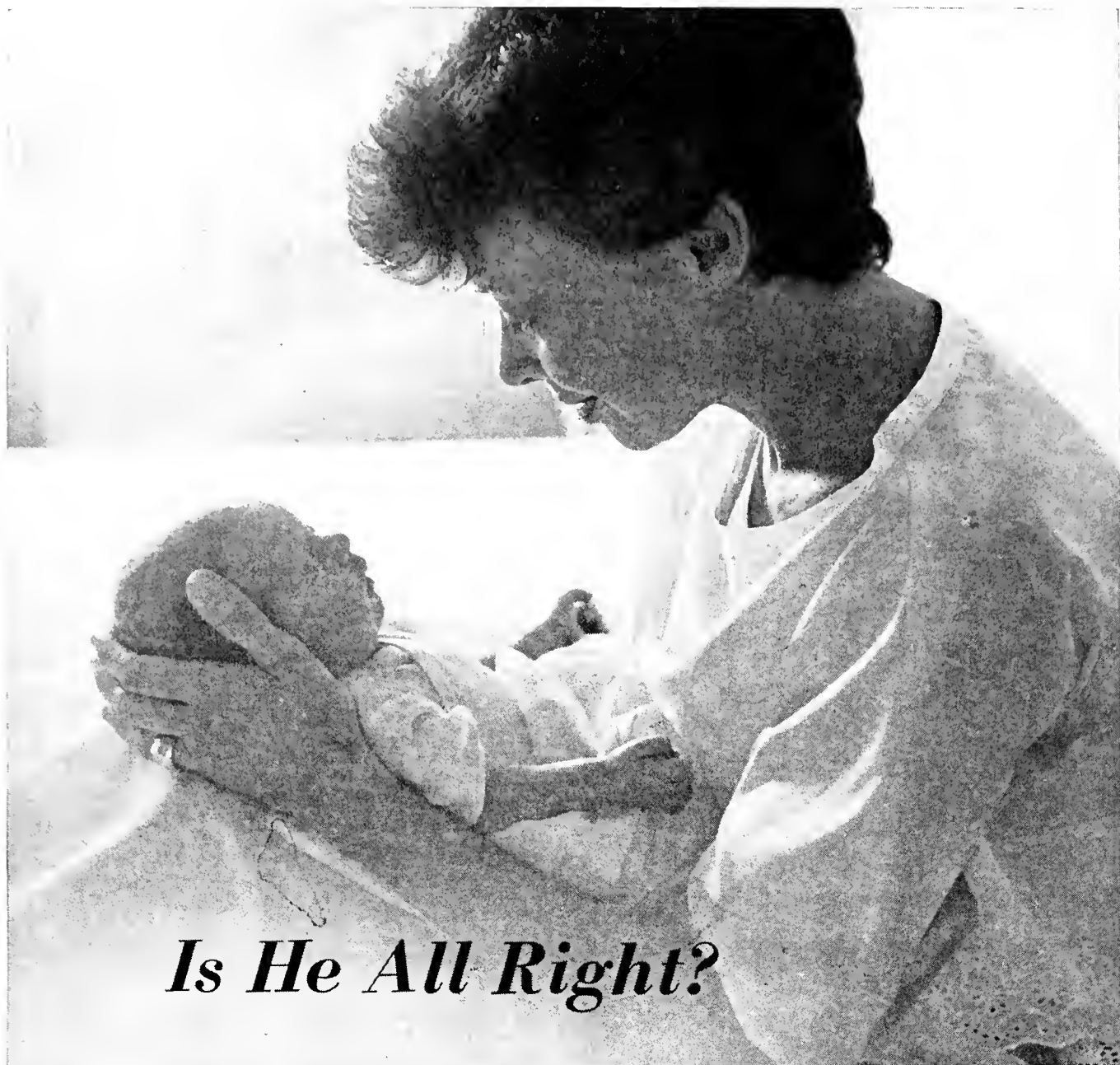
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Can more of these children be helped with present medical knowledge?

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The National Foundation—March of Dimes

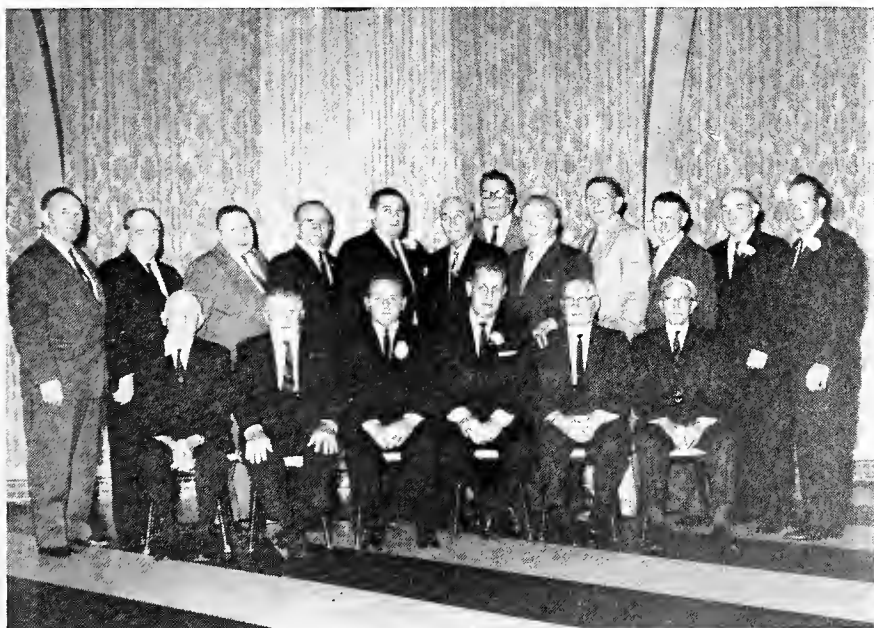
Franklin D. Roosevelt, Founder

L.U. 399 Brothers Help Ambulance Service

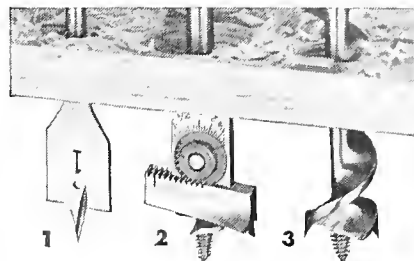


PHILLIPSBURG, N. Y.—The Blairstown Ambulance Corp. recently received welcome assistance from Brothers of L.U. 399. Helping in the construction of a new addition to the ambulance service building were, from left to right, Harry Phillips, William Phillips, Morris Williams and Paul Metzgar.

Old-Timer Pins Awarded by L.U. 1921



UNIONDALE, N. Y.—In ceremonies this October, L.U. 1921 presented old-timer pins to members with 25 and 50 years of service. In the photo are, seated left to right, 50-year members Joseph Southard and William Palk, Local President Eugene Hartigan, General Representative John Rogers, 50-year veterans Eri Larson and William Lundquist. Standing, left to right, are 25-year brothers Thomas Thompsen, John Wiegand, Jr., George Schmidt and Harry Bottcher; Financial Secretary Benjamin Edward; 25-year member John Wiegand, Sr.; Business Representative John Rosen Strom; 25-year men Josef Steffensen, Walter Otto, Charles Biehler, John Ferris. Abram Kells.



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2. Irwin No. 22 Micro-Dial expensive bit. Fits all hand braces. Bores 35 standard holes, $\frac{7}{8}$ " to 3". Only \$4.20. No. 21 small size bores 19 standard holes, $\frac{5}{8}$ " to $1\frac{1}{4}$ ". Only \$3.80.
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25-Year Members of L.U. 1564 Honored



CASPER, WYO.—At a social gathering held at the Carpenters Hall, L.U. 1564 presented pins to eight out of 11 members for 25 years' service with the Union. Those receiving pins from President Gerald Evans, left, and Business Representative and Financial Secretary Paul Johnson, right, were: Frank Sauter, Ted Cooper, Ward Lewis, John Haass, Frank Tomlin, Roy Uriens, Jake Hanna and Joe Bakken. Entitled to the pins but absent were Roy Gay, Oscar Hagen and Charley Penn.

Boston Member Invents Panel Tie

Boston, Mass.—Cornelius L. Murphy, member of Local Union 67, Boston, has been granted a patent for his invention, a panel tie.

Bro. Murphy's metal plate, used in tying panelling to studs, consists of a stamped piece of resilient metal of about 22 gauge. It has a slight bend to it and holes are stamped into it.

In use, the tie is screwed to the rear side of a shiplapped panel, then screwed to the face of the supporting studding. The slight bend of the metal then exerts an outward pressure on the rear of the next adjacent piece of panelling, which is inserted under the lip of the preceding panel.

The advantages claimed for the invention are that it allows the panelling to move with changes in temperature and humidity without disrupting the tie. In addition, the panels are installed with no nails or screws showing and, if it is desired to remove the panels, they can be easily removed without any damage to their faces.

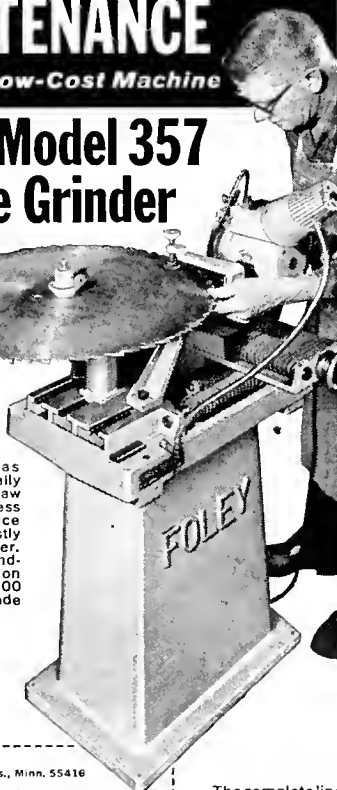
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13, Chicago, Ill. . . .	43.75
39, Cleveland, O. . .	105.50
105, Cleveland, O. . .	25.00
146, Schenectady, N. Y.	100.00
171, Youngstown, O. .	100.00
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232, Fort Wayne, Ind.	100.00
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762, Quincy, Mass. . .	38.00
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1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	40.75
1367, Chicago, Ill. . . .	5.00
1539, Chicago, Ill. . . .	50.00
2073, Milwaukee, Wis. .	235.00
2189, Madera, Calif. . .	2.00
2463, Ventura, Calif. .	10.00
3119, Tacoma, Wash. .	40.00
Ladies' Auxiliaries, California State Council	10.00
Angelo M. Perez, Los Angeles, Calif. . .	2.00

Total for December . . \$ 1,206.91
Previous contributions . 122,500.00

Total to date \$123,706.91

\$260.00 PROFIT...FAST!
I Sold 44 KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECKS to Just 4 Customers! Says Sargent of Texas

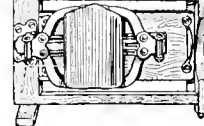
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Rush FREE money-making details of Kant-Slam Door Check and no-cost Demonstrator offer.

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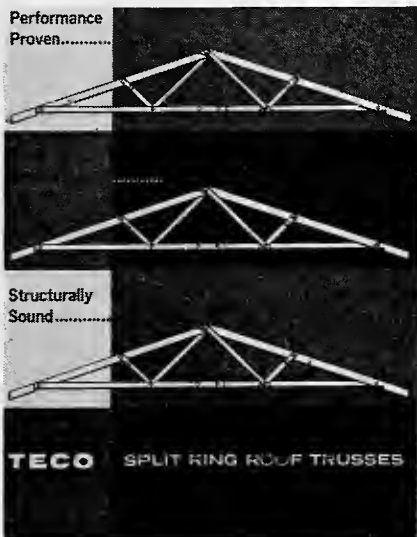
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WHAT'S NEW?



ROOF TRUSSES



The newest thing in roof trusses.

Timber Engineering Company (TECO) has announced the availability of a new folder describing the firm's system of roof truss construction built with split ring connectors. Although concerned primarily with trusses for short and medium spans (20-50'), the new TECO folder explains how the ring connector system has been "performance proven" for over 30 years through its use in structures spanning up to 250 feet. Shown in the folder are two of the more popular truss designs for short and medium spans. A listing of other available designs is also presented.

Unlike truss systems making use of gusset plate connections, the TECO ring system requires no special presses or jigs for assembly. The folder illustrates how trusses and other structures built with the system can be shipped in "disassembled" (knocked down) or "folded" form to job sites many hundreds of miles from the fabricating plant with the assurance that the members will go together correctly. An interesting comparison is made between the TECO ring connector system and the child's Tinker Toy set consisting of dowels and hubs which are joined together to make different shapes. In the TECO system, the structural members are

the "dowels" and the split ring connectors the "hubs." Just as with the Tinker Toy set, there is only one way a TECO ring connection can be made—the right way. For free copies of TECO's new folder, write Timber Engineering Company, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, NW, Washington, D. C., zip code 20036.

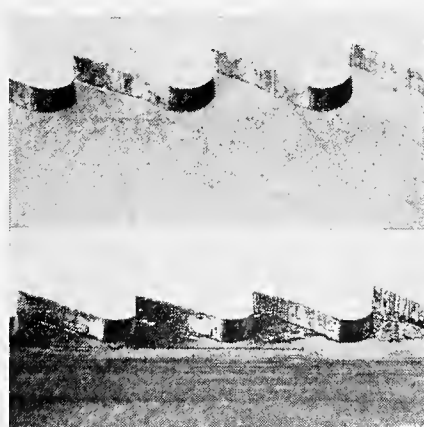
LONGER LASTING BLADES

A new type of band saw blade, designed for reduced friction, smoother cutting, greater accuracy and longer life, was placed on the market on Oct. 19, 1964, by Lee Saw & Manufacturing Company of Chicago. Manufactured by a unique process which includes high-speed bombardment of the blade by small particles, the new product looks distinctly different from other blades and has substantially greater performance characteristics, according to Lee engineers.

Up to a certain stage, the new blade, called "krom-kut," is produced by methods similar to those followed in making any band saw blade, using carbon flexible steel stock and standard, milling, and hardening setting operations. However, through the technique of bombardment, the familiar blue color is replaced with a silver-gray hue and the entire blade, including the teeth and gullets are given a non-directional matte finish which is essential to the blade's stepped-up performance.

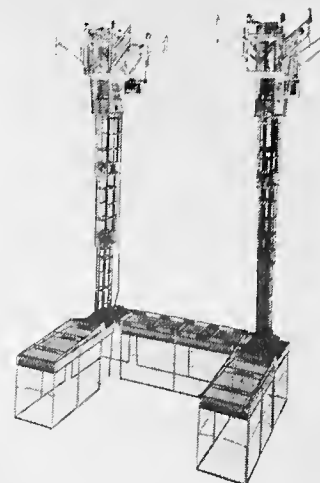
The new finish is distinguished by a shallow, microscopic porosity which permits lubricants, through capillary action, to spread uniformly over the entire blade, including the cutting edges. The bombardment also hones the teeth to a high degree of sharpness, smooths lateral milling grooves for easier release of chips, and removes cutting burrs and carbonized deposits.

The new blades are available in most widths common to the industrial field and in any standard teeth specifications. A free 12-page catalog is available by writing Lee Saw & Manufacturing Company, 132 S. Green Street, Chicago, Illinois 60607.



Unretouched magnified photos shows difference between new "krom-kut" band saw blade (top) and conventional blade (bottom.)

TELESCOPING SCAFFOLDS



A U-shaped work platform.

Telescoping scaffolds delivered recently by Baker-Roos, Inc., provided a "U" shaped work platform with a walkway 27' x 26' long. Standard Tele-Scaf units were used in combination with a specially designed bridge, tying the two platforms together. Scaffold bridge may be uncoupled permitting Tele-Scafs to be used as individual units. The units shown are manually driven winch and cable actuated. Safety features incorporate double cable fail-safe system; gate-leg type outriggers for leveling and stabilizing the tower . . . and phenolic, roller bearing equipped casters.

Other Baker Tele-Scaf units are available with platform extended heights to 41'; electrically powered and controlled winch mechanism, and remote controls on platform. For further information, write to Baker-Roos, Inc., Dept. TW782, 602 West McCarty Street, Indianapolis, Indiana 46206.

LEATHER GRIP HAMMER

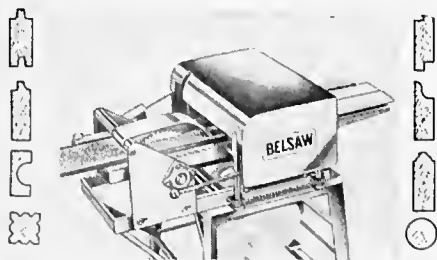
The combination of their Vanadium hammer and genuine leather has created an all-purpose hammer that seems to "grip back," according to the manufacturer, Vaughan & Bushnell Manufacturing Company, Chicago, Illinois.

The genuine leather-wrapped select hickory handle is said to permit a firm, but relaxed grip while reducing strain. The leather is moisture absorbent.

Other features of the Leather Grip hammer include a precision machined striking head that provides uniform face bevel of proper size to minimize the possibility of chipping from glancing blows; non-slip claws; and deep inside eye taper with triple wedging for tight "sure lock" handles.

Further information may be obtained from Vaughan & Bushnell Mfg. Co., 135 S. LaSalle Street, Chicago, Ill.

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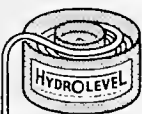
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L.U. 595 Honors 25-Year Men

LYNN, MASS.—A testimonial dinner honoring brothers with 25 years or more of service was held Nov. 16 by L.U. 595, at the Hotel Edison, Lynn, Mass. One, Waldo Pratt, received his 50-year pin at the ceremony. Receiving 25-year pins were: Wesley Abbott, Carl Anderson, Edward Bailey, Edward Blondell, Harvey Bray, Joseph Landry, Zigmund D'Entremont, Joseph McGraham, Roland Esterbrook, Francy St. Clair and Felicia Geau-treau.

Also, Edward Haley, Albert A. Lake, Joseph Dee, Edward Dupuis, Edward Thibedeau, Arthur McLeod, Everett Nason, Harry Ohlson and William Parkinson. Edgar Pillsbury, Adrien LeBlanc, Ancil Randall, Oliva N. Villeneuve, Harold McRea, Thomas O'Brien, Charles Packard, Silas Loder, Emil Comeau, Herman Stack, August Swanson and Roy Young.

Fifty-Year Members Honored by L.U. 188

YONKERS, N.Y.—Two members of Local Union No. 188, were recently honored for fifty-years' membership in the Brotherhood.

Brothers John Todd and Michael Miksa were presented with their fifty-year membership pins by President Joseph G. Pierro, who cited their active interest in the affairs of L.U. 188. Brother Miksa held office for many years.

President Pierro congratulated Brothers Todd and Miksa, noting that their affiliation had, in great measure, laid the foundation upon which younger members could lead the Local to even greater achievement.

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AFL-CIO President George Meany makes his contribution to the 1965 March of Dimes. Holding the cup is 1965 Poster Child Mickey Heinicke, four years old.

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Continued from page 25

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In Memoriam

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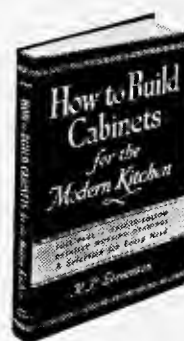
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SPACE TOOLS

Continued from Page 14

Force out of Wright-Patterson Air Force Base, have encountered the same problems under truly weightless conditions. Experimenters, tools, and typical repair and maintenance work mock-ups are all put into the air inside the cabin of a large KC-135 4-engine jet. The aircraft builds up speed in dives then pulls upward into a smooth, arc-like path which lasts about 30 seconds.

While in the arc, everything becomes weightless. Cords piled on the floor seem to become alive, curling upward. Parachute packs lift off the floor, and drift gently around the cabin space. Although the time of the arc is short, personnel and materials are as truly weightless as if they were headed for Mars.

In recent tests, airmen attempting to use conventional box-end wrenches were spun around helplessly by the reaction to their own muscle force. The zero-reaction power tool, on the other hand, enabled other airmen to perform simulated work without the human pinwheel effect. But it still takes more effort.

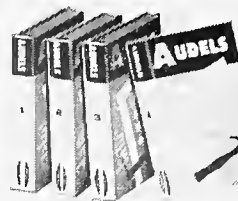
Beyond the development of new kinds of hand tools, scientists are examining ways to handle the more massive tasks of space work. Astronauts must be able to mate space vehicles, capture and repair satellites, and construct vehicles and way station in mid-space.

To stimulate these gargantuan space tasks, some huge test facilities are necessary. One, recently proposed to the Air Force in a Lockheed study, is a nine-story-tall simulated space world, where full size mock-ups of space vehicles can be manipulated against a background of scenery closely approximating space 300 miles out from earth—the presently popular satellite orbit belt.

In such a laboratory, a number of docking and latching concepts could be tried. Scientists now are considering extensible booms with arms, magnetic heads, adhesive attachments and a cable lasso.

The problems will be solved. When the first U.S. space traveler steps out into the black, lonely void of space, he will know that the tools in his hands are capable of tackling any emergency short of total disaster, helping him to get there—and return—with new knowledge for a better life on earth.

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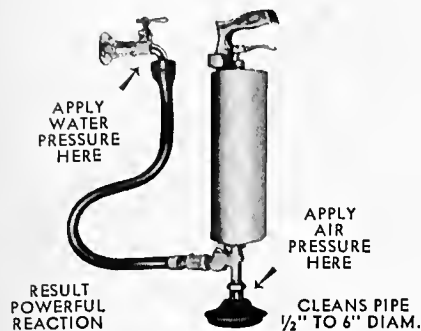
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— LAKE LAND NEWS —

Michael Lavin of Local Union 2250, Red Bank, N. J., arrived at the Home November 3, 1964.

Robert Hayden of Local Union 993, Miami, Fla., arrived at the Home November 5, 1964.

William O. Culbertson of Local Union 985, Gary, Ind., arrived at the Home November 11, 1964.

William Van Hebb of Local Union 340, Hagerstown, Md., arrived at the Home November 16, 1964.

Stephen J. Schemeck of Local Union 81, Erie, Pa., arrived at the Home November 17, 1964.

Carl O. Nordvall of Local Union 361, Duluth, Minn., arrived at the Home November 17, 1964.

William N. Young of Local Union 171, Youngstown, Ohio, arrived at the Home November 19, 1964.

Henry J. Fuhr of Local Union 181, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home November 23, 1964.

John W. Bennett of Local Union 1856, Philadelphia, Pa., arrived at the Home November 25, 1964.

George Stritter of Local Union 429, Montclair, N. J., arrived at the Home November 26, 1964.

Harry F. Barron of Local Union 1135, Toledo, Ohio, arrived at the Home November 30, 1964.

Minard Hatch of Local Union 105, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away November 2, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery. His brother and daughter attended services.

August J. Holmberg of Local Union 1693, Chicago, Ill., passed away November 3, 1964 and burial was at Chicago, Ill.

Charles H. Lubbert of Local Union 1366, Quincy, Ill., passed away November 5, 1964 and burial was at Quincy, Ill.

Gust F. Newberg of Local Union 58, Chicago, Ill., passed away November 21, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery. His daughter and her family attended funeral services.

Tunis Kievit of Local Union 325, Paterson, N. J., passed away November 23, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery. His daughter attended funeral services.

Samuel R. Manley of Local Union 177, Springfield, Ohio, withdrew from the Home November 23, 1964.

Union Members Who Visited the Home During November

Leon F. Druse, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.

Fred C. Larson, L.U. 1300, San Diego, Calif.

Jay W. Garnett, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

Gino Koski, L.U. 20, Staten Island, N. Y.

Sigard L. Johnson, L.U. 982, Harper Woods, Mich.

W. T. Burns, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.

Evon MacFadgen, L.U. 49, Lowell, Mass.

L. Cummings, L.U. 1108, Cleveland, Ohio.

Fred Yager, L.U. 146, Scotia, N. Y.

James V. Gregory, L.U. 2183, Tupelo, Miss.

R. N. Jones, L.U. 34, San Francisco, Calif.

E. D. Salgado, L.U. 696, Tampa, Fla.

Andrew Therghesen, L.U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Bouke Venerna, L.U. 2776, Kalamazoo, Mich.

O. R. Odell, L.U. 162, Burlingame, Calif.

Fred Genteman, L.U. 169, E. St. Louis, now living in Belleville, Ill.

Lon A. Thomas, L.U. 329, Oklahoma City, Okla.

John A. Grumm, L.U. 119, Newark, N. J., now living in Point Pleasant, N. J.

Christ Edwards, L.U. 284, Largo, Fla.

Alvah Martling, L.U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y., now living in Bayville, N. Y.

R. R. Darby, L.U. 132, Damascus, Md.

C. H. Nething, L.U. 1829, Ravenna, Ohio.

Vale Kegelein, L.U. 15, Park Ridge, N. J.

John Plaxco, L.U. 1585, Lawton, Okla.

Leland M. Adkins, L.U. 1876, Salisbury, Md.

Paul Petrazf, L.U. 246, New York City, N. Y.

George Brueggemeier, L.U. 1643, Chagrin Falls, Ohio, now living in Euclid, Ohio.

George Carlson, L.U. 493, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., now living in Wake Forest, N. C.

Concluded on Page 39

LAKELAND NEWS, Continued from Page 38

Edward Bordovsky, L.U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.
 James E. Roberts, L.U. 1590, Silver Spring, Md.
 James K. Wallace, L.U. 1664, Bloomington, Ind.
 John A. Speeks, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
 Joseph Van Ostenbridge, L.U. 325, Hawthorne, N. J.
 Tom Swift, L.U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles Guillemette, L.U. 134, Montreal, Que.
 Harry C. Petee, L.U. 735, Mansfield, Ohio.
 Gunnar A. Fredrickson, L.U. 1456, Hampstead, N. H.
 Arthur F. Mannering, L.U. 485, Christopher, Ill.
 Hjalmar Gabrielson, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

SOCIAL SECURITY — Questions and Answers

- Q.** If a single person dies and both parents are dead, can a sister, brother, nephew or niece draw this person's social security?
- A.** The social security lump sum death benefit will be paid to whoever pays the funeral bill.
- Q.** I will be 62 on Nov. 13, 1964. I have worked 13 years under social security. Can you tell me how much I can get? My husband, age 73, is dependent on me. How much can he get from my social security?
- A.** Social security benefits may be paid to you and your husband if he is more than 50 per cent dependent on you. The amount of the benefit is determined by your monthly average wage. For an estimate, contact your local social security office.
- Q.** I was born in Lancaster, S. C., in 1902. My birthday was February 15 and I am now age 62. At the time I was born there were no birth certificates issued in Lancaster. How can I receive a wife's benefit without my birth certificate?
- A.** A birth certificate is not absolutely necessary to prove age. Other documents may be used. These may include a baptismal certificate, census record, school record, age given on marriage license, voting record, insurance policy, just to name a few. Contact your local social security office for further information.
- Q.** I worked 12 years and paid social security. My husband died January 1963. I was told I could not draw social security until age 62. I am now 60 years of age. When I become 62, can I draw any of my husband's social security?
- A.** When you reach age 62, you may draw either on your own record or 82½ per cent of your husband's amount, monthly. You will be paid the larger of the two benefits. We presume you have already received the lump sum death payment.
- Q.** I was born in December 1904 and have worked under social security since 1937. I plan to retire in February. Do I have enough quarters and what percentage would I receive?
- A.** You have enough quarters. The amount is determined by your wages. Contact your local social security office for an estimate.
- Q.** I am now 59 years old and have worked under social security ever since it started. I plan to retire at age 62. I am unemployed at the present time and having trouble finding work. How much more time would I have to put in to be eligible for social security or do I already have enough quarters?
- A.** Anyone who has 10 years or 40 quarters of coverage is insured for life for all benefits.
- Q.** I was born in November 1901 and have worked from July 2, 1959 until November 11, 1961. That would be 9 full quarters. How many more quarters will I need to get Social Security? If I take it at a reduced rate at age 63, will I have to continue at the reduced rate?
- A.** You have a possible 9 quarters. You need 12 quarters. If you accept reduced benefits, they will remain reduced even after you reach age 65.
- Q.** I was in social security from its beginning until January 7, 1942. Then I went into government work and Civil Service. I am 58 years old, plan to retire at age 62. Will I receive any social security benefits as well as my Civil Service retirement?
- A.** It appears that you may have 21 quarters of coverage. This will keep you fully insured until 1972. Since you are a male worker, if you reach age 65 in 1971, you will need 20 quarters, if you reach age 65 in 1972, you will need 21 quarters of coverage.
- Q.** My wife and I are both on social security. We are both past 73 years of age. We had to take over a business and are operating it. Do we have to pay social security tax on our net earnings as self-employed persons?
- A.** Yes, you will have to pay the self-employment tax as long as you have annual profits of \$400.00 or more. This work however, will not effect the receipt of your benefits as you are both over 72.

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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

A BACK HANDED COMPLIMENT, BUT A COMPLIMENT NO LESS

IN A RECENT ISSUE of the *American Teacher*, official publication of the American Federation of Teachers, I ran across a thought-provoking letter. It was written by a member of the union employed in a district where the union did not have bargaining rights.

His complaint was that the National Education Association, a professional association to which teachers belong, negotiated a wage increase by telling the school authorities the teachers would join the union (AFT) if a wage increase was not forthcoming. This, the writer of the letter maintained, was unfair to the teachers union.

It is not hard to see how the writer could be angry over such a deceptive tactic on the part of NEA. There was an element of dirty pool involved.

A little sober reflection, however, reveals that the writer of the letter should be pleased rather than angry over the fact that the mere threat of bringing in the teachers' union could result in an increase in wages. No finer compliment could be paid the union.

Basically, unions are responsible for all wage increases, whether they are negotiated by the unions or not. Employers—whether they are private employers or government officials—know that they cannot allow wages to get too far out of line with union wages.

We are constantly running across instances where a group of workers asks our union to represent them. They then notify the employer there is union activity in the plant or on the job-site. Often the employer responds by granting the men a wage increase and improvements in working conditions. The employees take these gains and promptly forget about forming an organization.

This, of course, is discouraging, but it only emphasizes the fact that only the union has the know-how to negotiate improvements in wages and working conditions.

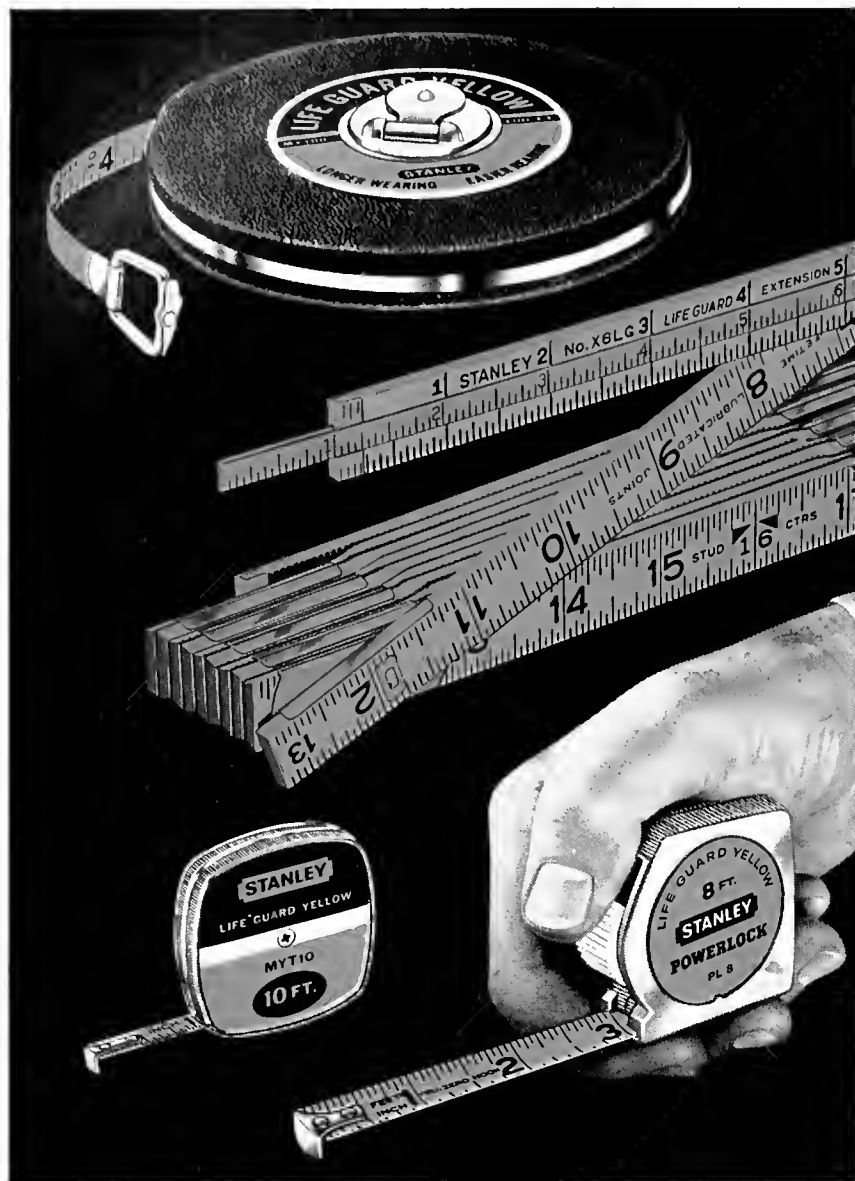
Workers who use the threat of forming a union to gain wage increases are merely free-loading. They use the union to get what they want, but when they do not follow through to the point of actually forming a union, they capitalize on the efforts of those who carry the ball. In the long run their gains are strictly temporary. By one means or another, the employer can eventually chisel away all that he granted, if there is no union to protect conditions on a day-to-day basis.

While I can sympathize with the teacher who wrote the letter I referred to in the beginning, I can honestly say that his gripe is not unique. There are always people in the world willing to capitalize on the efforts of others without contributing anything themselves. Until human nature changes, this condition will continue to prevail.

However, every union man who is honest with himself knows that he is protecting the living and working standards of his trade. He is contributing to the advancement of his craft and he is holding up his end, as every honest citizen should. The free-rider remains on the periphery of the good life, picking up the crumbs that fall his way from the main table of collective bargaining. As long as he is satisfied with the crumbs, there is little anybody can do about it. The hope lies in the fact that sooner or later he will learn that more than crumbs are available to those who are willing to thresh the wheat and carry in the fodder.



—E. Francis,
Havertown, Pa.



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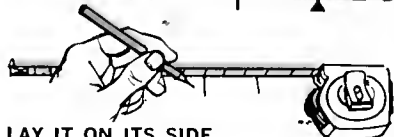
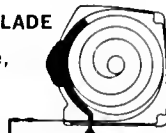
Tool Tips FROM STANLEY

What's so different about the newest?

Power return tape rules with their smooth blade action are just about the handiest of all measuring tools . . . and hand tool users are recognizing this by their purchases. When Stanley designers developed the brand new Powerlock Rule, they combined the advantages of Life Guard Yellow visibility and service life with a whole host of convenience features. For instance:

POSITIVE LOCKING BLADE

Lock action is on blade, not on drum. No creeping or slippage back into case.



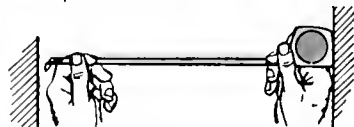
LAY IT ON ITS SIDE

Rule lies flat, easy to mark off. Blade stays put; doesn't snap back.



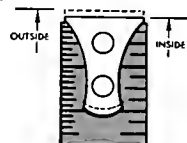
HOOK THAT "GRIPS"

The serrations and burrs are there for a purpose . . . they help prevent hook from slipping off smooth surfaces, and it's the strongest hook ever. Even a 100 pound pull will not cause it to bend.



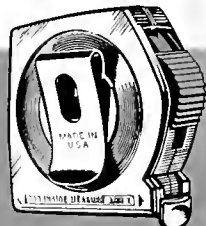
FOR "INSIDE" MEASURING

Extend rule just short of width to be measured; then extend slightly to full distance. Add two inches for width of case.



TRUE ZERO HOOK

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Clip is screwed to back of case. Fastens rule to belt, pocket, work apron or clip board. Keeps rule at your fingertips, prevents misplacement.

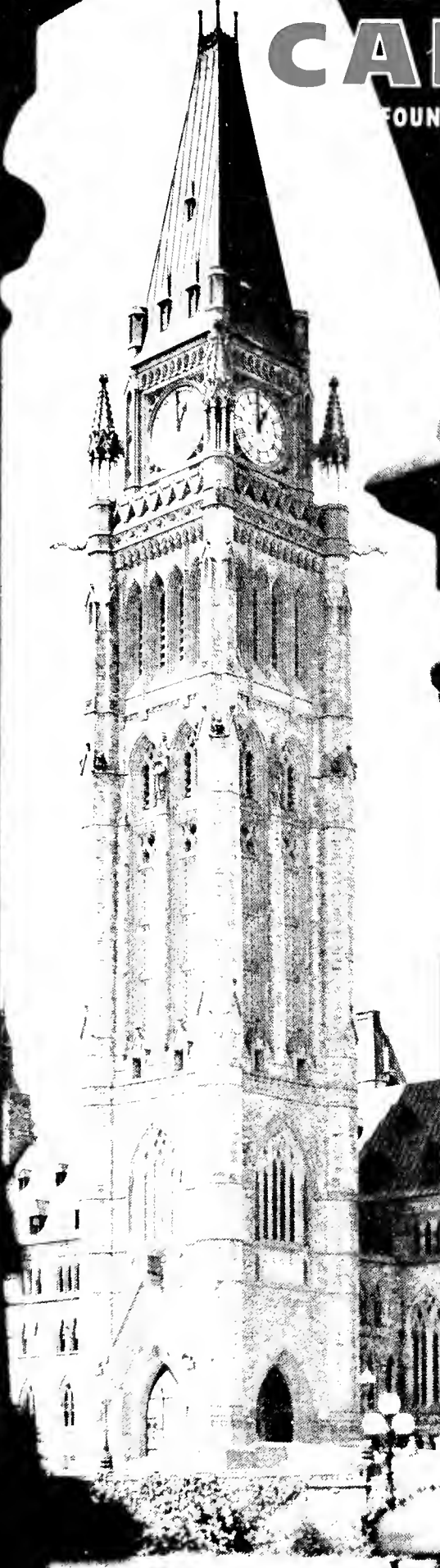
Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

FEBRUARY, 1965



***A NEW FLAG
FOR A PROUD AND
GROWING NATION***



It is everything, or every-
 thing is nothing. It is the catalyst
 that separates a human being from the
 beast of the jungle. It is the leavening of
 love and the scaffolding upon which society
 rests. It is the glowing light which has beckoned
 mankind along the tortuous path of progress
 from the law of the fang to the Bill of Rights.
 It is the cornerstone of Democracy and
 the fountainhead of human dignity. It
 is the strength of the past and the hope
 of the future. / It is the biggest thing in the
 world and at the same time the smallest. It is
 a thousand union men walking a picket line for
 weeks or months to redress an injustice done to a
 single member. But also it is a housewife baking a
 cake for an ailing neighbor. It is battered and beaten
 GI's with bone-weary arms and frozen feet carrying
 wounded comrades out of the frigid wastes of Korea.
 But also it is a vigorous young carpenter giving a lift
 to a tired oldtimer working by his side. It is a
 hundred and fifty million people placing their homes,
 their savings and even their lives at the disposal of
 the nation to protect the principles of liberty and
 equality. But no less it is Bill Smith mowing the lawn
 of the old couple up the street. It is a dozen or a
 hundred or a thousand people working together to
 maintain a church or a lodge or a union. It is the
 fifty cent contribution or the hour of committee
 work given by the least of them. / It is the wisdom
 of Lincoln and the warmth of Gandhi. It is the
 humility of Jesus, the humbleness of Mohammed
 and the humanitarianism of Confucius.
 It is Catholic and Protestant and Jew
 living together in peacefulness and
 harmony. It is Italian and Dane and
 Bulgarian and Pole working side by
 side on the job and sitting shoulder to
 shoulder in the union hall searching
 for ways to advance the common good.
 It is the Ten Commandments and the

WHAT IS BROTHERHOOD ?

THAT IS BROTHERHOOD.

Sermon on the Mount.

It is the Bible, the Talmud and the
 Koran. It is the essence of all wisdom of all
 ages distilled into a single word. But equally
 it is the understanding of neighbors and
 friends who sorrow at your misfortunes and
 rejoice at your triumphs. You cannot see
 Brotherhood; neither can you hear it or taste
 it. But you can feel it a hundred times
 a day. It is the pat on the back when
 things look gloomy. It is the smile of
 encouragement when the way seems hard. It is the
 helping hand when the burden becomes unbearable. /
 It is pioneer Americans of faiths and creeds and colors
 banding together to raise a barn for a neighbor. It is
 men in leather breeches and homespun shirts taking
 wagons apart and carrying them over the mountains,
 piece by piece, to get wagon trains into California and
 Oregon. It is working men risking their jobs, their
 homes and their futures to build unions capable of
 eliminating exploitation and poverty and industrial
 slavery. It is men and women working for a common
 cause that is bigger than any individual. / It is the
 hope of mankind for immortality. Man comes into the
 world from whence he knows not. He struggles a
 while and departs again into whence he knows not.
 But like the tiny crustacea which create the mag-
 nificent coral reefs, he makes a tiny contribution
 to the universal plan. The coral comes into the world,
 lives awhile, and then dies to add its tiny skeleton
 to the skeletons of millions of generations which went
 before. In the end, a beautiful coral island rises out
 of the sea. Like the coral, man comes
 into the world to live awhile and even-
 tually pass on. Like the coral, he makes
 his contribution to the universal plan.
 Brotherhood is the mortar that holds
 together the contributions of all men in
 all ages. / It is not life. It is more
 than that. It is that which gives mean-
 ing to life and makes it worth living.

THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXV

NO. 2

FEBRUARY, 1965



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

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17

Printed in U. S. A.

THE COVER

Canada has a new flag—a red maple leaf on a white field with a vertical red bar at each side.

The new flag was proposed by Prime Minister Lester Pearson's Liberal Government.

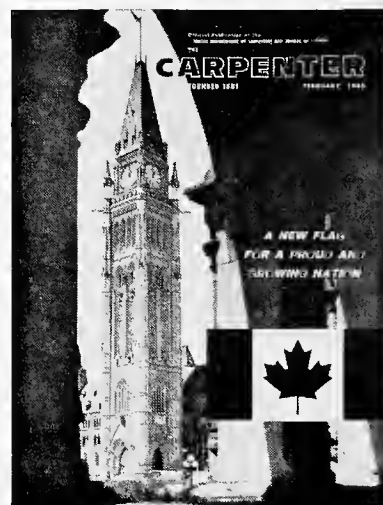
The new flag was designed in an effort to smooth over the differences between French and English elements in the population.

French Canadians, nearly one third of the country's 19-million population, have long resented the British symbols in Canada's flag, and they are joined in this by many English-speaking Canadians who feel their nationhood should be expressed by a truly distinctive emblem. The major factor of discontent over Mr. Pearson's flag is not so much that it is new, but the fact that almost every Canadian over the last decade or so has settled in his own mind just what the new flag should be and there are just that number of designs, colors, etc.

Actually, Canadians grew up under two flags—Britain's Union Jack, and what was, in effect, the British merchant flag (the Old Red Duster, having the Jack in the canton) surcharged with Canada's coat-of-arms. And although flags have not been carried into battle for generations, these were Canada's flags in two great wars.

This new banner will be the first distinctive national flag in Canada's

Continued on Page 19

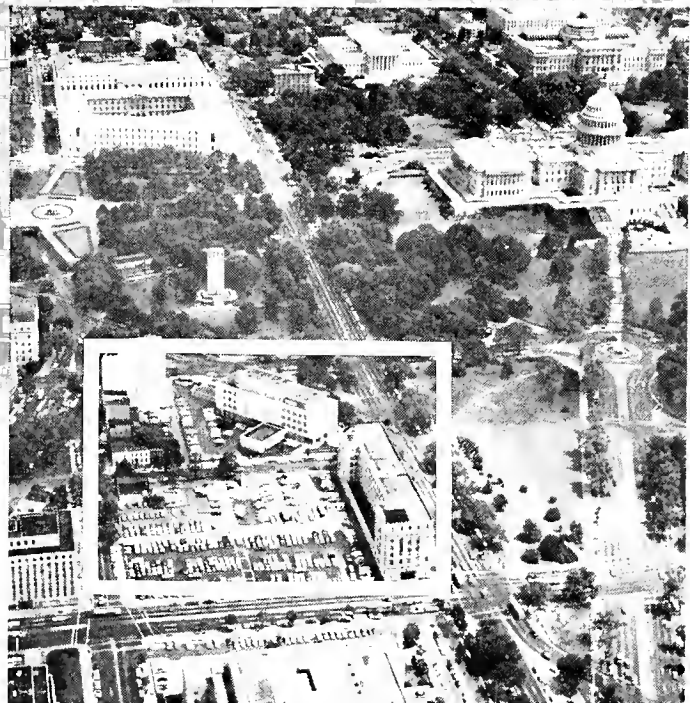


A model of the plan for revitalizing "the grand axis of a great capital city" as drawn up by the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue. In the lower left corner is the White House. Just above the White House is the U. S. Treasury. The Council proposes that a "National Square" be constructed east of the Treasury, as shown near the center of the picture. Pennsylvania Avenue is the long diagonal thoroughfare leading to the Capitol, at the top of the picture. Many small stores and restaurants now line the left side of the avenue.

PHOTO CREDITS: Picture of model at left by Louis Checkman, Jersey City, N. J. The aerial photo below from Parkwood, Inc. The drawing below is from the Report of the President's Council on Pennsylvania Avenue. Photo on Page 4 is from the National Archives.

Headquarters

In the white square of the aerial photograph at right can be seen the Brotherhood Headquarters (at the top of the square) and the Esso Building and parking area, which was purchased recently by a financial syndicate. The black square in the drawing (opposite page) shows the same area, but it indicates how a proposed traffic artery would run underground at the tract to come out beyond the Capitol Mall.



ONE of the fascinating stories about the late President John F. Kennedy concerns his comments one day as he departed from the magnificent new District of Columbia stadium. As he walked briskly down the long ramp, he turned to the stadium official walking beside him and said:

"Some day I want to talk to you about the concessions here."

Worried, the official replied: "What is it, Mr. President? Can't we talk about it now?" Kennedy was about to enter his limousine by then, but he paused a minute and summed up his observations in a succinct 14 words:

"The hot dogs aren't hot and the Cokes have too much ice in them."

Unfortunately, history must record that his criticism went in vain. But Kennedy was certainly one of the most all-observing men to sit in the White House since Thomas Jefferson.

He was riding down Pennsylvania Avenue toward the Capitol to take his oath of office on January 20, 1961. Looking to his left, he saw a clutter of liquor stores, other catchpenny emporiums of little repute, gaudy surplus stores, cheap furniture stores, and distasteful shabbiness of all kinds. Even in this, his greatest moment, it did not escape his notice. Shortly after becoming President he set the wheels in motion to "get something done about Pennsylvania Avenue."

lots and the remainder of their acreage would be so enhanced in value that they would be more than repaid for the value of the land thus deeded away. This had been done before (and would be done again) and was the foundation of many early fortunes in the emerging nation.

L'Enfant planned his city with radiating avenues cutting at angles across a square grid of lesser streets with circles at the intersections where artillery could be placed to command the approaches to the city should an invading army ever approach.

He placed the Capitol on the high hill where it now stands. Other public buildings, including the President's House, he planned to locate east of Capitol Hill on high ground, for west of the hill was a tidal swamp and the sluggish Tiber Creek.

But greedy landowners east of the Capitol sought to profiteer, and L'Enfant, enraged, turned his plan around and, even after the Capitol had been built, arranged for the President's House to be located where it is now, the draining of Tiber Creek, filling where the Mall now exists, and a long and dramatically-wide avenue to connect the Capitol and the President's House which was to be Pennsylvania Avenue. He proposed, literally, to leave the greedy land speculators on the high ground east of the Capitol "high and dry."

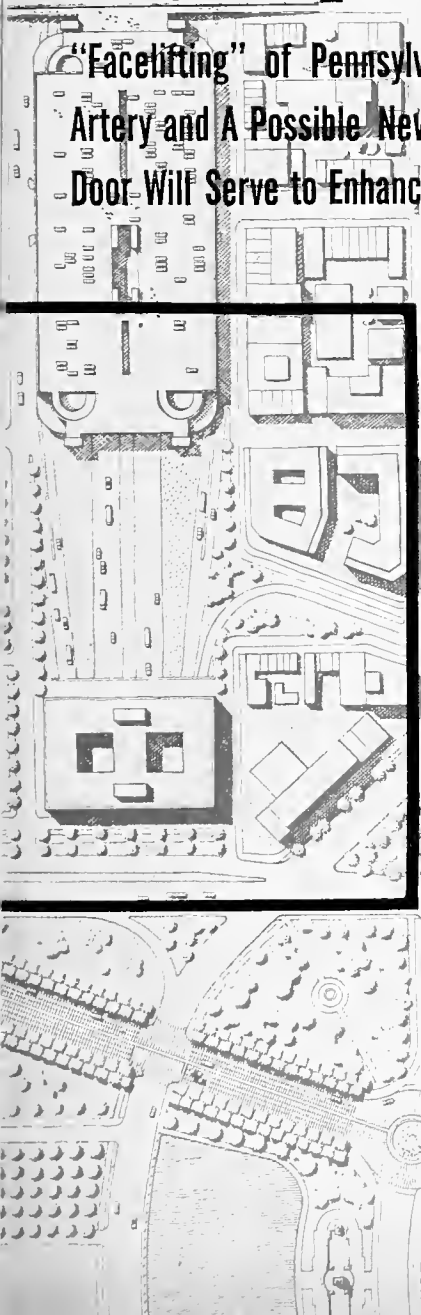
That is why, today, the front of the Capitol faces East, away from the White House and downtown Washington.

But there was a serious hitch. One prominent landowner refused to give up his land at the intersection of Pennsylvania Avenue and Fifteenth Street, where the Treasury Building now stands. He started building a mansion there. L'Enfant, acting with what might possibly be considered temerity, sent in a crew which tore down the partially-completed house. This was a fatal mistake. Many prominent landowners and influential men called on President Washington and protested. They succeeded in influencing Washington to remove L'Enfant. The landowner went ahead and built his house. Pennsylvania Avenue came to an abrupt end at his front gate.

That is why, to this date, Pennsylvania Avenue continues in a broad and straight line from the Capitol to Fifteenth Street, then disappears. One must detour one block north and pick up Pennsylvania Avenue again as it proceeds on to the west. Perhaps, some day, The Treasury Building will

Hub of Improvement Plans

"Facelifting" of Pennsylvania Avenue, A Vital New Traffic Artery and A Possible New Labor Department Building Next Door Will Serve to Enhance Location of Brotherhood Building



Pennsylvania Avenue, 160 feet wide, is "The Grand Avenue" of the United States. It surpasses Broadway in New York, Market Street in San Francisco, Canal Street in New Orleans, Michigan Boulevard in Chicago. Some are grander, some are wider, some are longer, but Pennsylvania Avenue has the unique attribute of being steeped in such history as none other possesses. In addition, visiting dignitaries may or may not see any of the others but they invariably see "The Avenue."

Here is where America honors its living idols and mourns its dead heroes.

But it has been a continuing "problem path" since Pierre L'Enfant designed the Federal City in 1800. The French major in the Corps of Engineers had fought with the patriots in the Revolutionary War. Thomas Jefferson, that well of fertile ideas, who was himself to ride up "The Avenue" as President, was sketching plans for a Federal City when L'Enfant offered his services to President Washington, and they were accepted.

The idea was that the landowners would deed part of their acreages to the Federal Government for building

come down and Pennsylvania Avenue will continue in its broad majesty right to the White House as originally planned, but it certainly will be many, many years in the future, if ever, before L'Enfant's dream will be realized.

The Avenue began to take on a shabby appearance as early as 1900. At that time a Senate Committee was named to study the problem, along with the general problem of Washington's major streets and parks. The result was the McMillan Report, issued in 1901 which noted, among other items, a need to clean up the Potomac River and its banks, a project still in the talking stage.

At that time railroad trains chugged across the Mall, and there was a railroad depot located just down the hill from the Capitol. This irritated President Theodore Roosevelt and he instructed the appropriate official to dismantle it. Sometime later a Congressman noticed that the railroad station was missing, called in the responsible official, and asked him by whose authority he had removed the station.

"By the President's authority," he replied. Certain members of Congress were outraged and pointed out that the President had no authority to undertake such expenses unless Congress first voted the money.

The ex-Rough Rider, a man of action, called in the complaining Congressmen and informed them that the station had been an eyesore on the Mall, that he had personally ordered it removed, and that the salvage realized from the proceeds had more than paid for the expenses of removal. The White House was sending a check to the Treasury Department for the profit, and that, in so many words, they should shut up.

North of Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington is quite like any other city. It has a conglomeration of commercial buildings and hotels. Farther north there is a "transition area" of parking lots, run-down private homes, cheap hotels and the like.

Still farther north are mostly nothing but homes interlaced with a few commercial complexes. Most of the homes are something less than grand and many are approaching the status of slums. Urban renewal is a crying need but so far this effort has been restricted to the areas southeast and southwest of the Capitol.

Most of the Federal Buildings are south of Pennsylvania Avenue. They extend to the Mall, jump across it, and continue almost to the Potomac. Plan-



Pierre L'Enfant designed the Federal City.

ners like to point out that intelligent concentration of the chief buildings has consistently resulted in the grandeur of great cities throughout history, such as Athens, Florence, Venice, Budapest, Paris and Moscow.

Washington, on the other hand, has grandeur on the south of its "Grand Avenue" and grime on the north. What can be done about it?

Next to legislators, the most-numerous type of Washingtonian is "The Expert." There are about seven and a half pages of listings of associations relating to every conceivable subject in the yellow pages of the city's telephone book. No matter what subject is publicly broached, there are immediately myriad specialists quoted, each varying in opinion from the others. For every eminently-qualified specialist on any given subject, there is another, equally-well-qualified, who

will take an exactly opposite viewpoint and quote other specialists to support him.

So it has been with Washington's urban problems. When urban renewal was broached, there were specialists confuting specialists. When access roads were broached, the result was similar. Complicating the roads problem is the fact that the District of Columbia is sandwiched between Maryland, with two contiguous county governments, and Virginia, with another couple of like governments.

Now the plan is to update Pennsylvania Avenue's northern facade but everyone in a position to know something about it, and enough authority to speak on the subject, seems to speak with a different accent.

Some experts would like the government to buy the property from its present private owners, tear down existing structures, and build government office buildings on the sites, which will give dignity of a federal character to both sides of "The Grand Avenue." This would be an extremely costly program; so costly that, for private interests, it would not be economically feasible.

Is there a need for Federal buildings from Fifteenth Street to the Capitol? Perhaps not now, but Parkinson's Law certainly would take care of the situation within a reasonable length of time. Parkinson was an English economist who stated that, in a bureaucracy, the work always expands to fill any available space.

Is it desirable? Some planners declare it would bring only more death-



Headquarters of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, looking toward Capitol Hill from the Esso Building.

liness to an already-dead downtown Washington. Because of the inroads on their clientele by the suburban shopping centers, downtown Washington retailers are feeling an economic pinch. Those large and prosperous enough to do so have built suburban branches, some of which do more sales volume than the parent downtown store.

One of the proposals to "Save downtown Washington" has come from noted architect and city planner Louis Justement, who has suggested that the old-dilapidated buildings come down and that apartment houses go up. A fellow of the American Institute of Architects, he reasons that this will provide downtown Washington with living people who will be able to patronize theaters, stores, restaurants, and other retail establishments at night, bringing new life to the downtown area which, at present, largely closes down shortly after the offices close their doors.

But there is a fly in the ointment designed to heal the Avenue's hurt; the height limitation on Washington's buildings. Because planners do not want to see the lofty Capitol Dome dwarfed by skyscrapers, planners have succeeded in writing into the building code a height limitation of 130 feet in the downtown area. When land values are about \$100 a square foot or more along Pennsylvania Avenue, one cannot build an apartment house of only about 12 to 13 stories and expect to make out financially unless such apartments would rent for something like \$200 a room per month. Few people working south of the Avenue could pay that much to live across the street!

If the height limitation were to be raised, the ground floor of a building on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue could house a commercial endeavor such as a drug store, department store, art gallery, or any type of retail establishment. Perhaps the second and several succeeding floors could house offices (they would be greatly in demand by lobbying organizations whose interests lie across the avenue!) and then, in the top-most floors, apartments.

But the plan which Justement criticizes does not envision apartments to bring more people into downtown Washington. It would, as stated, build more Federal buildings on the north side of the avenue. It would have two grand squares at each end with trees and pedestrian platforms.

Many experts declare trees should be "out" and they point out that lush

foliage on each side of the route of a ceremonial parade effectively screens it from those who would watch it. What would a ticker-tape trip down Broadway look like if giant elms arched over that venerable thoroughfare?

The proposal Justement criticizes would destroy the venerable old Willard Hotel, where Lincoln stayed while awaiting his inaugural. Traffic north and south would be routed under the avenue in tunnels and a 10,000-car underground garage is contemplated.

The plan had been ordered drawn up by President Kennedy and was being completed on Nov. 22, 1963, the day he was assassinated. It was then presented to President Johnson on May 31, 1964.

Justement says that President Kennedy had instructed his planners "not



Noted architect and city planner, Louis Justement, warns of possible "ghost area."

to line the north side with a solid phalanx of public and private office buildings which close down completely at night and on weekends, leaving the Capitol more isolated than ever." This, however, is just what they have done," Justement declares. He asserts that the planners are deliberately "planning a ghost town." Apartments in the area would not displace any present residents and would introduce as many as 20,000 persons who would carry on their life activities in the area at night and on the weekends, he said. Present commercial ventures in the area could move back into the ground floors of the new buildings if they so desired (and could afford the ground rents).

Justement additionally criticized the large ceremonial blocks planned for both ends of the avenue, saying they would create fantastic traffic bottlenecks and would only be "traversed by an occasional pedestrian." A proposed fountain in the middle of the western "supersquare" would block the

view of a White House gate and effectively shield parades from onlookers. Justement stresses that he speaks as an individual, not as a representative of any organization.

The proposed plans for rejuvenation of Pennsylvania Avenue would not continue as far west as the Brotherhood building, which is located at the juncture of Constitution and Pennsylvania Avenues and 2nd St., N.W. The latter runs north and south at the west end of the Brotherhood building and, across the street, is a 3¼-acre site which recently sold for a reported \$9 million. This site has been said to be under consideration for building a new Department of Labor Building, now located on Constitution Avenue at Fourteenth Street, the extreme southwest corner of the "Federal Triangle." The already enviable location of our Brotherhood's headquarters would be immeasurably enhanced should the Department of Labor become our next-door neighbor. However, the tract stands in the path of a proposed expressway to speed north and south traffic through downtown Washington. It is scheduled to tunnel beneath the Capitol grounds, Constitution Avenue and The Mall and it is conceivable that, if the Labor Department should build on the tract, the highway would also go below (or through) such a building. Air rights over superhighways, railroad rights-of-way and piers are becoming increasingly desirable as land values in congested areas continue to skyrocket.

Construction of such a superhighway immediately west of the Brotherhood office might pose problems in connection with access to the present parking area on our property but, no doubt, such problems would not be insoluble. Congress is expected to provide funds to buy land and build the new Labor Department building during the current session.

When President Johnson rode up Pennsylvania Avenue last January 20, he rode past disreputable storefronts and the aging facades of rickety old 19th-century structures. It is entirely likely that whoever takes that ride in January, 1969, may find the view to the north considerably improved or in the course thereof. President Johnson's "Great Society" program calls for the United States Government to make the best showing possible before the eyes of visiting dignitaries. Whether they look at federal buildings or stores-offices-apartments structures on the north side of Pennsylvania Avenue, even the disputing experts agree that the surplus stores are surplus.

The Time for Action is Now, Labor Tells the 89th Congress

Brotherhood leaders join more than 800 delegates from unions all over the nation in Washington conference to push legislation

Right: President George Meany of the AFL-CIO gives keynote speech to conference, setting forth the program of legislation which labor desires.

Below: Over-all view of the 800 delegates to the legislative conference held in the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D. C.



ORGANIZED LABOR has served emphatic notice on the 89th Congress that "now is the time for action." The legislators were so advised in the course of a four-day AFL-CIO Legislative Conference held in Washington, D. C., a few days prior to the Presidential Inauguration.

There were 800 delegates from all over the nation in attendance at the sessions in the Mayflower Hotel as AFL-CIO President George Meany delivered his keynote speech in which he called on the Congress to enact what he termed "The People's Program."

The delegates, who had gathered in the nation's capital representing their national and international unions and central bodies, were told the legislative facts of life by White House, Congressional and trade union specialists. In addition, the delegates called on their Congressmen and Senators in their Capitol Hill offices during the third day of the four-day meet. They told the legislators what organized labor was seeking, urged "The People's Program" on them, and pointed out that the people back home who voted them into their present offices would be watching with considerable interest how they voted as the various articles of needed legislation were brought before the Congress.

Vice President Hubert Humphrey, then Vice President-elect, gave a comprehensive speech to the delegates in which he pointed out that the help of every member of organized labor would be needed if the program they seek is to be carried out without a hitch. He stressed that the program labor seeks and the program the present administration seeks "embrace very much the same objectives."

Mr. Humphrey predicted that hospital and nursing home care for those covered by Social Security will be passed "before the flowers bloom this spring." He said that organized labor, by its activities and its goals, is making a contribution to American democracy and to the realization of "The Great Society."

"And as long as you do that," the speaker declared, "you are going to have the friendship of, the encouragement of, and the support of the President of the United States and, if it means anything to you, the man that will be alongside of him as Vice President of the United States!"

President Meany stressed in his speech that the nation wants and needs programs which will make it possible for every child to have a full and equal opportunity to learn and to shape his

own future and for all workers to have full and equal opportunities to develop their skills and use them to the utmost. He stressed that labor's program is not a narrow and selfish program, but will benefit all the people.

"There is not a single narrow, selfish proposal in the lot," he said, "and that includes the repeal of Section 14b of the Taft Hartley Act."

Repeal of this section would invalidate all the state laws which have made union shop clauses or other maintenance-of-membership clauses in collective bargaining contracts illegal in 20 states, even though both parties to the contract might desire to include such a clause.

Meany pointed out that a minimum wage of \$1.25 is "poverty by legislation" and stressed that it would take a wage of \$1.50 per hour to attain an annual wage of \$3,000, which amount has been pegged by the government as "the borderline of poverty." Organized labor, he said, will campaign for establishment of a \$2 per hour minimum wage and the extension of coverage under the law to many now excluded from it.

Many of the speakers told the delegates that it will not be possible for organized labor to "sit back and take it easy" and expect Congress to come up with the needed measures to carry out those programs which the nation needs. However, as Andrew Biemiller, director of the AFL-CIO Department of Legislation pointed out, with a gain of 37 or 38 liberals in the House of Representatives, "we're leading from strength" and he predicted that "if we do our job, this will go down in history as one of the greatest Congresses."



Vice President-elect Hubert Humphrey spoke to those attending the conference and stressed that the help of organized labor is vital to success of the program the Administration seeks.





William Schuitzer, secretary-treasurer of the AFL-CIO, shakes hands with General President Hutcheson. C. J. Haggerty, president of Building and Construction Trades Department in center.



Sen. Eugene McCarthy of Minnesota spoke on unemployment compensation.



Sen. Pat McNamara spoke to conclave on need for adequate public works.



Medicare was the subject of talk given by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson.

Legislative Conference



C. J. Haggerty, Building and Construction Dept. President, as he appeared at legislative conclave.

Speaker of the House McCormack, at left with cigar, was guest of honor at a breakfast arranged by Massachusetts delegation.



Andrew Biemiller, AFL-CIO Legislative Director, stressed urgent need for continued labor action.



Washington **ROUNDUP**

IN THE POLITICAL RING—One of the new faces on Capitol Hill will be that of Representative John V. Tunney, 30, of Riverside, California. Tunney, a lawyer, is the son of heavyweight fighter Gene Tunney, who defeated Jack Dempsey for the heavyweight title in 1927 with the famed 14-second "long count." History repeated itself when Tunney, Junior, had to wait for what has been described as another "long count"; a period of 14 hours when the decision of the polls was in doubt.

REDISTRICTING NOTES—More and more people are becoming increasingly vocal in demanding redistricting of states to give more parity to individual votes. In some cases cited in a recent Washington survey, a "handful" of people elect their state representative. One of the instances cited is the situation in a section of New Hampshire where, under present voting boundaries, one township with only THREE voters elects a state assemblyman — the same representation accorded another district with 3,244 voters!

PAY RAISES FOR A DISCHARGED WORKER?—When the government agency he worked for forced him to resign, Ernest Paroczay went to court, proved it was tantamount to an improper dismissal, and was granted about \$20,000 in back pay. But Paroczay claimed an additional \$3,000 which would have been his had he still been on the payroll because of in-grade increases and base pay increases voted by Congress when he was involuntarily off his job. The case is now pending before the U. S. Court of Claims in Washington, D. C., the same court which had allowed his original claim for back pay.

HALF TRILLION MARK—In case you don't know what a half trillion dollars means, we've just passed it. Personal income in the United States reached an annual rate of \$502 billion "crossing the half-trillion mark for the first time," says the Department of Commerce. Personal income, the Department said further, has increased each month since February, 1963.

HEDGING—Some 17 plush businessmen weren't taking chances in the 1964 elections—they contributed to both sides, according to Press Associates. Henry Ford II is a good case in point. He gave \$3,000 to the Republican National Committee before the GOP convention nominated Barry Goldwater, according to the files of the clerk of the House of Representatives. After San Francisco, Ford gave \$18,000 to various Democratic groups.

CIRCULATED STORY—AFL-CIO President George Meany, during a recent White House visit, urged President Johnson to give legislative priority to repeal of Section 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which sanctions right-to-work laws. The President's response was reported by Columnist Les Finnegan to be, "George, you don't bring in the cross-eyed baby first in a beauty contest! Bring in something prettier first."

REGISTERED APPRENTICES—In a sharp reversal of a 15-year downward trend, the number of registered apprentices in U. S. industry has increased for the third year in a row.

The 1964 estimated number of registered apprentices is more than 165,000, an increase of 10,000 over the three-year period from 1961 when a 15-year low of 155,000 was recorded.

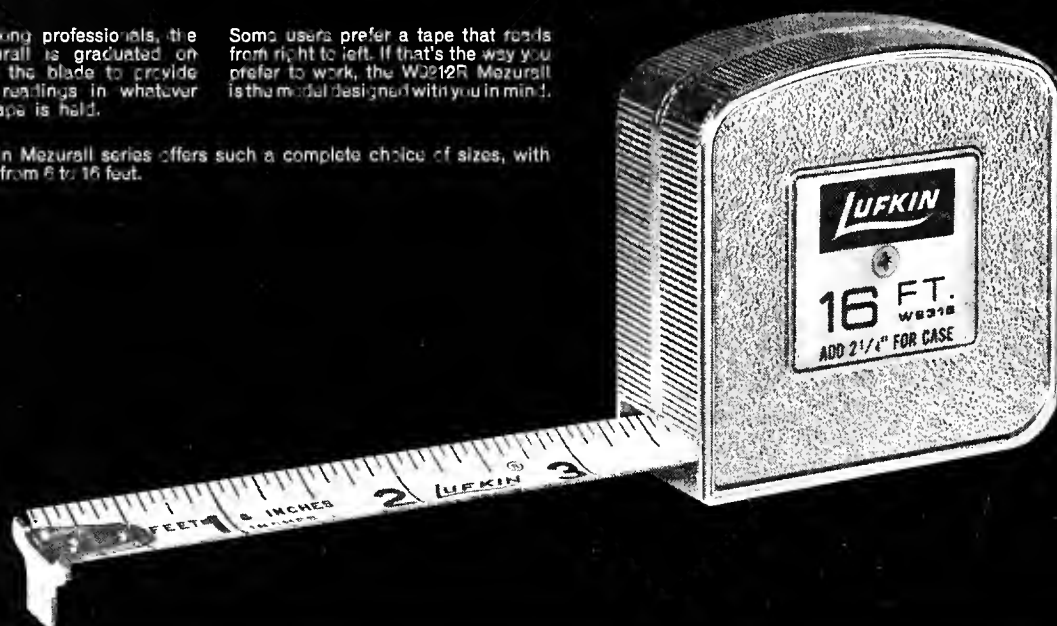
The total number of apprentices in the United States, both registered and unregistered, was about 250,000 in 1964, the Department of Labor reported.



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Some users prefer a tape that reads from right to left. If that's the way you prefer to work, the W9212R Mezurall is the model designed with you in mind.

Only the Lufkin Mezurall series offers such a complete choice of sizes, with blade lengths from 6 to 16 feet.



SMALL WONDER PROFESSIONAL USERS ASK FOR LUFKIN MEZURALL® TAPES

When a man buys a tool that's to be his constant companion, he has a right to be choosy. After all, most carpenters spend more time looking at their measuring tapes than at their wives. ■ And because each has his own ideas regarding the kind of tape that suits him best—with respect to blade length, width and graduations—it's easy to understand the popularity of a line that offers the broadest selection in the industry. Lufkin tapes, for example, are available in lengths ranging all the way from 6 to 16 feet! ■ Add the pin-point accuracy that professionals demand . . . the unmatched legibility of White Clad . . . plus the extra long life of a Lufkote-protected blade, and the choosiest carpenters become the most confirmed Mezurall users of all. ■ Small wonder, indeed!

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Cost Crisis in Elderly Insurance Erupts

As Congress Takes Up Medicare

By SIDNEY MARGOLIUS
Consumer Expert for THE CARPENTER



MARGOLIUS

MEDICAL CARE for the elderly under social security was the only major consumer help President Johnson proposed in his recent State of the Union Message. But the President's request that Congress enact Medicare can help rescue older people from a spreading new cost crisis in private hospital and medical insurance.

The "New York 65" plan sponsored by private companies as their answer to the need for less expensive health insurance for older people, has just raised rates 21 per cent. The "Connecticut 65" plan is asking for its second rate hike. Increases also have been made recently by such widely used "over 65" plans as those sold by Continental Casualty Co., Firemen's Fund and other private insurers, and by a number of regional Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans.

The American Casualty Co., of Reading, Pa., cancelled completely its major medical policies covering 100,000 families, including about 20,000 people 65 or older. The Company said it could no longer continue these policies because of "sky-rocketing hospital, medical and physician charges."

One state insurance department, New York's, got the company to offer comparable substitute policies to its policy-holders in that state. But for older people, the substitute policies, which were Continental Casualty Company's "Golden Age" plan, proved to be an expensive replacement. To continue their coverage, they now had to pay \$150 a year instead of the former \$60 to \$90 charged by the American Casualty Co., for its discontinued policy.

Moreover, the substitution was arranged only for New York State residents, that state's Joint Legislative Committee on Health Insurance Plans pointed out. It left still uncovered 90,000 policyholders and their dependents in other states.

The latest crisis has occurred because private company plans, even the "State 65" plans which cuts agents' commissions and enroll only during specified "open" periods, have shown themselves unable to provide adequate

insurance for the elderly at a moderate cost.

A relatively complete private plan like the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's "Senior Hospital and Professional Policy" costs \$212 per person, or \$424 a year for a couple, and still does not cover all medical expenses. It allows \$25 a day for hospital room and board, which would not cover the full cost today in many cities (typical semi-private charge now is \$25-\$35 a day not including "extras"). For hospital extras, and non-surgical doctors service in a hospital, you would pay the first \$50 and the policy would pay 80 per cent of the balance. Besides other limitations, this policy has a waiting period of six months for existing ailments, and the company also has the right to insert riders further eliminating coverage for existing conditions.

Yet this plan, with its limitations, was one of the most complete of 56 policies recently evaluated by the New York Joint Legislative Committee. We give the Metropolitan policy nine points of a numerical scale, compared to 4 to 6 points for many other private company plans evaluated in the survey.

Another relatively complete plan program, the Continental Casualty Company's full "Golden 65" package consisting of three separate policies (any of which also can be taken out separately), also would take a major part of a typical retired couple's income. This full program costs almost \$300 a year per person—close to \$600 for a couple.

The "State 65" plans cost less than such comprehensive individual plans but also are a little less complete. For example, the "New York 65" plans rate 6 to 8 points on our informal scoreboard. The Blue Cross plans for senior citizens included in the survey, still usually are least costly of the private and voluntary plans, and typically rate 6 to 7 points for their more comprehensive contracts.

Some private company hospital insurance plans rate as few as 3 points.

Thus the relatively complete private plans are financially out of reach of

most retired people, and the inexpensive ones provide such small benefits (some only \$10 a day towards hospital care) that they are notoriously inadequate. Many older people have been buying such pseudo-cheap policies without understanding the limitations.

"The average person feels that he has more benefits than the policy actually provides," Walter Rountree, a Florida state official, recently warned. For one reason, older people do not always realize that the application they fill out, with its questions about existing conditions and previous illnesses, becomes a part of the insurance contract. Too, ads and other representation often fail to make clear the exact provisions and limitations.

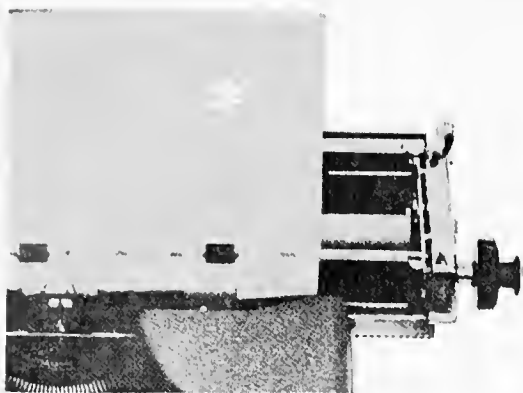
For that reason, Florida, which has a high proportion of retired people living on moderate incomes, has established 20 field offices throughout the state to help seniors understand and evaluate health policies before they buy them.

The proposed Medicare plan still will not pay all your health expenses (or those of your parents if you help support them). Medicare is primarily hospital insurance. But it will insure us as we reach retirement age against the most disastrous of all medical expenses. The Social Security Advisory Council points out that while medical care costs for all aged couples averaged about \$442 in 1962, the medical expenses of aged couples with one or both members hospitalized averaged \$1220. These costs would be even higher today.

The Medicare bill would provide hospital care and extras for 45 days paid in full, or 90 days subject to a deductible of up to \$90. Medicare also would provide outpatient diagnostic services, home nursing care, and up to 60 days of nursing home care.

By taking care of this most serious potential expense, Medicare would make it feasible for older people to buy additional private or voluntary plans supplementing the proposed Social Security coverage.

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EDITORIALS

* TURN SIGNALS AND CRACK-UPS

Despite the dread toll of death caused by disease, most of which is not preventable even with the finest medical attention, one of the greatest causes of death are automobile accidents. The difference is that every automobile accident is preventable.

Every crash can be traced back to someone doing something which he or she should not have done. He drove too fast, made a turn where he shouldn't have, crossed a center line, drove while he had been drinking, failed to pay attention to his duty as a driver or in some other manner "broke the rule."

It is a sad statistic that we kill, on U. S. streets and highways, about 50,000 men, women and children every year. The average driver has a significant accident (not simply a fender-creasing in a parking lot) every 40,000 miles. This is one every four years or less at the normal driving rate of 1,000 miles a month.

A survey of professional drivers . . . truckers who cruise the highways daily . . . revealed that of all the faults which they feel contribute to accidents, the simple failure to signal other drivers **in advance** is the most-violated and causes the most crashes. Other serious violations of driving ethics causing accidents include following too close, failing to dim lights at night, making sudden changes of directions and driving excessively slow on high-speed highways and freeways. Other faults listed included excessive speed, ignoring traffic lights, stop signs and "do not pass" signs, crossing the center line and "drifting" between lanes.

If you want to stay alive, remember to keep "an air space" around your auto with plenty of room ahead of you, don't let someone "tailgate" behind you, and make certain you have room to your left and right if you must move to avoid someone else. Speed up, slow down and move left and right slowly and deliberately and signal **beforehand**!

* SOCRATES THE ARCHITECT

Not all architects are great thinkers, nor are all great thinkers architects. But the noted Greek philosopher Socrates, who lived about 2500 years ago, lent his intelligence to the Greeks who were planning their houses.

According to the historian Xenophon, who recorded much of Socrates' wisdom, the philosopher

asked his listeners: "Should a house be a pleasant place to live in and a safe place to store one's belongings?" His listeners agreed that such was the case. "Well, then," Socrates continued, "should a house be cool in the summer and warm in the winter?" And again his listeners assented to these self-evident facts.

"Well, then," the philosopher declared, "if you build the north side low and the porticos high and facing the south, the building will be protected from the cold in the winter and, in the summer when the sun is high, it will cast shade and it will be cool, but in the winter when the sun is low, warm. If, then, these are desirable characteristics, this is the way to build a house."

Despite the passage of many centuries, improvements in materials and changes in construction technology, the admonition of Socrates is still a sound one for the planner of what the philosopher termed "a pleasant place to live."

* HOME WORK ON SCHOOL WORK

We learned long ago in school that, if we weren't keeping our grades high and weren't learning our lessons, we might have to do home work to keep up with the other kids.

A former schoolteacher named Lyndon Johnson reminded us—in a special message to Congress last month—that the nation is falling behind in its school work, and some extra effort must be put into our state and Federal educational programs just to maintain what we have now.

"The growing number of young people reaching school age demands that we move swiftly to stand still," is what the President said.

Grade school and high school attendance will jump by 4 million in the next five years. Our colleges must be prepared to add 50% more enrollment to their already-overcrowded facilities.

Under such conditions, Congress must appropriate funds for schools. It must reach a settlement on the controversy over Federal aid to education and get on with the job ahead. Local school boards must move ahead with their plans, and we, the people, must write our Congressmen to get the legislation up for a vote.

ALTHOUGH it may seem otherwise, man's life span has not really lengthened much over the centuries.

More people are living longer, it's true. But this is because they have been able to fight off cancer, heart diseases, and other health menaces, avoid accidents, eat better foods, and live more serene lives. More people are now able to actually live out their normal life span, thanks to man's increased knowledge and affluence.

Once a man reaches 50, however, his life expectancy is actually little greater today than it was 150 years ago. He will reach his 70s and consider himself fortunate.

Scientists, now, are taking another look at this life span and are hoping to increase it by discovering more about the aging processes in animals. They know that aging is an accumulation of bodily changes that increase one's chance of dying, but they do not understand the nature of these changes—why, for ex-

ample, a canary which is about the same size as a mouse and has a much higher metabolic rate, should live six or seven times longer.

A mouse is ancient at four, while the hare—the tortoise's traditional rival—lasts only a few years longer.



**The King of Beasts
has an outside chance
of reaching 30 . . .**



**. . . while man can count
his birthdays for four
decades longer.**

Man's Life Span

**. . . has not really lengthened
much, but scientists hope to increase
it by discovering more about
the aging processes of animals**

This is a strikingly poor showing in comparison with the durable tortoise.

Even a 120-year-old man is a mere whippersnapper compared to some tortoises, the National Geographic Society points out. Claims of tortoises living 300 years and more cannot be authenticated, but one famous Marion's Tortoise lived on the Indian Ocean island of Mauritius from 1766 to 1918, when it was accidentally killed at the age of 152.

"Jonathan," a famed tortoise on the Atlantic island of St. Helena, was reputedly 40 years old when Napoleon was exiled there in 1815. Still alive at the latest report, the tortoise thus is reckoned to be at least 189 years old.

Size apparently has little to do with tortoise longevity, and the little American box turtle may live to be about 120.

In the lower animal orders, single-celled creatures such as amoebae live indefinitely because they reproduce by splitting in two. Among backboned animals, man seems to outlive everything but tortoises. Claims of two long-lived rivals—the elephant and parrot—have generally been disallowed.

One elephant lived to be 57, but the average life expectancy of the species seems to be about 45. There is no authenticated record of a parrot living to be more than 54.

A sampling of zoo records reveals that the vaunted tiger is not even an

(Continued on Page 14)



A canary can outlive a cat, if old age doesn't get the best of him.

MAN'S LIFE SPAN

Continued from Page 13

also-ran in the longevity stakes. The record for a tiger is believed held by "Dacca," who died at New York's Bronx Zoo this year at the age of 20.

A lion once lived to be 29; a hippopotamus, to 49. Several bears have survived into their thirties. Among fish, carp reportedly swim in ponds until 60 or 75. A durable tapeworm allegedly lived inside a man for 35 years.

The oldest resident of the National Zoological Park in Washington is a white Siberian crane, acquired on June 22, 1906. Since the crane was already at least two years old when acquired, the Zoo's assistant director J. Lear Grimmer says it must be over 60.

A dog of 17 is the equivalent of a human centenarian. Smaller dogs, like fox terriers, cocker spaniels, dachshunds, and Pekingese, win out over larger dogs. A cat lived to be 21.

Among insects, mayflies last but a single day in the adult stage. Houseflies are more durable. A careful study of 8,500 flies kept in captivity on a diet of powdered milk, sugar, and water showed males living an average 16.88 days and females 28.74. Longer life for females is common among species ranging from ants to human beings.

As a sidelight on this matter of man's longevity, it is interesting to note that humans are also getting taller and heavier than their forebears. American men now average 5 feet 10 inches—2 inches more

WHO LIVES LONGER?

The American Worker or The Russian Worker?

Although expectation of a long life in the United States is slightly higher than that reported in the Soviet Union (for both males and females), with advancing age, the expectation of life reported in the Soviet Union tends to be higher than in the United States, if we are to believe Soviet figures for the number of its citizens age 60 and over.

This fact is brought to light by a recent analysis of mortality statistics in the Soviet Union made by Robert J. Myers, chief actuary of the Federal Social Security Administration in Baltimore.

Soviet data were based on life tables compiled from the 1959 Soviet Census. United States mortality figures correspond to the same period.

Mr. Myers stated that for males, mortality in the United States is lower than that in the Soviet Union up to age 50—by as much as 50 percent at the youngest childhood ages and by 25 to 40 percent at the young adult ages. After 50, male mortality in the United States is shown to exceed that reported in the Soviet Union by differentials increasing to as much as 15-20 percent at ages 65 and over. However, the Soviet mortality rates at the older ages—especially after age 60—seem unreasonably low, he said.

Comparison of female mortality between the Soviet Union and the United States presents the same general picture as for males, according to the Myer's paper. At ages under 25, female death rates in the United States is about half (or less) that of the Soviet Union, while at the younger adult ages the differential is about 25-40 percent. Following age 45, female mortality in the United States is shown to be higher than that of the Soviet Union, with the differential being about 15 percent at most ages.

In explanation of the relatively low mortality reported in the Soviet Union at ages 45 and over, Mr. Myers said that it could represent the experience of a select group with regard to mortality who survived the great hardships of World War II. He doubted that this could be the entire explanation, stating that a large part of the difference appears to be misreporting of age—both in the death registration and in the census.

According to Mr. Myers' paper, the age distribution of the Soviet population is somewhat younger than that of the United States, the medium ages of the total population being 26.6 and 29.5 respectively.

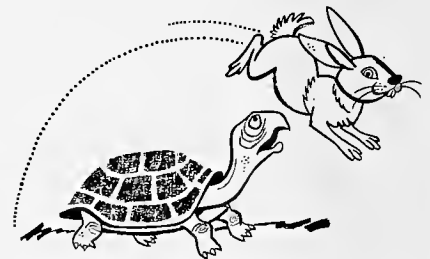
He concluded that mortality in the Soviet Union has improved greatly in the past half century, although adequate data for comparison with earlier periods are available only for the European portions of the country.

"The decline in mortality rates has probably been greater for the Soviet Union than for many other economically developed countries because of the very high level that prevailed there in the past," noted Mr. Myers.

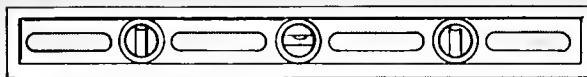
than in 1900. Women are taller, too, averaging 5 feet, 5 inches.

Weights also have gone up, to an average of 165 pounds for men and 127 pounds for women.

Many hotels and dormitories are ordering seven-foot beds to accommodate the growing—and lengthening—population. Carpenter fathers find themselves looking up to their teen-age sons.



In the race with time, the hare doesn't stand a chance against the durable tortoise.



LEVELING ON THE ISSUES

"Extremism" is a word which received considerable attention during the recent political campaign.

It will receive much more attention before the Republican Party rebuilds some semblance of unity after its November 3rd cave-in.

What is "extremism"? Is there extremism in the United States, and if there is, how do you recognize it?

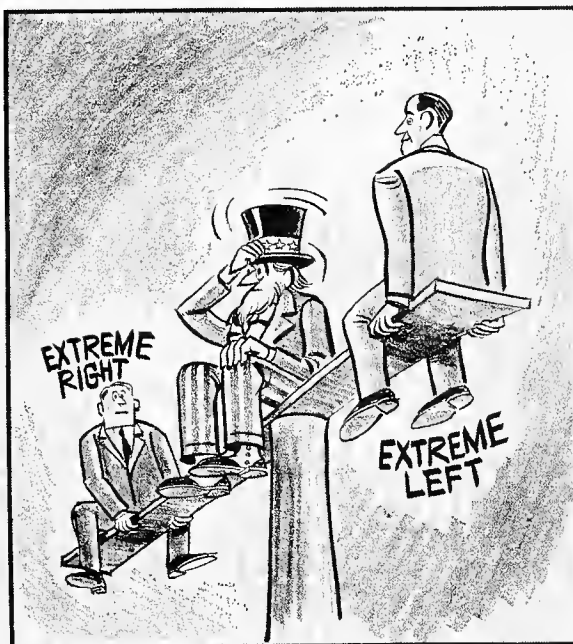
Webster defines extremism as "the quality or state of being extreme; radicalism." This is not a very precise definition. However, it will do until a better one comes along.

Extremism always existed in every society, and the United States is no exception. Extremism wrote some black chapters in American history. Extremism was at the root of the witch-burnings in New England and the vigilante movement in the early west. Following World War I several dozen IWW organizers were lynched on the West Coast by extremists.

On the other hand, there has been extremism that men revere to this day. The Alamo is one example; Bastogne is another. In these cases men chose to die rather than yield.

From this, one can only conclude that extremism is neither all good nor all bad. It has a place in the affairs of men, but the dangers inherent in it are vast. Those who were burned at the stake in Puritan New England for witchcraft were victims of extremism. Who knows how many men, whose only crime was to want a better break for workers, died on gallows in the IWW lynchings.

The trouble with political extrem-



EXTREMISM

neither all good nor all bad

ists is that they have no faith in democracy. To their way of thinking, the people just don't understand the seriousness of things as clearly as they do. Therefore, they sometimes feel obligated to take things in their own hands.

Through various mental processes, much too devious to even begin to trace, a certain number of people divorce themselves from "The Herd" and become mavericks. Oftentimes, their decision to go it alone, or with a minority, is made on the basis of one speech heard or one book read. Sometimes it is made on the basis of selfish economic wishfulness; "I think that if I don't lend my efforts to The Cause, this government will take away everything I have worked so hard to obtain!" Or it may be that the thought goes thusly: "I

think I had better join The movement because if I don't, the economic royalists are going to take over control of the country and I won't be able to buy beans for my family!"

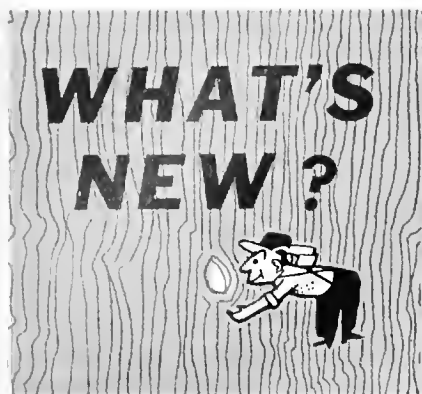
In North America, rule is by the opinion of the majority. If the vast majority of the people of the United States thought that Joe Dum-bick ought to be elected as lifetime dictator, then that event would, doubtless, come to pass. Anyone who thought otherwise might well be labelled "an extremist" and, if he became too troublesome, might be put away in a cell or even more drastically dealt with.

Thomas Jefferson underlined his faith in what he considered the democratic process when he said that the best test of a proposal is to determine if the majority of voters are in favor of it. This is, of course, democracy in its true sense.

Jefferson also said: "If there be any among us who would wish to dissolve this Union or to change its republican form, let them stand undisturbed as monuments to the safety with which error of opinion may be tolerated where reason is left free to combat it."

In his acceptance speech, Senator Goldwater said, "Extremism in the pursuit of liberty is no vice." Is such a statement valid? Translated into every-day terms, the Senator's statement can be paraphrased as "the end justifies the means." In rare instances, the end does justify the means. In college philosophy courses, professors are constantly posing questions such as this: Do the occupants of a life-boat have

Continued on Page 17



MARKING DEVICE



... works equally well on wood, steel or concrete, determines settings quickly.

Timber Engineering Company (TECO) has announced the marketing of an automatic marking device called the TECO "Mark 16." The product will be made available to dealers and builders through the firm's national network of over 150 distribution outlets.

A precision tool that makes it possible for the user to automatically determine 8", 12", 24" o.c. setting of studs, rafters, joists, roof trusses and other building components, the TECO "Mark 16" eliminates the tedious and time consuming job of measuring and squaring before making "cutting" and "locating" marks. The product's principal advantage is that it provides greater accuracy in the layout of building parts and pieces.

The TECO "Mark 16" consists of a special "marking wheel" mounted in a chassis which is rolled along the material to be marked. Although the basic unit is designed to mark at 16" centers, additional marker inserts are available for other settings. Ruggedly constructed of a solid aluminum body with the "marking wheel" made of steel, the "Mark 16" is equipped with a heavy duty inking roller that automatically inks the marking element. The product works equally well on wood, steel or concrete.

Additional descriptive information on the TECO "Mark 16" can be obtained by writing Timber Engineering Company, 1619 Massachusetts Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20036.

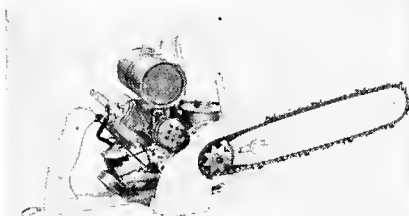
NEW ESTWING PRY-BAR



... lightweight but sturdy

A New Featherweight 18" Pry-Bar has been announced by Estwing Mfg. Co., Rockford, Ill. The I-Beam Construction gives Super-Strength with minimum weight. This Bar weighs only 22 ozs.—similar size Bars are generally twice as heavy. Double Hammer Faces let one drive Bar either way. Forged One-Piece Solid Steel, Unsurpassed Estwing Temper and Finish.

JUPITER CHAIN SAW



... runs one hour on a pint of fuel

This rugged, completely portable gas powered Chain Saw is the most useful tool for home, camping, or around trees. It can be operated by one hand, has no wires dragging and runs one hour on a pint of fuel, with the special fuel tank operating at any angle. Its compact size and 9¼ pound weight makes it ideal for easy and handy storage. The safety control disengages the clutch when hand pressure is released and there is no shock hazard. This Chain Saw has 10" usable blade that travels 900 feet per minute and can be used for cutting firewood, pruning, rough construction work, scaffolding and similar uses. For information, please contact the Marine Industrial Supply Co., 645 W. Anaheim St., Long Beach, California.

NEW NAIL-ON 'STONE' PANELS

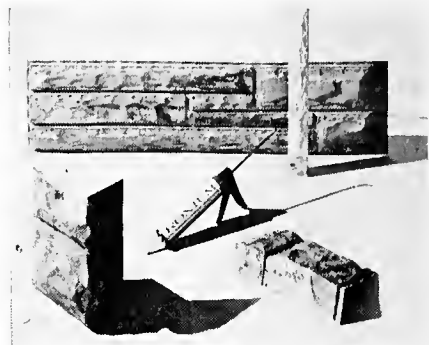
A brand-new simulated stone fiberglass building panel and edge trim that's simply hand-nailed into place has been introduced to the building industry by the Roxite Division of the Terex Corporation of America, Chicago.

Tagged Roxite, the big 12 x 48-inch units are actually embedded with crushed

stone to produce the color and texture of genuine hand-chiseled stone.

Edgestone Trim, narrow strips of the same material, adds the finishing touch to Roxite installations: wainscoting, around windows and doors, inside and outside corners, to highlight built-ins and murals, and so on.

The Roxite panels weigh less than one pound per square foot, which makes them ideal for installation over open studs, masonry, plaster, gypsum wallboard and other "sheathing" materials. Roxite and Edgestone is available in three natural stone shades to achieve accent contrasts as surfacing—interior or exterior—for walls and wall sections, room dividers,



fireplace fronts, planters, etc. The panels won't sag or deform and they are crack-and shatter-resistant to impact and heavy vibration. They also resist acids, alkalis, stains, and corrosion. For more information, write Roxite Division of the Terex Corporation of America, 5238 West Belmont Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60641.

NEW MULTI-PURPOSE UTILITY TOOL



New, fully drop-forged steel utility tool combines in one handy tool the functions of a hammer, pliers, wrench, wire twister and cutter, staple puller, fence stretcher and nail cutter. Individually packaged in tray display box. Suggested retail for the #1910-U, \$2.45. Witherby Products Division, John H. Graham & Company, Inc., 105 Duane Street, New York 8, N.Y.

High on a Windy California Hill



LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—With price tags of \$35,000 to \$50,000, stilt houses are sprouting on hillside plots in the Los Angeles area, as land with a view of the city grows more scarce. Architects call them "indecent exposures," because of the plumbing and heating lines hanging below. The city says they are safe, but they have not been tested by an earthquake. (AP Photo)

Leveling on the Issues

Continued from Page 15

the right to throw overboard one or two undesirable occupants, if this means a better chance of rescue for the rest? In other words, do good ends justify undesirable means?

Generally speaking, most people believe not.

In the tense and critical situation existing today, there are the extremists of the far-right and of the far-left. Although they are poles apart, they have one thing in common: Neither of them has much faith in the common sense of the people.

The hallmark of the extremist is a conviction that the nation is about to disappear if his ideas are not adopted. Extremists constantly see a subversive plot in everything. Take a matter as simple as foreign aid. To the extremist of the far-right, foreign aid is a Communist plot to bankrupt the nation, and thus pave the way for a Red take-over. To the extremist of the far-left, foreign aid is a plot of big business to dominate the world by forcing Yankee

Imperialism on other nations.

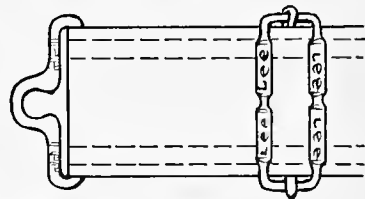
The truth is that foreign aid is an imperfect, often bungling, sometimes wasteful, vehicle for helping other nations resist the tyranny of Communism. It is neither a plot to bankrupt the nation, nor a Trojan horse to create Yankee Imperialism.

This mistrust of what the people are doing runs through the thinking of extremists at both poles. Without this feeling that the collapse of the nation is imminent, they would not be extremists.

The vast majority of people who stand in the main stream of American thought appreciate that the threat of Communism is both dire and close at hand. They appreciate also that there are ills in the democratic structure which needs to be eradicated. They believe that those whom they elected to guide the destinies of the nation are dedicated to standing firm against Communist encroachment and that they are equally determined to wipe out the evils which short-change those citizens who are on the bottom rung of the economic ladder.

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Here's work comfort without a hitch in new Lee Carpenter Overalls. Patented suspender slide is easiest to adjust. Can't creep, slip or bend. Look for it - and more - in Carpenter Overalls from Lee!



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Canadian Section

Pockets of Poverty Mar Canadian Picture, Too

AN ANALYSIS of Canada's progress over a period of 30 years makes interesting reading.

The years 1934-5 were just about at the height of the terrible depression. At that time Canada had a population of under 11 million people, and the per capita income was just about \$300.

Today, Canada's population is well over the 19 million mark, and the average income per person is over \$1700 . . . in 1965 dollars. It is true that inflation has taken some off the value of this income rise, but, even so, the real wealth of the nation has gone up substantially.

Taking the price index in 1935 as 100, the price index now is around 227. That is, prices have more than doubled. But income per capita has gone up almost sixfold.

Three decades ago the gross national product (GNP or the total product of goods and services), amounted to \$4,315 million. This year it is going to be close to \$50,000 million, a 12-fold increase in GNP with a population less than doubled.

Retail sales now are nine times as big as they were then, car registrations are up five-fold.

All in all this is a story of rising development, marred though it is far too often by tragic spells of recessions.

But one major group in the Canadian community appears to have gained far less than others. This group is the farm community.

Only recently has the situation among farmers become generally known. Not because it didn't exist and hasn't in many ways been deteriorating, but simply because it was

hidden from view by the generally progressive advances in most other parts of the economy.

The true conditions have now been brought to light with the fresh concern being directed to the problem of poverty. Figures on poverty in Canada show that farmers, more than any other major group are likely to be among the lowest income levels.

There are about 436,000 farms in Canada and of these, 177,000 or about 40% have a gross income (that is, income before expenses, taxes &c.) of under \$2500 a year.

Eight areas in Canada are the poorest, in Saskatchewan between Saskatoon and North Battleford; in eleven eastern counties of Ontario; in Quebec, the Rouge River valley, and the Brome-Stanstead areas of the Eastern townships; the Nova Scotia north shore; and much of Newfoundland. These are only the worst of them. Ten other parts of the country are almost as bad.

Why don't these farmers move out? But where to? If they move into the cities, they compete with city workers for jobs, and in times of unemployment, force down living standards. If they remain on the farms without change, they create what amount to rural slums with families under-nourished, under-housed and under-educated. Their purchasing power is low. They are a drain on the economy, taking out far more in welfare than they contribute in taxes. In this respect, of course, they are no worse than the lowest-income groups in the city. They've just been getting less attention.

It is to help these farmers that the Agricultural Rehabilitation Develop-

ment Act, a federal-provincial program, has been put into effect.

ARDA in effect tries to help these farm people to help themselves in a positive way. This includes farm credit, improved training in farm management, and training for those who leave the farms to re-establish themselves elsewhere.

Someone has said that it's no solution to the problem to cause the rural poor to become the urban poor. The rural problem is not one that is separate from the problems affecting the rest of the community. Help to needy citizens in agriculture is just as important as help to those in our cities, or else what is now called a farm problem could more and more become a city problem.

Unskilled Workers Keep Jobless Level Up

Unemployment levels are down to the lowest in seven or eight years, averaging just over four percent across Canada. The prairie provinces and Ontario have the best employment records with jobless figures around the two percent mark. This is remarkable considering the serious unemployment of only two winters ago.

In general, skilled workers have no trouble finding jobs, although fairly recent figures show about six percent unemployed in construction. This compares with under four percent in transportation and service industries and under three percent in primary industries (agriculture, fishing, logging, mining).

In fact there has been some complaint about the lack of skilled work-

ers. "Good jobs are going begging," said the Financial Post at the end of 1964, "but the unemployed can't fill them because most of today's job seekers haven't the education or training required."

Key reason for the skilled shortage, says the Post, is Canada's booming economy. "In construction, for example, many big skill-eating projects are underway and more are planned . . . multi-million dollar pulp mills and two hydro-electric dams in B.C.; three fertilizer plants in Alberta; four potash mines and a hydro-electric dam in Saskatchewan; river diversion in Manitoba; factory and office building in Ontario and Quebec; a heavy water plant and pulp and paper expansion in the Maritimes."

The question being asked in labor circles is, why weren't the unemployed trained in past years to be available for the skilled jobs now?

THE COVER

Continued from Page 1

97-year history as a nation. Actually, however, the residents of that country will be able to fly two flags. The House of Commons voted to make the United Kingdom's Union Jack, Canada's second flag, a symbol of Canada's ties to the British crown and the commonwealth. It is interesting to note that the Union Jack has flown atop Canadian flagpoles for more than 100 years without official national status.

If a Canadian citizen wishes to fly two flags, he must erect two flagpoles so that the two banners will be displayed side by side.

Although there was quite a bit of dissention over the adoption of a new flag for Canada, the final approval of the new maple leaf insignia had its humorous side. All sides of the House of Commons cheered as the vote ended. Then the Conservatives led a rendition of "Rule Britannia"; Credit-ists responded with "Alouette"; and the Liberals came through by serenading Prime Minister Lester B. Pearson with "For He's A Jolly Good Fellow". No one, however, sang Canada's national anthem—"O, Canada".

In a very recent press release from the Office of the Prime Minister, it was announced that on December 24th, 1964, the Queen approved the recommendation of Parliament for the design of the new Canadian flag.

Also on our February cover is the beautiful and traditional clock tower of the Parliament Building at Ottawa—a Canadian landmark. It was in the Parliament Building, only a few weeks ago, that Canada's legislators cast the votes approving the new standard.



These FREE BLUE PRINTS *have started thousands toward* BETTER PAY AND PROMOTION

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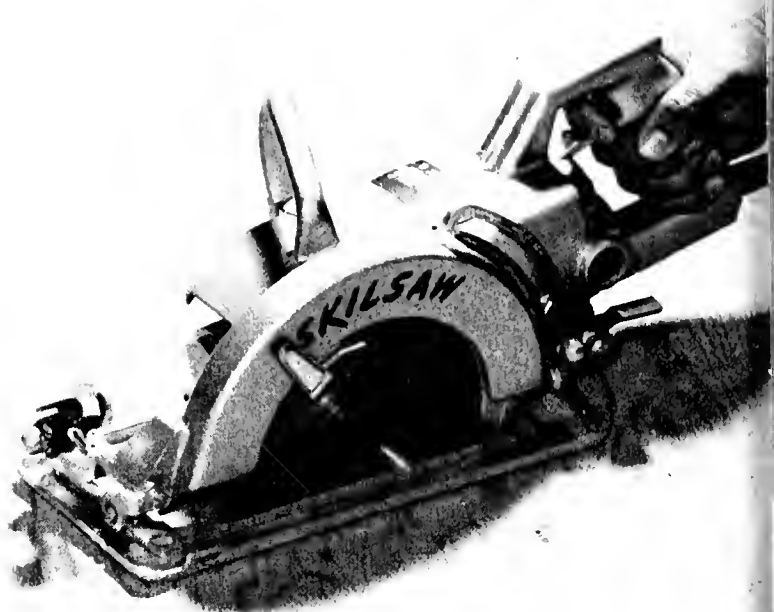
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You're right the first, second and third time. Skil's complete line of heavy-duty, super-duty and worm drive saws is a solid favorite among tradesmen. There are more in use, by a hefty margin, than any other make.

And for clear reasons. This is the *only* line that offers your choice of all three types. The *only* line with all the special features shown at right. Each carries a lifetime guarantee, backed by nationwide network of over 115 service outlets that keep these saws on the job longer.

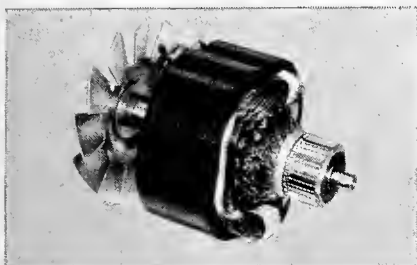
Take your pick among the pick of the pros. The broadest, most complete line of portable saws anywhere. Then have your distributor demonstrate.

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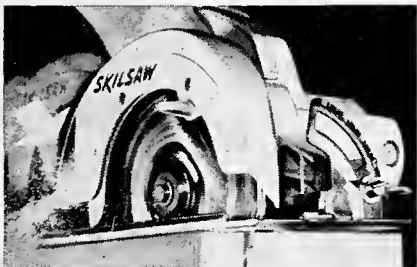
Features that pros can appreciate



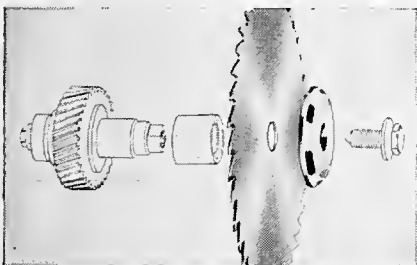
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Your Social Security

Questions and Answers About Your Retirement Benefits

- Q.** If a husband and wife have both been working for several years, have had social security taken out, will they each draw on their own social security when they retire?
- A.** A wife may receive social security benefits on her own work record or she may receive a benefit equal to one-half the amount her husband receives. She will receive the larger of the two benefits.
- Q.** My husband was 62 on his last birthday. He has worked in the shipyards for 20 years. He now wants to take his social security at 62 instead of waiting until he is 65. How soon can he apply?
- A.** He can file now. He can receive a benefit for the first month his earnings do not exceed \$100.00. He may receive payments also back to and including January 1964 if he has not exceeded \$1,200.00 in wages.
- Q.** If a single person dies and both parents are dead, can a sister, brother, nephew or niece draw this person's social security?
- A.** The social security lump sum death benefit will be paid to whoever pays the funeral bill.
- Q.** I will be 62 on Nov. 13, 1964. I have worked 13 years under social security. Can you tell me how much I can get? My husband, age 73, is dependent on me. How much can he get from my social security?
- A.** Social security benefits may be paid to you and your husband if he is more than 50 per cent dependent on you. The amount of the benefit is determined by your monthly average wage. For an estimate, contact your local social security office.
- Q.** I was born in Lancaster, S. C., in 1902. My birthday was February 15 and I am now age 62. At the time I was born there were no birth certificates issued in Lancaster. How can I receive a wife's benefit without my birth certificate?
- A.** A birth certificate is not absolutely necessary to prove age. Other documents may be used. These may include a baptismal certificate, census record, school record, age given on marriage license, voting record, insurance policy, just to name a few. Contact your local social security office for further information.
- Q.** I worked 12 years and paid social security. My husband died January 1963. I was told I could not draw
- social security until age 62. I am now 60 years of age. When I become 62, can I draw any of my husband's social security?
- A.** When you reach age 62, you may draw either on your own record or 82½ per cent of your husband's amount, monthly. You will be paid the larger of the two benefits. We presume you have already received the lump sum death payment.
- Q.** I was born in December 1904 and have worked under social security since 1937. I plan to retire in February. Do I have enough quarters and what percentage would I receive?
- A.** You have enough quarters. The amount is determined by your wages. Contact your local social security office for an estimate.
- Q.** I am now 59 years old and have worked under social security ever since it started. I plan to retire at age 62. I am unemployed at the present time and having trouble finding work. How much more time would I have to put in to be eligible for social security or do I already have enough quarters?
- A.** Anyone who has 10 years or 40 quarters of coverage is insured for life for all benefits.
- Q.** I was in social security from its beginning until January 7, 1942. Then I went into government work and Civil Service. I am 58 years old, plan to retire at age 62. Will I receive any social security benefits as well as my Civil Service retirement?
- A.** It appears that you may have 21 quarters of coverage. This will keep you fully insured until 1972. Since you are a male worker, if you reach age 65 in 1971, you will need 20 quarters, if you reach age 65 in 1972, you will need 21 quarters of coverage.
- Q.** My wife and I are both on social security. We are both past 73 years of age. We had to take over a business and are operating it. Do we have to pay social security tax on our net earnings as self-employed persons?
- A.** Yes, you will have to pay the self-employment tax as long as you have annual profits of \$400.00 or more. This work however, will not effect the receipt of your benefits as you are both over 72.



"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



Mr. and Mrs. Johnson

MOST-DECORATED — Hezekiah Johnson, of 304 Park Street, Stratford, Conn., is the most decorated blood donor of the American Red Cross. Mr. Johnson perhaps has visited the American Red Cross banks about 150 times in all. Some of his earlier records were lost, but Brother Johnson has given his 105th pint of blood accounted for up to November 19, 1964, when he reached the Red Cross age limit.

Brother Johnson started giving blood before World War II, when he gave for the armed forces, as well as for the Korean War. Many newspaper stories have been written about Brother Johnson. He has also been on radio on behalf of the American Red Cross Blood Donor Program, and has been cited on many occasions.

Before Brother Johnson reached the age of 60, he became a great-grandfather. They had nine children in all, with 22 grand children. He and his wife hope to celebrate their 40th wedding anniversary May 12, 1965.

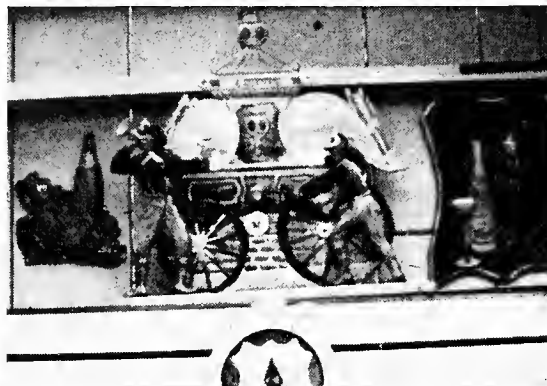
Mrs. Johnson was born Lillian Demmon, February 25, 1908, in Stratford, Conn. Brother Johnson works for the Gellately Construction Company in Bridgeport, Conn. He is a former member of Local 115, Bridgeport, Conn., the same local his father belonged to in 1913 when he met a tragic death on a construction job.

Mr. Johnson has belonged to Local 1580, Milford, Conn., for a number of years. He also belongs to the First Methodist Church and St. John's No. 8 A.F. and A.M., as well as Obek Grotto, Bridgeport, Conn. Brother Johnson is a former amateur and professional boxer, and belongs to the old timers athletic association of greater Bridgeport. He has many hobbies, among them writing stories, one of which is in Hollywood, as a movie script, as well as a series of television movies. He also writes poetry, and has composed many songs and hymns. He is an inventor, with patents in both the United States and Canada.

Mr. Johnson was born November 19, 1904, in the oldest city in North America, St. John's, Newfoundland.



FIRST PRIZE FLOAT—Carpenters Local Union 792, Rockford, Ill., won first prize at the last Labor Day Parade in its home city, with the above entry built by members of the local.



MASTER CRAFTSMAN—with wood as his favorite media, are the best words to describe C. A. Curtis, an 83-year-old member of Local 112 of Butte, Montana.

Above, are samples of his work—the Great Seal of the United States, at left, and a hand-carving of an old-time fire engine and crew, with a portion of the United Brotherhood seal (at lower center), right. To commemorate the 100th anniversary of the Knights of Pythias, Brothers Curtis fashioned a plaque, by hand, with three letters denoting "Friendship, Charity and Benevolence," the lodge's motto. It is centered on a replica of the Holy Bible.

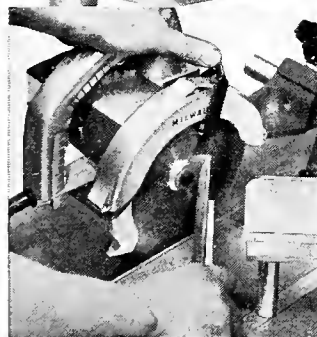
Although Brother Curtis has spent his whole life working with his hands, he is glad he is now retired, so that he can have more time to pursue his number-one hobby—working with wood.

We congratulate you, Brother Curtis, for the fine work you do.

Hit of the N.A.H.B. Show

New Power Miter Table Pays for Itself on First Few Jobs

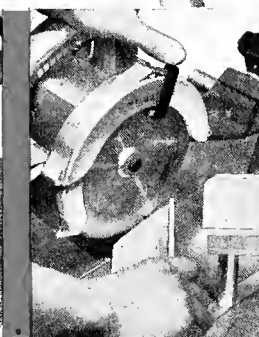
***Does for
finish carpentry
what circular saws
did for roughing-work***



Makes all inside and outside miter cuts... up to 3 $\frac{3}{8}$ " base.



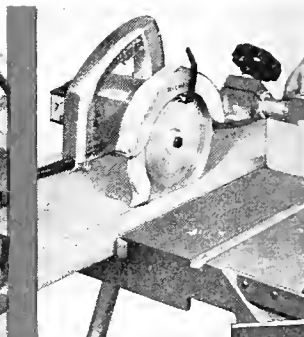
Undercuts (built-in self-locking slide bar).



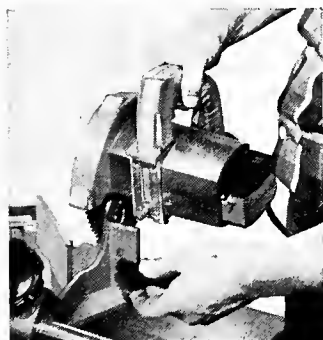
Smooth planing cuts for tighter joints.



Square cuts for moldings, truss blocks, etc. Table extension for long lengths.



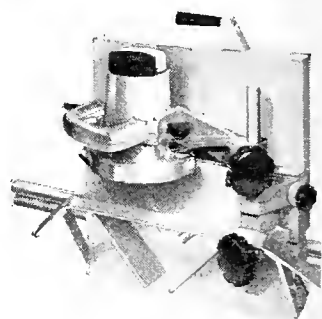
Rip cuts up to 6" wide.



By loosening single knob, saw converts to hand use.

This Power Miter Table created a sensation at the recent National Association of Home Builders Show in Chicago. Fast chop-cutting action produces smooth, accurate finish miters on all trim moldings. Obsoletes the hand miter box. For complete information on this versatile new tool, contact your Milwaukee Distributor or write for Bulletin SW-57.

Miter Table Cat. No. 6450	\$168⁰⁰ NET	plus	Miter Saw Cat. No. 6331	\$74⁵⁰ NET
(For Use Only With 1 $\frac{1}{3}$ hp MILWAUKEE Model 6331 Miter Saw)				



Only 50 lbs. Easily carried from room to room. Disassembles quickly for carrying from job to job.



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Java See Her?

There's a burlesque queen who calls herself Coffee Bean. It seems she likes the same old grind.

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

A Jump Ahead

Jim, having moved from the city to a small town, encountered an old "city" friend one day.

"I hear the people down there are rather 'back-woodsy,'" stated the friend.

"Yes—," answered Jim. "But the crowd I run with are more intelligent than most."

"How's that?"

"Well, we take our baths on Friday night. If we wait till Saturday night, when everybody else is taking a bath, the water pressure is awfully low."

—Mrs. O. L. Campbell,
Julian, Calif.

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Vice-Versa Vice

In biblical days, those who stepped across the bounds of propriety were stoned. Today it's often the other way around.

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Madly Rushing Russian

A Soviet official named Ivanov was sent on an inspection tour of all the satellites.

The first telegram he sent back to his superiors read:

"GREETINGS FROM WARSAW. LONG LIVE FREE POLAND!" The second read:

"GREETINGS FROM PRAGUE. LONG LIVE FREE CZECHOSLOVAKIA!"

After a long delay, a third telegram arrived: "GREETINGS FROM PARIS. LONG LIVE FREE IVANOV!"

Nutsy Drunk?

The drunk was having trouble in the pay telephone booth. "Whad-daya mean 'Number, please?'" he shouted. "You got my dime . . . now gimme my peanuts!"

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

E-Motion Pictures

The operator of the local drive-in movie reported he showed the worst picture of the decade last week, but his customers loved every minute of it.



The Bare Facts

How can women be provoked
At gentlemen who stare?

They choose to be provocative,
Else why are they that bare?

—E. Francis,
Haverton, Pa.



This Month's Limerick

There was a young man from Trevizes
Whose ears were of different sizes.

The left one was small
And of no use at all;
With the right one he won several
prizes.

—Mike Earney,
Sullivan, Mo.

(WE NEED LIMERICKS)

Real Luna-tic Driver

We hear that, in the next rocket shot at the moon, they are contemplating sending a woman—on the theory that a woman driver can hit anything.

—E. P.,
Seattle, Wash.

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Perfect Squelch!

A car screeched to a halt at an intersection and barely missed an old lady. Instead of bawling him out, she just smiled sweetly and pointed to a pair of baby shoes dangling from the rear-view mirror.

"Young man," she asked, "why don't you put your shoes back on?"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS



Mean Ol' Woman!

The foreman told the psychiatrist: "Doc, we gotta do something for my wife. She's completely immature!"

"That's too bad," replied the head-shrinker. "How does this condition manifest itself?"

"Sometimes she gets violent, doc. Just last night I was taking a bath and she stormed in and sank every damn one of my boats!"

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Hot Under the Collar

Going to his lawyer to collect the fire insurance settlement on his store, the merchant was surprised to see how much the attorney was keeping in fees.

"The case has been in litigation a long time," the attorney explained. "I've earned it."

"For Pete's sake," muttered the client, "you'd think you started the fire."

ALWAYS BOOST YOUR UNION

Mr. Pert Sez:

"Most folks nowadays are firm believers in th' two-party system. They favor one on Friday night and another on Saturday night."

THE CARPENTER



LOCAL UNION NEWS

'Trade Unionism for Apprentices' Is Successful Experiment



Those attending the Local 314 graduation dinner were, seated, left to right: Michael McConnell, Burton Sipple, Nathan Duerst, Carlton Quamme, Robert Kelley, James Rathbun, Gerald Riddle, Leo Thorsen, and Rufus Phillips. Standing, left to right: Bill Nilles, David Norsetter, Vernon Friedland, Roland Lamberty, Russell Brickwell, Robert Beghin, Harold Freitag, Ron Stadler, John Faust, Robert Strenger, Carl Eckloff, Michael Marking, Norris Tibbetts, Marvin Brickson, Gould Morrison, Arlen Spaanem, Raymond Banbury, Richard Swenson, William Dyhr, Jr., and Raphael Grob, Jr.

MADISON, WIS.—On Tuesday, Dec. 1, 24 apprentices, all members of Local 314, received certificates indicating successful completion of a course in "Trade Unionism for Apprentices." The class was jointly sponsored by Local 314, the Madison Vocational and Adult School, and the University of Wisconsin School for Workers, with the Madison Federation of Labor and the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters keeping close watch on the proceedings.

Classes were held for two hours one night a week for eight weeks at the Wisconsin Center Building in Madison. Topics covered included labor history, labor law, structure of the labor movement, the theory and practice of collective bargaining, and the responsibilities of the member to his union. Each session was a combination of lecture and discussion, with liberal use of labor films related to the topic of the day. The instructor was Norris Tibbetts of the School for Workers staff.

These sessions in labor education for apprentices frankly represented an experiment on the part of the union in attempting to fill an apparent gap in the training of young men in the trade. Ron Stadler, president of the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters; Carl Eckloff, business agent for Local 314; and John Faust, Local 314 president, conceived the idea for the class many months ago and worked closely with the Vocational School and the UW School for Workers in the development of the program. Marvin Brickson, president of the Madison Federation of Labor, kept in touch with the program in the interests of determining its possible application to other trades in the community. The apparent success of the class gives encouragement to the

State Council's thoughts of extending this type of instruction to other locals in the state.

The graduates and guests enjoyed a graduation banquet at Rhode's Steak House, with Carl Eckloff acting as master of ceremonies. Praise and encouragement were heaped upon the graduates by Robert Strenger, General Representative for the International office Ron Stadler, John Faust, Rufus Phillips of the State Apprenticeship Board, and Gould Morrison of the Vocational School. Mr. Morrison awarded the certificates of accomplishment. Bill Dyhr spoke for the apprentices.

The results of a written class evaluation completed anonymously by the ap-

prentices indicated enthusiasm for the program and an almost unanimous agreement that it should be made a regular part of the apprenticeship program.

All of the apprentices who registered for the class completed the attendance requirements and received certificates. They were: Burt Sipple, Nathan Duerst, Harold Freitag, Russell Brickwell, Robert Beghin, Roland Lamberty, Robert Kelley, Ray Grob, Michael Marking, Phillip Vinje, James Rathbun, Arlen Spaanem, David Norsetter, William Zamzow, Richard Swenson, William Dyhr, Leo Thorsen, Michael McConnell, Gerald Riddle, Eugene Ring, William Banbury, Carlton Quamme, William Nilles, and Vernon Friedland.

Festive Visit to a Honolulu Tea House



HONOLULU, HAWAII—General President M. A. Hutcheson and Mrs. Hutcheson (seated at left above) and General Treasurer Peter Terzick and Mrs. Terzick (seated at right rear) were guests of the officers of Local 745, Honolulu, last November, while the two General Officers were attending a Building Trades Board Meeting in the 50th State. The setting was a Japanese tea house, complete with kimonos and sandals.

The Old Timers of Salem, Oregon



SALEM, OREG.—In the January issue of *The Carpenter*, we ran a story about the old-timers honored by Local 1065, Salem, Oregon. At that time, we did not have photographs of the honored guests. The pictures have arrived, and we present them above and at right.

A. J. Ketterman, left, and Eugene Crail, center, both 50-year-plus members of Local 1065, Salem, Oregon receive pins. Brother Lyle Hiller, Seventh District board member, makes the presentation.



Nevada Apprentices and Proud Wives



Attending the 1964 Las Vegas Awards Banquet following last year's Arizona contest were, left to right: Robert Arneson, statewide carpentry winner, and Mrs. Arneson; Mrs. Jack Ceveri and Jack, statewide cabinet winner; Mrs. Ben Jones and Mr. Jones, Carpenter's Joint Apprenticeship Coordinator. All are from Reno.

Special Representative Glenn C. Titus Dies

In December, Glenn C. Titus of Local 1505, Salisbury, North Carolina, died of a heart attack. He was a special representative for the International.

Members of Local 1505 who attended the funeral service were: L. H. Earnhardt, president; J. A. Cartner, vice president; H. E. Wilson, financial secretary and M. W. File, recording secretary.

Brother Titus was held in high esteem by his local and the International.

He was born and reared in Green County, Pa., the son of Thurman L. Titus and Adda Johnson Titus. He was educated in the Green County schools. He played professional baseball in the Coastal Plain and Carolina League. Following his marriage he moved to Durham and had lived here since.

He was a veteran of World War II, serving in the European Theater.

For a number of years he had been a member of the Glendale Heights Methodist Church, the American Legion, Post No. 37, Huntsville, Ala., and the Carpenters Union Local 1505 in Salisbury.

On Sept. 14, 1947, he was married to Miss Maude Lee Carr of Durham who survives with one son, Kenneth Carr Titus; one daughter, Miss Glenda Lee Titus, both of the home.

Also surviving are his father, Thurman L. Titus and his stepmother, Mrs. Thurman L. Titus, both of Carmichael, Pa.; two sisters, Mrs. Frank Conway of Greensboro, Pa., and Mrs. Robert Stone of Manlius, N. Y.; five brothers, Marion and Robert V. Titus, both of Pasadena, Md., Sesler Titus of Cleveland, Ohio, Claude R. Titus of Glenn Burnie, Md., and Thurman K. Titus of Carmichael, Pa.

California Auxiliary Has Active Sewing Club

YUBA CITY, CALIF.—Ladies Auxiliary 748 of Marysville and Yuba City, Calif., has received an award for its contribution to the Penny Pines Project, a local charity. It has an active sewing club called "Stitch & Chat". President Hazel Emerson said that they always try to put a little money aside for the scholarship fund.

60-Year Veteran Member of Local 929

HUNTINGTON, CALIF.—Carl Malcolm Johnson of Local 929, Los Angeles, will reach his 60th year of continuous membership in July, 1965. He joined the Carpenter's Union in New Britain, Conn., in July, 1905.

Carl was a building contractor for more than 40 years but still kept up his membership in the Carpenters, transferring to California in 1923.

Brother Johnson is still very active and has made three trips to his homeland, Sweden, in the past ten years.



December Contributions, Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

For several months organized labor has been conducting an intensified drive to collect funds for memorials to the late President John Kennedy and the former First Lady and beloved world leader, Eleanor Roosevelt—both of whom were true friends of the laboring population.

The tally of contributions from United Brotherhood local unions in the Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund Drive has reached \$126,026.31, an increase of more than \$2,000 over the previous report.

L.U. 888, Salem, Mass. .	\$ 11.50	L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.	\$ 5.00
L.U. 929, Los Angeles Calif.	500.00	L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill. . .	43.75
L.U. 900, Altoona, Pa. . .	3.30	L.U. 67, Boston, Mass. .	500.00
L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.	20.00	L.U. 246, New York, N. Y.	155.00
L.U. 1167, Smithtown, N. Y.	125.00	L.U. 51, Boston, Mass. .	279.00
L.U. 177, Springfield, Mass.	191.00	L.U. 1289, Seattle, Wash.	22.25
L.U. 2189, Madera, Calif.	2.00	L.U. 19, Detroit, Mich. .	100.00
L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.	100.00	L.U. 176, Newport, R. I.	10.00
L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill. . .	24.38	L.U. 810, Wakefield, R. I.	10.00
L.U. 642, Richmond, Calif.	60.00	L.U. 2573, Coos Bay, Oreg.	25.00
L.U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. Mex.	20.40	L.U. 1135, Port Jefferson, N. Y.	7.20
L.U. 819, West Palm Beach, Fla.	7.00	L.U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y.	50.00
L.U. 180, Vallejo, Calif.	22.62	Total for December	\$2,319.40
L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio	25.00	Previous Contributions ..	\$123,706.91
		Grand Total	\$126,026.31

Local 109, Sheffield, Presents Pins



SHEFFIELD, ALA.—Twenty-five-year pins were recently presented to members of Local 109. Seated from the left are: Aaron Smith, E. T. Jaynes, Clyde E. Jeffers, W. D. Perkins and J. O. Laxson. Standing, from the left are: Henry W. Chandler, 4th District Board member; H. T. Miles, business representative of Local 109; W. R. Green; John M. Thorntor, financial secretary of Local 109; R. B. Willis; A. D. Lyles, Sr. and Harry Killian. Those not present were J. R. Allen, H. C. Penny, E. L. Rickard, Carl White and R. A. Tesseneer. J. C. Baker, although eligible for a 60-year plaque, did not attend the presentation.

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Apprentices Learn First Aid in Fort Wayne



FORT WAYNE, IND.—Local 232 of Fort Wayne, recently included a course on first aid in its apprenticeship training class. It is the first building union to offer such instruction in the Fort Wayne area. There are 13 apprentices in the class.

Shown from left are apprentices: Oscar Lopez, Lynn Righter, Steve Sipe, and Larry Zink (serving as patient on floor). Harry Vondran, right, is the Red Cross instructor teaching artificial respiration.

1964 Judges and Winners in New Mexico



At the Second Annual New Mexico State Carpenters' Apprenticeship contest, officials pose with winners. Back row, left to right: John F. Otero, state labor commissioner and director of apprenticeship; Glenn A. Werham, trustee; Luther Sizemore, secretary, board of trustees; Rodell R. Bloomfield, trustee; Alva J. Coats, chairman of the board of trustees, and Jack Sampson, state supervisor of the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training. In the front row, left to right are: first place winner O. B. Coffee, representing L.U. 671; second place winner John B. Bruce; Carpenter's Training Fund Director Vernon J. Beckwith; Richard Peterson, third place, and Terry L. Bushee, fourth place winner.

Hagerstown Local Marks 50th Year

HAGERSTOWN, MARYLAND—Local 340 of Hagerstown recently celebrated its 50th anniversary with a dinner-dance and a presentation of 25 and 50-year pins.

Among those in attendance were Mr. John L. Seabright, President of the Virginia State Council; and business representative of the Washington District Council; F. P. Allender, president of the Maryland State Council and business representative of Local 1024 in Cumberland; and Special Representative Herbert C. Skinner, who was the main speaker of the evening. D. T. West, public relations manager for the Jamison Cold Storage Door Company of Hagerstown, was also present. It is interesting to note that his company has worked under a union contract with Local 340 for 47 continuous years and carries Label No. 1 for the State of Maryland.

Those members of 340, who were eligible for a 25-year pin though not present were: Charles Bowers, Roy B. Brown, Charles J. Butts, Bruce W. Byers, John W. Clark, Samuel W. Gray, John W. Johnson, Roy S. Munday, Joseph A. Null, Earl R. Paden, Clyde E. Shull, Charles W. Smith and Jesse H. Warrenfeltz. Eligible for a 50-year pin and not present was Thomas E. Jones.



THOSE GUESTS sitting at Local 340's head table were, from the left: John L. Seabright; Ralph M. Thomas, Recording Secretary of the Maryland State Council and President of Local 101 in Baltimore; F. P. Allender; Herbert C. Skinner; R. A. Michael, Financial Secretary of the Maryland State Council and Business Representative of Local 340; Max E. Showe, President of Local 340; and D. T. West.



FROM LEFT TO RIGHT are members with 25-years service or more: Wilbur Wiles, Leonard Heflin, Samuel Miller, Snively Glesner, Albert Schlotterbeck, William Hebb and John M. Roe. A fifty year pin was awarded to Hames A. Waters at extreme right. Standing in rear are R. A. Michael, Business Representative and President Max E. Showe.

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Contra Costa Honors Apprentices, Old Timers



CONTRA COSTA, CALIF.—A special-called meeting was held by Local 1453, Costa Mesa, Calif., recently, to present to those apprentices who have graduated in the past four years, 1961-1964, from the Apprenticeship Program their journeyman's certificate from the Brotherhood.

Pictured from left to right are:

Top Row: Theodore Miller, Herman E. Jones, Raymond Thibault, Robt. F. Worms, James A. Harris.

Front Row—Cyril Fritz, Financial Secretary-Treasurer of Carpenters' Local 1453, John Dellea, Kenneth Goodwin, James H. Fisher, Robert Cochran, Apprenticeship Co-Ordinator for Orange County, J. D. A. Mitchell, Apprenticeship Representative for Local 1453, Frank Pacheco, Douglas Tarpp and Jess Green, President of Carpenters' Local 1453.

Below is a list of those apprentices who are eligible for the journeyman's certificate but who were not present at the special-called meeting:

John J. Collinson, David G. Hartke, Jay D. Lightsey, James C. Perkins, John J. Robertson, David R. Stewart, Nathan H. Varney, Charles R. Gammon, GERAL L. Happeny, Michael J. Neuben, Richard L. Ramsey, Lawrence Schott, Lowell R. Slater, Robert C. Suder, Larry G. Warlaumont, Bobby Lee Williams, Dale Adams, Andrew L. Gyursiek, H. Gary Kelso, Fernie Miranda, Jr., James Bento, Luciano Chavarria, Earl R. Clark, Thomas W. Jergeson (deceased), Jerry Mann, Robert Vancil, Louis E. Anderson, Richard D. Arey, Wilbur Cloutier, Perry Mastro, Phillip Mellot, Benjamin Regules, Joseph W. Seeley, Wesley Warvi and Alex Poch.



Presentation of 25 and 50-year pins was made recently by Local 1453. Also shown are officers and representatives of the Brotherhood.

From left to right:

Top Row—Charles Riggs, Charles J. Peters, James G. King, Executive Secretary of the Orange County District Council of Carpenters, Cyril Fritz, Financial Secretary-Treasurer of Carpenters Local 1453.

Middle Row—David Goldberg, William A. Wilson, Charles Trenta, Business Agent for the Orange County District Council of Carpenters and President of Orange County Building Trades, J. W. Pressley, Chester LePage, Glen Niel.

Front Row—George Untied, Jr., C. L. Everman, Milton Blodgett, R. O. Parish, Dave Gray (50-year pin), Harland J. Wood, Harry Blowers and Harry Harkelroad, Representative from California State Council of Carpenters.

Below is a list of brothers, eligible for their 25-year pins, however, not present at the presentation:

Ted Austin, Harry E. Bowers, Arthur Carter, C. Cowenberg, Martin Crane, Roy R. Howland, Martin F. Java, Jack H. Johnson, Joseph Lowrey, H. L. Nichols, Elton L. Richmond, Joseph J. Tarantino and Richard L. Winslow.

Central Arizona Carpenters' JAC Awards Banquet



Those awarded certificates at Phoenix included: front row (from left)—Joe Stephenson, Jim Hampton, Ralph Mellecker, Paul Jenkins, Jackie Cleeton; second row—Ken Dennison, Carl Sherrill, Robert Horton, Rudy Guzman, Dan Nelson, Gary Leonard, Gordon Rudnick, Lynn Martin, Tom Symms; third row—Gary Harmon, Angustin Hernandez, Richard Moreno, Dennis McCulley, Gene Grant, Virgil Swoyer, Jim Abernathy, Lester White, Richard Walpole, Fred Homes; back row—Al Grant, Marvin Janne, Paul Unger, Peter Aguilera, Ronald Wolfe, Rudy Archuleta, Charles Beasley, Tom Friedman, Wayne Shawler, Jerry Owens. Completing apprentices not pictured: Noble Black, Ed De Lucenay, Lenny De Rose, Walter Dunn, Charles Mills, John Neal, Bill Phillips, Don Powell, Ken Price, Jerry Stuart, John Turcotte.

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—The Central Arizona Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its annual Completion and Awards Ceremony Banquet November 20, 1964, in Phoenix.

Forty-five young men, who had completed four years of apprenticeship, were honored.

Dan Finch, chairman of the commit-

tee, was host for the evening. A set of Audels was presented to the completing apprentices by Leo Gable, general representative, and a member of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the Carpentry Trade, who presented the Journeyman Certificate from the Brotherhood.

Steve Medigovich, director, Arizona Apprenticeship Council, presented a certificate from the State of Arizona.

M. R. Eppert, director, Phoenix Union Adult Evening School, presented a certificate for completion of four years related technical training.

E. J. Wasielewski, chairman, Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee, and a member of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the Carpentry Trade, was a participant.

Kenneth M. Dennison was presented the Cliff Maddox Award as Outstanding Apprentice in the state, and Marvin D. Janne was presented a special certificate as Central Area Outstanding Apprentice for 1964.

A set of Irwin bits were awarded as Perfect Attendance Awards to Walter Dunn, Gordon E. Rudnick, and Virgil E. Swoyer. Bouquets were presented to the wives of these young men.

John Douthit, Assistant Administrator, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor, in charge of Office of Standards and Technical Services, attended the banquet since he helped make this apprentice program the most outstanding program in the

state and is very much interested in it. He gave a short address.

Ben Collins, general representative, and William J. Smith, assistant regional director, Arizona-California-Nevada AFL-CIO, were among the many management and labor persons present.



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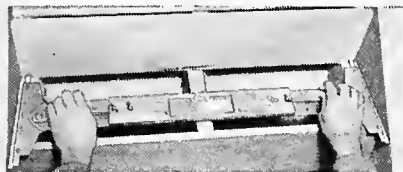
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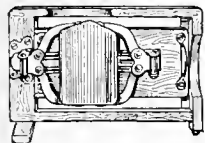
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Construction Goes To College at Florida University

DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—The problems and successes of a unique Department of Building Construction at the University of Florida were outlined to the Florida Association of Carpenters' Business Agents at a recent meeting in Daytona Beach.

King Royer of the department "dedicated to education students in the most effective and efficient building construction practices," declared that the need in construction today is for men who not only understand architecture and estimating, but can understand the overall picture of how all trades are supervised and how a construction business is run.

Mr. Royer said that the department is "providing a training program for you, your members, and their sons and daughters. The choice we try to give you is not between one of our graduates and an experienced superintendent, but between apprentice training and college training for the same person."

He pointed out that enrollees take, in addition to directly-related construction courses, general courses such as English, politics, history, math, etc., in order to provide them a well-rounded education. He pointed out that finding qualified construction men as instructors who also possess the required college degree is sometimes difficult.

Included in the curriculum are three courses in estimating, heating and air conditioning systems design, plumbing and electrical layout according to various codes, business methods, contracts, business law, accounting, structural engineering and structural design with emphasis on the use of wood. Accent is also made on safety with stress being laid on safe construction of formwork, temporary buildings, scaffolding and rigging.

The speaker declared that, there is a steady demand for the graduates of this

unusual school and that they start at considerably higher wages than are otherwise available. He said that the school does not have enough graduates from the building construction department to meet the demand.

"Our most successful graduates are those who were journeymen or apprentices before they started to college," declared Mr. Royer. He said the present president of the student body works at his trade to pay his expenses.

In conclusion, the speaker said: "We hope to avoid the decision many young men must make: Do I go to college or into the construction business? We hope they will choose to go to college and into the construction business."

Local 642 Holds Pin Presentation

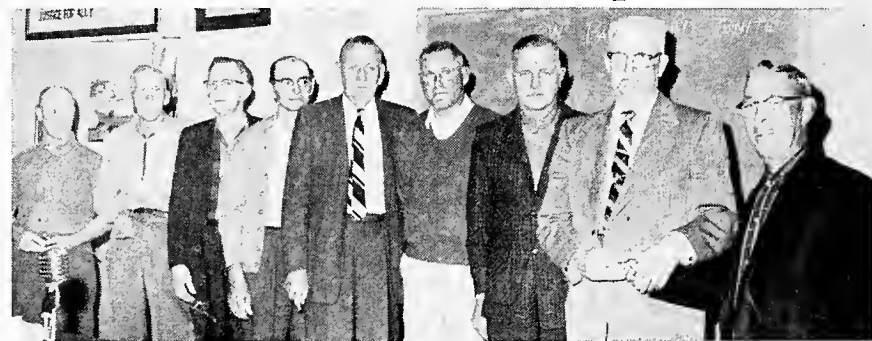


RICHMOND, CALIF.—Local 642 of Richmond, recently held a 25-year pin presentation. Pins were awarded by the Officers of the Bay Counties District Council.

In the first row, left to right, are: Virgil Johnson, Guy Harrison, Bill Bendler, Albin Harmon, John Caulfield and C. R. Bartolini, secretary-treasurer of the Bay Counties District Council.

In the back row, from left, are: Rolland Sprague, Joe Bailo, Chester Horn, Jim Mockler and Al Figone, president of the Bay Counties District Council.

Local 792 Presents Membership Pins



ROCKFORD, ILL.—President Henry Brown of Carpenters Local Union 792, presented 25- and 50-year pins to members at a recent meeting. Participating in the ceremony, from left, were George Goldsworthy, 25 years service; Glen Hagaman, 25 years; Arnold Marten, 25 years; Martin Thodman, 25 years; Carl Nelson, 25 years; Melvin Johnson, 25 years; Clarence Bergvall, 25 years; Oscar Johnson, 50 years; and President Brown. Fred Aebischer, 50 years, was unable to attend.

Stockton, California, Local Awards 25-Year Pins



STOCKTON, CALIF.—Local 266 of Stockton recently gave their long-time faithful members who had served the union 25 years or more their service pins. The 61, out of 114 eligible, who were able to attend, included: J. A. Autry, Joe Barry, L. Barsi, R. E. Bell, C. U. Benge, Peter Bigler, R. M. Campbell, Owen Carlson, Floyd Carmichael, Frank Castiglione, A. O. Chain, Martia Christensen, M. H. Dailey, F. N. Drake, Earl Eckert, A. H. Fedler, Jr., Chas. Garner, C. M. Gauger, A. J. Gauthier, George Gauthier, D. Ghilarducci, Henry Goehring, Otto Graves, Roy Hamilton, Herbert Heim, James Hilton, Clifford Isbell, M. P. Jiles, Wm. Klein, D. A. Knowles, Elmer Leonard, W. H. Lubkeman, R. J. Magnuson, Jack Malone, Oliver McAdams, Merle McDow, Frank McEneny, O. L. Merritt, Gordon Miner, B. F. Montgomery, John O. Morris, T. C. Osborn, Emmett Powers, Hugh Pugh, Kenneth Beams, Marty Regalia, Sylva Repetti, Willis Robbins, R. O. Robinson, Leo Saccone, Frank Salvetti, G. N. Smith, J. A. Sousa, R. O. Toothacre, Kenneth Tyler, John Urbani, Alex Wautier, W. V. Welch, Wm. E. Wheeler, Paul Witt, Don Gatschet. The Gauthiers are brothers—A. J. initiated in Dec. 1935, and George initiated in June 1934. Photo by Dodge.

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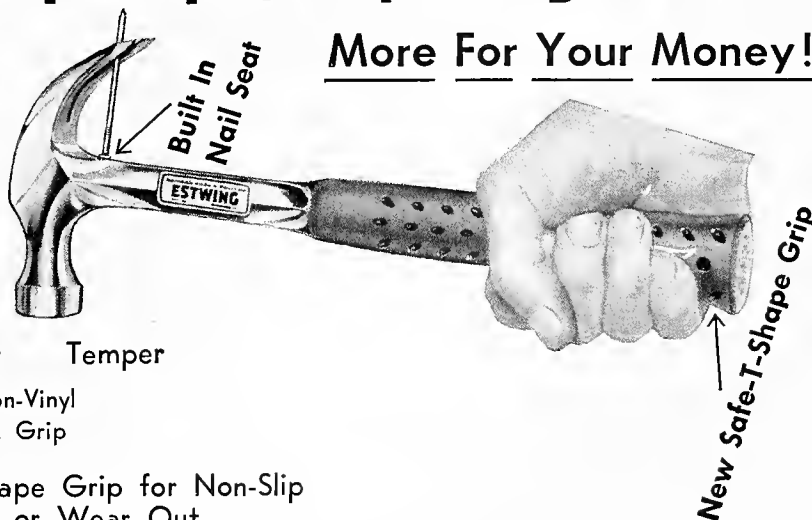
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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 8658 S.E. Ellis Street, Portland, Ore.

Cougar, Big Game Hunter

Now that the big game hunting season has tapered off in most states, many hunters are leveling their sights on predators.

One of the cagiest and hardest to track is the cougar, otherwise known as the puma, panther or mountain lion.

While the nimrod is hunting the big cat, chances are that vicious critter is also stalking through the wild woods for it is, traditionally, a mighty hunter of big game itself—elk, deer, wild sheep, goats and boar. (In the west, where plenty of deer are available, that animal provides as much as 80 percent of the cougar's diet.) When none of the bigger game is to be had, it will settle for birds, rabbits, other small game.

Also on the cougar's bill of fare is livestock. They have been known to attack a good-sized bull and come off without a scratch. There is an authentic record of a large cougar that either killed or maimed a total of 19 sheep in one night of slaughter.

It is not uncommon for the cougar to stalk the hunter who is stalking him as many have found evidence of them doggin' their own tracks. Such "reverse tracking" has been credited to curiosity for the cougar has a healthy respect and fear of man.

Contrary to general belief, the cougar rarely, if ever, leaps on its prey from a tree. (Sorry, Hollywood.) All evidence

indicates that it either lies in wait along the trail or stalks its prey. In the case of a large animal, it will leap upon its shoulder, bite into the neck or throat. After the kill it will gorge itself, then cover the carcass with dead leaves or other forest debris for later use. It will, however, turn away from the meat after it has become putrid. (Illustration: Harold C. Smith, staff artist, Oregon Game Commission.)

Africa's Game in Peril

All is not honey and cream these days with the African big game situation. In Africa, as in America, there is a fierce competition for grazing land—public or otherwise—and when a given sector of land cannot support both domestic stock and wildlife—wildlife has to go.

Another threat to African wildlife is the money-hungry poacher. With high-powered rifles, poisoned arrows, traps and snares, they kill for skins and ivory; collect elephant feet for umbrella stands and waste baskets; make fly whisks from giraffe tails. Rhinos are hunted for their horns because powdered rhino horn is believed to be a powerful sex stimulant for the jaded. Meat of the eland and zebra bring high prices in mining camps.

More than two dozen African mammals are facing extinction. Magnificent creatures such as the cheetah, the leopard, several kinds of zebras, the mountain gorilla and the aardvark are threatened.

Among African deer and antelope in danger are the sable, Angora antelopes, the bontebok and the blassbok, the greater kudu and the giant eland, the white-tail gnu, the Barbary stag, the Wali ibex and the oryx. The tiny chevrotain, a deer the size of a rabbit, is in the same leaky boat. Something must be done—and quickly—if Africa is to preserve its wealth of wild treasures.

It is to the African's and the world's benefit that the game is conserved and one can only hope that a solution is worked out before the cup is empty.

Harriman's Trophy Buck

While on the subject of deer, specifically bucks we're reminded of a letter and photo from Mrs. Harriman of Woodland, Maine whose husband Alonzo, a member of Local 2400, downed a trophy-sized buck that sported a rack like grandma's rocking chair. She sent in graphic proof of it, this six-pointer that dressed out at 204 pounds. Standing by with joy and approval is Mr. and Mrs. Harriman's son and nephew.



Harriman's son, buck, and nephew.

Unlucky 4-Leaf Clover

We hear tell that one of the officers of the Pennsylvania Game Commission came home to find a wood chuck eating in his clover field. He rushed into the house; fetched his rifle and promptly finished off the critter. When he examined the carcass he found it had a four leaf clover in its mouth!

Right Sheep, Wrong Ram

Every now and then some specie of big game, a male, shows romantic inclinations toward domestic livestock. Such a rare and productive union was recently consummated on a sheep ranch in northwestern South Dakota. A big-horn ram wandered out of the high country south of Buffalo and was seen dallying among a sizable flock of domestic sheep.



In the spring the results were manifest—11 lambs, with straight short hair instead of wool, ranging in color from whites to browns to nearly black, and with a far-away look in their eyes.

Last we heard half of the strange little hybrids had died but South Dakota biologists are watching the survivors with keen interest.

Favorite Pastime



George Wilson in his tree. He sits at the "tip top" of the left fork of the tree. See him?

It is always a pleasure to hear from the oldtimers, one in particular being

George Wilson of Columbia City, Ind., a member of Local 232, Fort Wayne, 75 years young. Brother Wilson writes: "Dear Fred:

"I get a kick out of reading about what the old 'bucks' are doing with their spare time, ha!

"I'm not a hunter or a fisherman, Fred, but I'm a lover of nature and like to dig in the deep soil; raise things for kicks, then give the fruits of my pleasure and labors away.

"One of my pastimes is to climb the old prune tree in my back yard as you will observe by the enclosed photo. That's me, 'way up there on the pinnacle of the left trunk'."



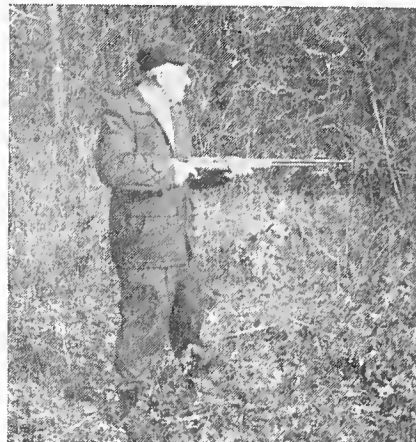
Members of the Carpenters' Union—in good standing—and the members of their families can earn a pair of the illustrated SPOONER lures by sending in a photo of a fishing or hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is all about.

Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. OMSP
0216 S. W. Iowa
Portland, Oregon

Please mention the Local number. Of course, all members of the family and retired members are eligible.

Rabbit Stalker



Brother Howlett Stalking Rabbits

Another veteran outdoorsman is James Howlett of Bronx, New York, a member of Local 1456, retired. Here's a pic of Brother Howlett, easing through the brush in the Catskill Mountains of New York. The object of his attention is the nation's most popular small game animal—rabbits!

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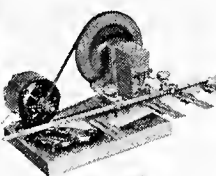


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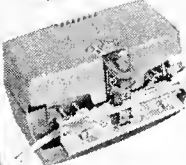
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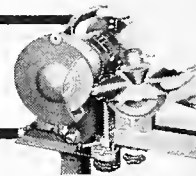
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O'Day, John

**L.U. NO. 982,
DETROIT, MICH.**

England, William
Romej, Bernard
Van Linn, Norbert
Holden, Walker B.

**L.U. NO. 998
BERKLEY, MICH.**

Bailey, Harry J.
Brock, Charles
Calhoon, Jesse
Dalbec, James

**L.U. NO. 998,
BERKLEY, MICH.**

Holt, George, Sr.
Johnson, Archie
Jacobs, Chester, Sr.
Kriebel, Peter
LaBair, Arthur
Moyer, Curtis
Rodgers, Sidney
Van Leuven, Alfred
Younger, Bennie

**L.U. NO. 1006,
NEW BRUNSWICK,
N. J.**

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Sorensen, Martin

**L.U. NO. 1065,
SALEM, OREG.**

Boyce, Edgar
Brown, William H.
Gunn, DeLacey
King, Charles E.
Pettibone, Errol
Quesnel, Oliver
Reinwald, George
Schroeder, S. N.
Waldorf, Robert

**L.U. NO. 1124,
NEWTON, N. J.**

Barber, Marshall Greer

**L.U. NO. 1134,
MT. KISCO, N. Y.**

Lent, George E.

**L.U. NO. 1172,
BILLINGS, MONT.**

Griep, Arnold

**L.U. NO. 1232,
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Maculey, Angus
Penny, Moses

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Wandurskie, Joseph

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**L.U. NO. 1394,
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LAUDERDALE, FLA.**

Taylor, W. P.

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DeCamp, Jack E.
Garcia, Ben M.
Madalena, Frank R.
Van Buskirk, Leo
Wallick, William

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Graham, Alex
Manners, John
Nappi, Frank
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Troxell, Wesley
Wagner, Randolph
Zouncyk, John

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Zika, John

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Woodcutters 'Look Good' in Heart Survey

Results of medical surveys indicate that heart disease is less common among men engaged in heavy occupational work than among those employed in other occupations.

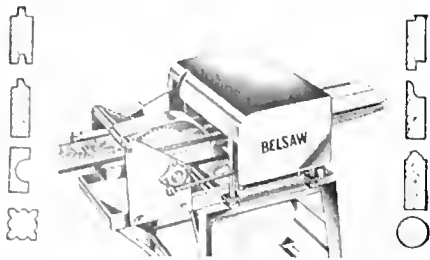
An article in **The Journal of Occupational Medicine** has reported that a clinical and electrocardiographic study was made of 815 men in an Eastern county of Finland. Men from 40 to 59 years old were studied. The main occupations in the area are forestry and small-scale farming. Of the 815 men studied, 380 were engaged either fully or part-time in woodcutting.

The report pointed out that, although lumberjacks are engaged in the physically heaviest occupation known, they show significantly fewer electrocardiographic changes and fewer weaknesses or obstructions in their blood circulatory systems than all other men of the same age in the same area.

The fact remains, however, heart diseases are the leading cause of death in the world today. There are an estimated 10,000,000 Americans with cardiovascular diseases, and needless to say, most of these people are working people.

February has been designated as Heart month for 1965. Your contribution can help stamp out America's No. 1 killer. **SUPPORT THE LOCAL DRIVE OF THE AMERICAN HEART ASSOCIATION—GIVE TODAY.**

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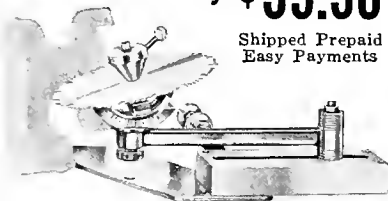
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Address _____
City _____ State _____

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Local 1632's Annual Party for Its Children



SAN LUIS OBISPO, Calif.—Local 1632 of San Luis Obispo holds a Christmas party every year for the children of its members. As the pictures above and below show, Santa, a member of the local, interviews all the children and gives each a candy stocking and gifts.



Carpenter's Son Helped by March of Dimes

New York, N. Y.—For years research scientists have been trying to puzzle out the causes of the multitude of birth defects suffered by humans, and, while much more work is needed, some answers have been pinned down in just the past few years. These advances are of little value unless brought directly to the patient who needs this specialized care.

To make the new-found knowledge available to more patients more rapidly, the National Foundation has established more than 50 March of Dimes Birth Defects Centers across the nation. These centers provide early diagnosis and treatment for many different types of birth defects ranging from abnormalities in

body structure to imbalances in body chemistry.

Recently, in Pennsylvania, the son of a member of the Brotherhood was born with a spinal defect known as **spina bifida** or open spine. This defect was repaired (but not cured) by surgery shortly after his birth, and he has been fitted with braces and crutches which enable him to walk. He is treated at a March of Dimes Birth Defects Center in Philadelphia twice a week where he learns how to handle his crutches, how to put his braces on by himself, and, very important, how to fall so he won't injure himself.

GIVE TO THE MARCH OF DIMES.

THE CARPENTER

LAKE LAND NEWS

Clarence Ray of Local Union 993, Miami, Fla., arrived at the Home December 7, 1964.

M. B. Coone of Local Union 198, Dallas, Texas, arrived at the Home December 7, 1964.

Axel Nelson of Local Union 1695, Providence, R. I., arrived at the Home December 17, 1964.

Theodore Kirkensgard of Local Union 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., arrived at the Home December 21, 1964.

Wilfred J. Picard of Local Union 107, Worcester, Mass., arrived at the Home December 23, 1964.

George Edson of Local Union 53, White Plains, N. Y., passed away December 11, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery. His sister and nephew attended services.

Myron Smith of Local Union 434, Chicago, Ill., passed away December 12, 1964 and was buried in the Home cemetery. His daughter attended services.

Charles Schelderfer of Local Union 409, New Canaan, Conn., passed away December 17, 1964 and was buried in New Canaan, Conn.

William Morton of Local Union 993, Miami, Fla., passed away December 19, 1964. His body was cremated and the ashes buried in our cemetery.

John Stirling of Local Union 746, Norwalk, Conn., passed away December 12, 1964 and was buried in New York City.

Union Members Who Visited the Home During December

Joseph S. Krisback, L.U. 558, Elmhurst, Ill.

E. J. Hider, L.U. 1296, San Diego, Calif.

William E. Jette, L.U. 111, Lawrence, Mass.

T. Mandelbaum, L.U. 366, Bronx, N. Y.

J. V. Ginn, L.U. 3130, Hampton, S.C., now living in Varnville, S. C.

Millard Laphart, L.U. 191, York, Pa.

Niels Anderson, L.U. 1456, Union, N. Y., now living in Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

James Ward, L.U. 1483, New York, N. Y.

William J. Struthers, L.U. 2712, Pompano Beach, Fla., now living in Lakeland, Fla.

Patrick Moran, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.

Wayne V. Lutes, L.U. 639, Akron, Ohio, now living in Brewster, Ohio.

J. E. Sheppard, L.U. 1509, Miami, Fla., now living in Vero Beach, Fla.

Henry Gustafson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill., now living in Balsam Lake, Wisc.

N. H. Olson, L.U. 470, Tacoma, Wash.

William M. Smith, L.U. 1929, Cleveland, Ohio, now living in Palmetto, Fla.

Fred C. Hosang, L.U. 1287, Delaware, Ohio.

Edward Minard, L.U. 1665, Washington, D. C.

Henry E. Rabb, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla., now living in Dunedin, Fla.

G. B. Gentry, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.

G. R. Seybert, L.U. 545, Vandergrift, Pa.

Lewis Bosick, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.

Gordon Casper, L.U. 242, Chicago, Ill.

Swan Paulson, L.U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.

C. Eric Johanson, L.U. 97, St. Paul, Minn.

Herbert A. Ott, Sr., L.U. 232, Columbia City, Ind.

Albert H. Colf, L.U. 502, Penn Yan, N. Y.

Fred Tripp, L.U. 899, Parkersburg, W. Va., now living in Mason, W. Va.

D. S. Wilkerson, Sr., L.U. 776, Marshall, Tex.

Arthur C. Brown, L.U. 1685, Cocoa, Fla.

Stanley W. Davis, L.U. 101, Bel Air, Md.

Harry Robinson, L.U. 174, Joliet, Ill.

Clyde Hanna, L.U. 435, East Liverpool, Ohio.

Edward J. Gallogly, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.

Peter Kempfi, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J., now living in Tarpon Springs, Fla.

Richard Nyman, L.U. 1509, Miami, Fla.

John Anfruns, L.U. 1725, Ormond Beach, Fla.

A. N. Christensen, L.U. 1648, Dana Point, Calif., now living in S. Laguna, Calif.

Oscar A. O'Kelley, L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga., now living in Jacksonville, Fla.

Bert E. Christian, L.U. 168, Kansas City, Kans., now living in Bonner Springs, Kans.

Erasmus E. Eck, L.U. 368, Philadelphia, Pa.

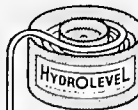
Berent A. Pedersen, L.U. 1456, Brooklyn, N. Y.

William G. Tanner, L.U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio.

John Ectvedt, L.U. 1456, Rockaway, N. J.

Joseph Fiore, L.U. 2155, Brooklyn, N. Y.

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- ACCURATE TO 1/32"
 - 100 FT. REACH
 - ONE-MAN OPERATION
- Save Time, Money, do a Better Job with this Useful Low-Priced Tool

We're so sure you'll like the Hydrolevel that we want you to test it for yourself—FREE—for 10 days!

Do a better job setting hatters for slabs and footings, laying out inside floors, ceilings, cabinets; setting concrete forms, moving and remodeling, sewer and absorption lines, etc.

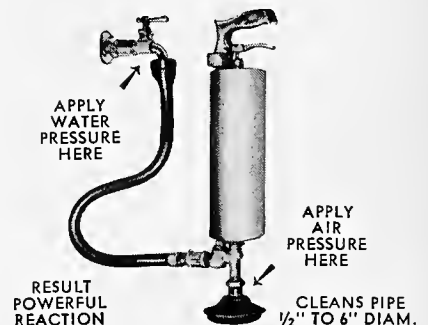
HYDROLEVEL is the old reliable water level with new practical features. Toolbox size. Durable 7-in. container has exclusive reservoir, keeps level filled, ready for use. 50 ft. clear tough 3/10" tube gives you 100 ft. of leveling in each set-up. 1/32" accuracy and fast one-man operation—outside, inside, around corners, over obstructions. Anywhere you can climb or crawl!

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FIRST IN WATER LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1950

POWER GUN Opens Sewer Instantly THINK OF IT!



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HOW TO CLEAN ALL DRAINS
(Helpful Data)**

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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

The Buyer Needs Protection From The Shell Games

THERE'S A NEW KIND of addiction running loose in our society, says Congresswoman Leonor K. Sullivan of Missouri. It might be called the easy-credit addiction.

The easy-credit addict is the fellow whose eyes become glazed with anticipation at the sight of a credit card. Or it might be the woman whose life revolves around a revolving charge account.

He is the daring consumer who is purchasing a \$700 stereo console in a downtown store, while another store has a truck backed up to his home to repossess his refrigerator.

The easy-credit addict's problem is that merchants keep filling his life with unlimited credit proposals and creating things which he just has to have. He doesn't know when to say "when."

There are "massive assaults being made on the human intelligence" by advertisers, says Esther Peterson, another woman leader concerned with easy credit. Mrs. Peterson is special advisor to President Johnson on consumer problems, and she finds her job of pressing importance in our nation's growing economy.

American women are going to "revolt against the humbug" of Madison Avenue advertising techniques, she says, but she warns that Federal and State governments should take action now to protect consumers from the many shell games presented to them in the course of a shopping day.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council took note of the growing problems of consumers at its recent meeting in Washington. It called upon Congress to enact legislation to protect the consumer on installment buying,

packaging and drugs, and it urged the creation of a Federal consumer information service.

"It has been clear for a long time that the American consumer is at a serious disadvantage in dealing with sharp lenders and unethical merchants," said the AFL-CIO leaders. "A number of measures to aid the consumer that have already been proposed deserve enactment."

One of these measures is a simple requirement that an installment buyer should know how much interest he is really paying.

Another asks that packaged goods give a clear indication of what's inside each package—in terms that the buyer can understand without a slide rule or a scientific dictionary. It's time this "amazing Formula X" is explained in everyday language!

Though every American is a consumer in one form or another, there is no *major* lobbying group representing the rank-and-file consumer in the nation's capital. Consequently, organized labor and other organizations concerned with consumer problems have rough going when they push consumer legislation in Congress.

The "truth in lending" bill proposed by Senator Paul Douglas of Illinois was killed by one of the most powerful assemblages of business organizations that ever set out to beat a bill on Capitol Hill.

Well, this is a new Congress. President Johnson has called for protective consumer legislation. As we stated in our report on the AFL-CIO Legislative Conference, Page 6 of this issue, "The time for action is now!"

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Because we are changing over our mail list to our new computer, it is impossible for us to add, subtract, or change an address if we do not have your Local Union number. Therefore, if you want your name added to the mail list of the journal, or if you want it taken off, or if you want your address changed, please include your Local Union No. in your request. Thank you for your cooperation.

PETER TERZICK

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EXCLUSIVELY SAFE! The Stanley "Steelmaster" has the "rim-tempered" face that means extra safety for you. Stanley Tools are available at fine stores everywhere.

THE **STANLEY** WORKS
NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

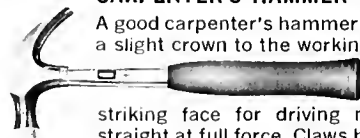
Tool Tips FROM **STANLEY**

Using the Right Hammer

There's no such thing as an "all-purpose" hammer. That's why you should have a hammer for every purpose. Let's look at different types of hammers to see why any handyman needs at least two or three hammers just to handle ordinary fix-it jobs around the house and yard.

CARPENTER'S HAMMER

A good carpenter's hammer has a slight crown to the working or



striking face for driving nails straight at full force. Claws have narrow, sharp "V" for pulling the thinnest brads. Most common weight is 16 ounces. The steel-handled Stanley "Steelmaster" hammer is preferred because of its ability to withstand greater prying strains and because the handle will never loosen.

RIPPING HAMMER

This type has straight claws for easily inserting or chopping



down into work being torn apart. Straight claw also draws a nail without curling it. (STANLEY No. ST1 1/2 A or No. 51 1/2 A). Hammer shown has wood handle preferred by some users.

BALL PEIN



The ball pein hammer has one crowned face and one "ball-shaped". Wide range of weights for delicate metal forming to heavy duty jobs.

SOFT FACE



For any job where a metal-faced hammer would mar the work. Ideal for forming soft metals, calking boats, automotive body repairs, or lining up machinery parts. Complete size range.

TACK HAMMER

A magnetic tack hammer will



come in handy quite often. Its magnetized face is convenient for any job involving tacks and brads. (STANLEY No. H601).



LOOK for THIS
"SYMBOL
of SAFETY"
on the face of
STANLEY
Quality Hammers

When you hit a "foul blow" on the rim, there's far less chance of a chip flying off. Stanley has deliberately reduced rim hardness, without reducing hardness of the striking face. "Rim-Tempering" is your assurance of safety!



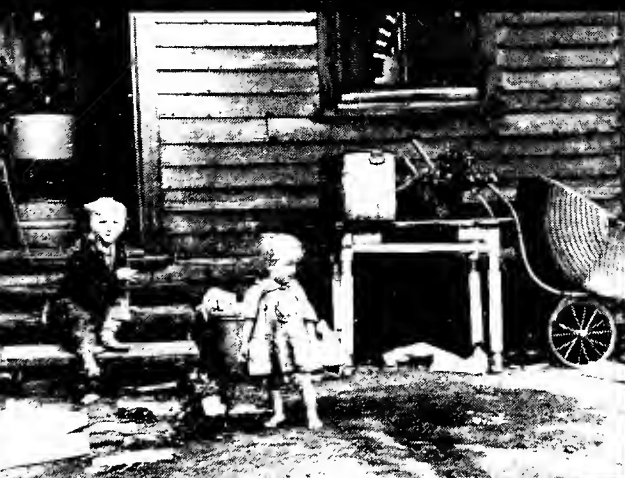
Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

MARCH, 1965



The Faces of Poverty In Appalachia



DANGER

MARCH WINDS



**SECURE YOURSELF, YOUR
TOOLS, AND MATERIALS
AGAINST HIGH WINDS**

THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXV

No. 3

MARCH, 1965



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

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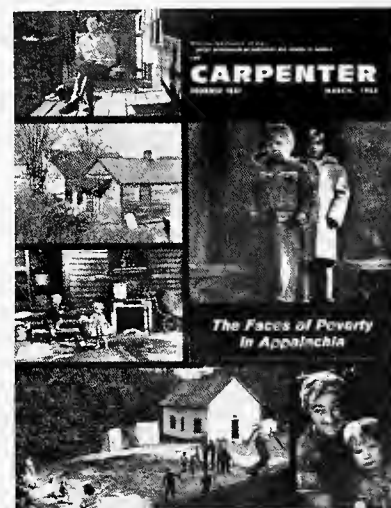
Almost incomprehensible is the fact that today, in a nation of 190 million souls, there are still more than 30 million plunged in the depths of despair which comes with poverty. Lacking the resources and education which are necessary for self-help, they must look to the outside for aid.

The comfortable majority of us, unimaginably wealthy by the world's standards, must provide opportunity for the have-not Americans to come up from poverty.

Although there are many sections of the country sorely in need of help—the Ozarks; parts of Texas, Nevada and Arizona; the Mississippi Delta and Lake Superior regions—Appalachia is the hard core of deprivation.

There, on a mountain chain which stretches from Pennsylvania, southwestward into Alabama, more than half of the nation's destitute live among less than one tenth of our people.

The article on page 2 examines the plight of Appalachia in depth. Just what has happened to make men in their prime sit idly in the sun on a weathered front porch? Or make shacks disintegrate slowly while children try to wrest what pleasure they can out of a dusty lot and a hill?



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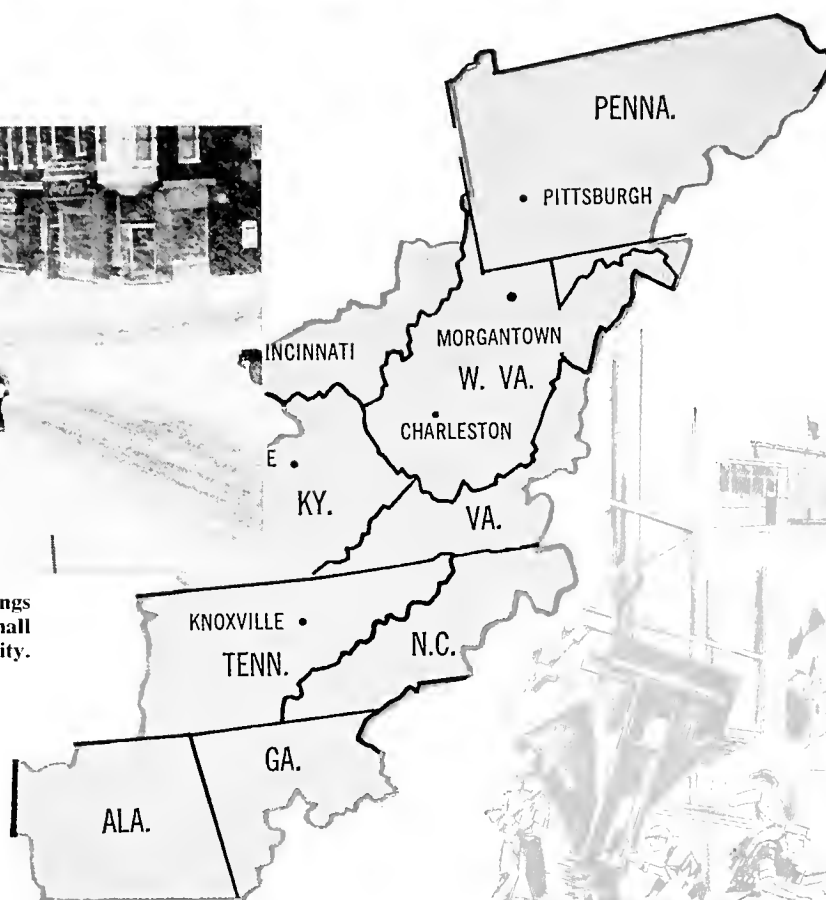
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Printed in U. S. A.

APPALACHIA



Bleak winter snow brings added problems to a small West Virginia community.



Appalachia is a 10-state swath of human misery which sweeps out of Pennsylvania southward almost to the Gulf of Mexico, down the Appalachian Mountain backbone of the East Coast. Astride the ridges are portions of Maryland, Ohio, Kentucky, Virginia, North Carolina, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama, in addition to a large portion of Pennsylvania and the entire state of West Virginia.

That mountainous state is the heartland of the poverty belt, U.S.A. Just about all of its territory is characterized by the combination of geographical and economic conditions which have brought poverty to the entire Appalachian chain. West Virginia is isolated. Its economy grew up and fattened temporarily on industries

which drew wealth out of the land and returned little of the profit to the source. Timber and coal were the props for the economy in years gone by.

There was a time when Appalachia's black gold supported a human beehive of activity, although in those days employment did not necessarily bring material well-being. If nothing else, Appalachians at least had the self-respect of a job.

Then came fuel competition. Oil, gasoline, pipeline natural gas, massive electric power distribution systems and the death of the coal-fired steam locomotive combined to almost kill the coal industry. For the past 40 years, the coal market has been dwindling, and the unemployment rate has been declining even faster. Technological

advances in coal mining methods have far outpaced the development of social tools to adjust to the changes.

Automation and mechanization have taken a fearful toll in Appalachia. Although the region provides about $\frac{2}{3}$ of the nation's entire supply of bituminous coal, and every flake of anthracite, production dropped 32 per cent between 1951 and 1961. In the same ten-year period, employment plunged by 66 per cent. Although there has been a slight increase in production in recent years, employment continues to fall off.

Hardwood timber, the second staple in Appalachia's earlier years, was neglected after the coal industry began to slide, and replacement of hardwoods by substitute materials and new, labor-



FIRST BATTLEGROUND IN THE 'WAR ON POVERTY'

saving methods of construction in the furniture and building industries cut into the market.

When the tide of opportunity moved elsewhere in the country, masses of people in the Appalachian mining and timbering districts were left without employment. Many had too little to even consider moving out to new

economic frontiers. Others, who might possibly have made the move, felt bound by ties of family and home. But even so, in just ten years from 1950 to 1960, an army of 2 million people left the region.

The deprived remainder of about 17 million suffers from 11 per cent of all national unemployment, with

only 5 per cent of the labor force. Almost one family in three in Appalachia must survive, somehow, on \$3,000 a year, or less. The ratio elsewhere, although still appalling in the world's richest nation, is one poverty-struck family in five.

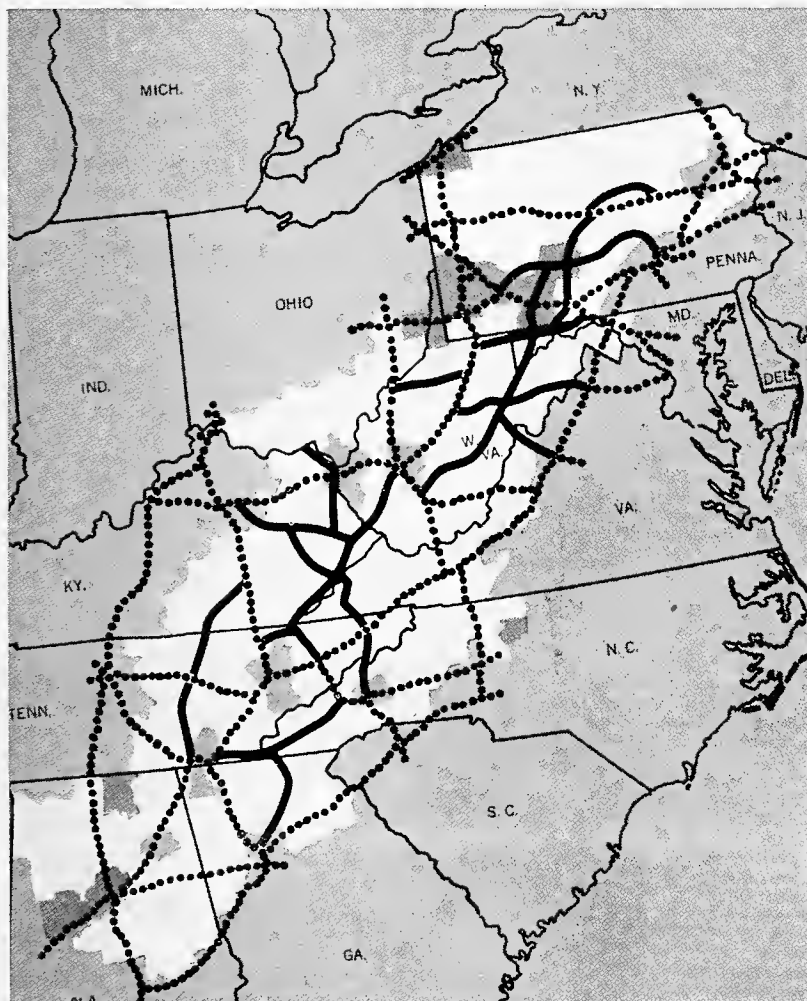
It's true, of course, that there are some prosperous metropolitan centers within the Appalachian region. Erie, Scranton, Wilkes-Barre, Weirton, Pittsburgh and Johnstown, Pa.; Winston-Salem, Asheville, Knoxville, Chattanooga, Huntsville and Birmingham are hardly collapsing. Serving as broker between the resource-rich interior and the country, these cities have a standard of living above the Appalachian norm, and in some cases, even above the national level.

And there are other areas of the nation afflicted with poverty. The Ozarks, Mississippi Delta and Lake Superior regions; parts of Nevada, Arizona and Texas. But Appalachia is the hard core—the home of over one-half of the Americans whose income is below bare subsistence. Over one-half of the penniless in a region with represents less than one-tenth of the total U. S. population.

If we can bring these Appalachians back to productivity, restore them to their lost share of our cumulative wealth, the solution to restoring other national pockets of poverty should be available. And although the problems of Appalachia, may seem remote to those who do not live there, the tremors of economic impact are felt, however lightly, everywhere.

When he outlined his program for the attack on poverty, President Johnson said, "This investment will return its cost many fold to our entire economy. If we can raise the annual earnings of 10 million among our poor people by only \$1,000—we will have added \$14 billion a year to our national output . . . not mentioning what we will have done for these people themselves.

"In so doing, we can make impor-



..... INTERSTATE SYSTEM ——— PROPOSED DEVELOPMENT ROADS

A KEY TO PROSPERITY for Appalachia is an adequate system of highways. Many roads are impassable in winter and washed out in summer. The bulk of the aid money to Appalachia under the Administration-sponsored bill would be used to build 2,350 miles of highways and 1,000 miles of local access roads.

tant reductions in public assistance payments which now cost us \$4 billion a year; and in the large costs of fighting crime and delinquency, disease and hunger. Our history has proved that each time we broaden the base of abundance, giving more people the chance to produce and consume, we create new industry, higher production, increased earnings and better income for everyone."

It has been pointed out that for every two lumberjacks working in the woods at the stump, there must be five men employed elsewhere to process the timber into finished products.

The coal industry, no matter how it might be revitalized, cannot alone support a thriving economy in Appalachia . . . nor can the farmland completely support a totally agricultural economy. The farms are too small in most cases, and the terrain is too rugged to permit use of modern, efficient techniques. Almost half the farms in the region have gross incomes under \$2,000 a year.

Because Appalachia grew up dependent on the rails for communications, it is cut off from most of today's heavily truck-oriented commerce. For the most part, small, self-contained communities grew up around each mining or timbering center, and established few links with others. Town size remains small. Public facilities, such as sewer, water, power, waste disposal, hospitals and police protection are non-existent or wholly inadequate in most of Appalachia.

In West Virginia, for example, the isolation of two tiny communities is typical. To travel 45 miles from a major city to the first settlement requires 35 miles on one of three roads serving the entire country, five miles of gravel road, three miles of dirt road, and two miles on foot up a steep hill. Just on the other side of the hill from there is another small community, but to reach it by automobile it is necessary to drive back down dirt and gravel road to the highway, then back up progressively deteriorating roads once more. The mileage indicator would spin off 23 miles for the trip.

In wintertime, Appalachia's roads are mostly impassable. In summer, many are washed out. Isolation is so complete that many school age children—beyond the reach of the school bus—are not required to attend at all. Poverty is so compelling that one youth participating in a pilot program preferred a swim across the

Kanawha River to paying a 5 cent toll for a pedestrian bridge.

As may easily be imagined, there is a critical lack of trained, skilled manpower in Appalachia.

Just 5 of every hundred Appalachians have a college degree, compared with a national ratio of 8 to 100.

For the most part, Appalachia is a region almost without industry, and incapable of supporting itself off its own land. The way to get Appalachia back on its feet, most planners agree, is to provide it with the catalyst which will trigger development of a sound economic base for comfortable life.

Appalachia's problems were studied in depth by a Presidential Commission on the Appalachian Region. During the 1960 election campaign, President Kennedy visited the region, and promised to do something about conditions there. The Commission was formed, and in 1964, its report was published. President Johnson immediately sought money from Congress to begin rehabilitation, along the lines suggested by the Commission.

The most important element in any Appalachian rehabilitation, the planners point out, is better use of the abundant natural resources of the region—coal, water, timber, and other mineral wealth.

"The conversion and processing of its (Appalachia's) raw materials should be done locally to the fullest extent possible," the Commission report states, recalling the loss of wealth to outside areas that accompanied the first timber and mining booms. Also, "New industries, dependent not on the resources of the region, but on the strategic location and potential market which Appalachia represents, must be located in the region.

"The magnificent recreational resources must be developed with coordinated intensity if their employment potential is to be realized. Agricultural diversification should be accelerated and mining and timber employment and income expanded."

Water resources—which could be of great benefit to the region—are neglected now. Unchecked by dams or other control measures, spring floods tear away the mountain sides and fill the valleys. Industrial and sewage contamination threaten much of the game and fish which, up to now, abound in Appalachia.

Although proposed legislation for Appalachian aid closely paralleling

the recommendations of the President's Commission was passed in the U.S. Senate last year, the House failed to act on it before adjournment.

President Johnson has been determined that the legislation should get priority treatment during this session of Congress, and the Appalachian bill is the second major measure up for consideration.

By mid-February, the Senate had approved a \$1.16 billion measure, and hearings had begun in the House on the companion bill. Chances for passage look good. Johnson's legislative program has been bolstered by the support he received at the polls, and the increase in the number of Democrats in the Congress. Poverty-aid measures are also getting some prominent Republican support. Minority party leader in the Senate—Everett M. Dirksen—voted in favor of the Appalachian aid bill.

The Senate measure would apportion the bulk of the money—\$840 million—to an improved road system. A total of 2,350 miles of main highways and 11,000 miles of secondary roads would be built to penetrate the social and economic isolation of Appalachia. The rest of the aid money would be used to establish health facilities, to reclaim land ravaged by strip mining and flood, and begin work on revitalizing the timber industry. Also, underdeveloped land would be converted to a promising beef husbandry industry. Water resources study would begin, and money would be provided for vocational training.

The transportation network receives priority because it is the key to every other part of Appalachia aid. Rather than develop the heavily traveled routes, the Commission report recommended, new roads should be run into areas with the most development potential.

To bring higher standards of health and nutrition to Appalachia, the President's Commission asked for several demonstration community centers for treatment of disease, as well as research.

Great promise is seen for development of an expanded beef cattle industry in Appalachia. Much of the acreage which is unsuitable for the plow would be put to work to meet the ever-increasing national demands for beef. This should be the area of major attention in agriculture, the Commission reported.

And although Appalachia's timber industry now exceeds the demand,

Continued on page 23

President Lyndon Johnson beams with satisfaction as C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, signs the document establishing a new National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes. Though the White House was not officially a participant in the labor-management agreement, President Johnson offered his personal blessing to the pact.

New Plan To Settle Jurisdictional Disputes Is Adopted



OFFICIALS of the AFL-CIO building and construction unions and the contractors they deal with, have worked more than a year to set up a new system for settling jurisdictional disputes designed to prevent work stoppages in the industry and to replace a former disputes plan which seemed to satisfy nobody.

International President Maurice A. Hutcheson attended a White House ceremony last month, at which the signing of the new plan was witnessed by President Lyndon Johnson and other Administration officials. Though the government is in no way involved in the plan, President Johnson has been diligent in seeking labor-management peace.

The agreement provides for major reorganization of the machinery of

the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes, a voluntary industrial relations body established by construction labor and management 15 years ago.

For labor, the new Joint Board plan was signed by President C. J. Haggerty and Secretary-Treasurer Frank Bonadio of the Building and Construction Trades Department of the AFL-CIO, representing the 3,500,000 members of its 18 affiliated international unions. For management, the plan was signed by representatives of the Associated General Contractors of America and the participating specialty contractors employers associations.

Major changes included in the new agreement call for:

1. Establishment of a new Ap-

peals Board, headed by an impartial umpire, to render final decisions. In the past any appeal from a decision of the National Joint Board could be taken only to the same tribunal.

2. Protection of the interests of the consumer in the settlement of jurisdictional disputes, with due regard given to such factors as efficiency and economy of operation.

3. Definition of the criteria to be used by the Joint Board in making decisions. These include decisions and agreements of record as set forth in the "Green Book"—the jurisdictional "bible" of valid agreements between affected international unions attested by the chairman of the Joint Board, established trade practice and prevailing practice in the locality.

4. Consultation with appropriate



SIGNING THE NEW PACT following ceremonies at the White House were the representatives of labor and management shown above. Among those shown here, starting at the far right, are Peter Fosco, general secretary-treasurer of the Laborers; the United Brotherhood's General President Maurice Hutcherson; Gordon Freeman, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; and Lawrence M. Raftery, president of the Painters.

New Plan For Jurisdictional Disputes

Continued from page 5

management groups in the negotiation of jurisdictional agreements between international unions.

Arrangements are being made for rotating membership on the Joint Board, so that all unions and participating employers will have the opportunity from year to year to serve in the decision-making process. No union representative or employer will be permitted to sit in judgment on a case in which his union or company is directly involved.

The rules of the National Joint Board, it was emphasized, provide that there shall be no stoppage of work while disputes referred to it are under consideration. The same rule will apply with regard to the Appeals Board.

In a joint statement issued after the signing of the new agreement, representatives of the participating groups said:

"This agreement is the fulfillment of more than a year's negotiations between representatives of labor and management in the construction industry with a view to perfecting the machinery established for the orderly and equitable settlement of jurisdictional disputes. Such disputes involve complex problems

arising from the introduction of new materials and processes in the rapidly advancing construction industry, which accounts for one-seventh of the gross national product each year and thus deeply affects all American industry.

"We firmly believe we have come up with a plan which will work to the best interests of the employees, the employers and the nation as a whole.

"It is our purpose to make use of the new machinery to reduce substantially jurisdictional delays in private, public and national defense construction covered by this agreement. We are determined to exercise our responsibility to bring about that desirable objective. At the same time, we believe it will serve the public interest for labor and management in this industry to solve internal jurisdictional problems with a maximum of practical judgment and fairness and with a minimum of government intervention."

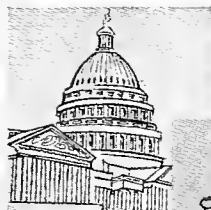
President Johnson hailed the agreement as "a fine example of free and responsible collective bargaining" and noted pointedly that the federal government had played no part in its attainment.

"Your agreement is not the result of any governmental edict of intervention," he observed. "It is the successful product of long and hard negotiations and it provides a better way of settling jurisdictional disputes in the construction industry privately and without work stoppages.

"I believe that this agreement should limit the use of governmental dispute settlement procedures as Congress intended. I am sure it will help expedite our defense construction program and pave the way for continued expansion of industrial, commercial and residential construction."

The agreement was signed by W. Ray Rogers, president, and William E. Dunn, executive director, of the Associated General Contractors of America; Leon B. Kromer and Edward S. Torrence, representing the participating specialty contractors employers associations, which include the National Electrical Contractors Association, Insulation Distributor-Contractors National Association, National Association of Plumbing, Heating and Cooling Contractors, Mechanical Contractors Association of America, Gypsum Drywall Contractors International, Painting and Decorating Contractors of America, and Sheet Metal & Air Conditioning Contractors National Association.

In addition to the agreement, new rules of procedure for the National Joint Board were adopted and signed by members of the National Joint Negotiating Committee. Mr. Haggerty is chairman of the committee, and its other members are Gordon M. Freeman, president of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers; Peter Fosco, general secretary-treasurer of the Laborers Union; Maurice A. Hutcherson, president of the Carpenters' International; Lawrence M. Raftery, president of the Painters' International; Peter T. Schoemann, president of the Plumbers' International; Carl M. Halvorson, Portland, Oreg., and William E. Naumann, Tucson, Ariz., representing the Associated General Contractors of America; Leon B. Kromer and Edward S. Torrence, representing the participating specialty contractors employers associations.



Washington

ROUNDUP

A MEMORIAL BOOK expressing the deep sentiments of trade unionists in the labor press at the time of the assassination of President Kennedy will have a special place in the John F. Kennedy Memorial Library. A scrapbook collection of clippings from the labor press was presented to Sargent Shriver, brother-in-law of the slain President, by the International Labor Press Association at a recent luncheon meeting in Washington.

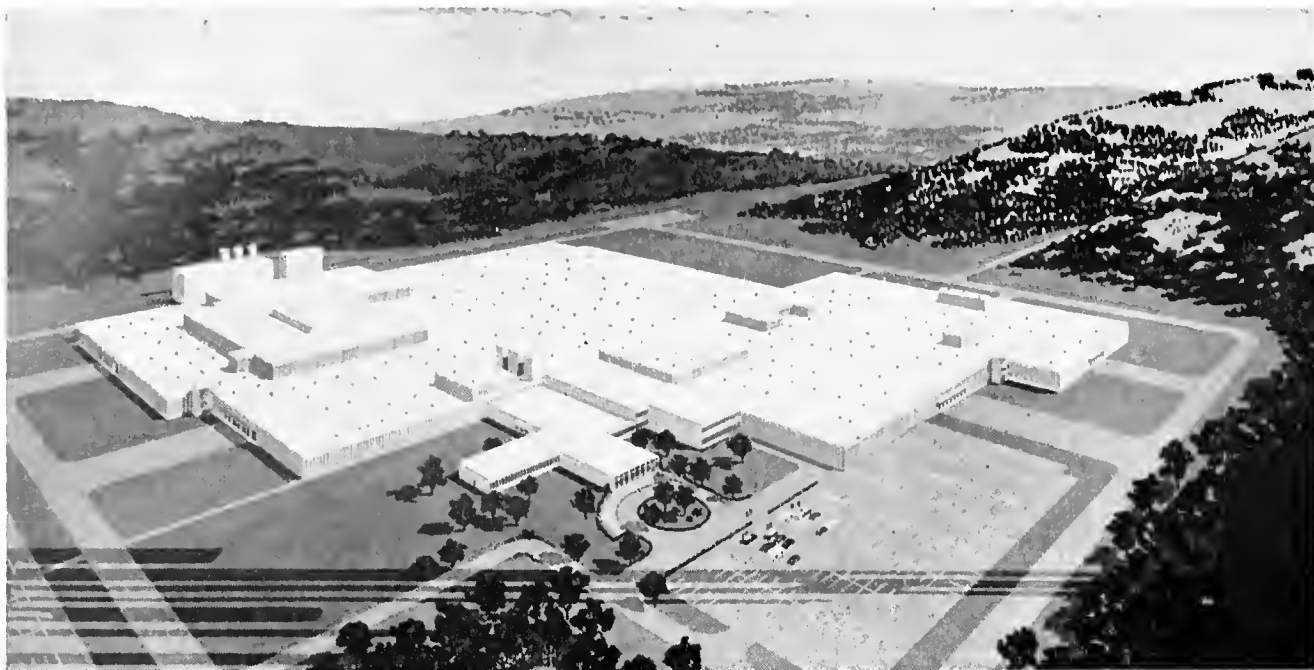
TAKE-HOME PAY of factory production workers and its "real" purchasing power went up during January to a new high, despite another new peak for the cost-of-living. Average take-home pay hit an all-time top of \$95.13 for a worker with three dependents, and \$87.22 for a worker with no dependents and higher withholding taxes. Buying power was cut somewhat by a one-tenth of one per cent increase in the cost of living, but still was up 4½% over the year. Higher prices for fresh vegetables, gasoline and used cars caused the boost.

AN ADMINISTRATION OF AGING affiliated with the Department of Health, Education and Welfare is proposed in a bill recently introduced in Congress by Senator Pat McNamara (D., Mich.) and Rep. John E. Fogarty (D., R. I.). Entitled "The Older Americans Act of 1965," the bill would authorize a total of \$28.5 million in Federal grants over a three-year period to states and public or private nonprofit agencies for research, training, community planning and demonstration projects relating to aging. Over the three-year period, a total of \$21 million would be authorized for states. In addition, public or private nonprofit agencies would receive \$7.5 million over the three-year period for research, training and demonstration projects in the field of aging. A new position of Commissioner on Aging would be created by the bill. This would be subject to confirmation by the Senate. It also provides for a 16-member Advisory Committee on Older Americans, with the Commissioner on Aging as chairman.

FARM OWNERS were told by the U. S. Department of Labor recently that they must offer higher wages and better working conditions to U. S. farm workers before the Labor Department will permit them to import alien workers for seasonal jobs. The Department set minimum standards which must be met before growers can bring in field labor from Mexico and other countries.

COLD SHOULDER—The secretary-general of the Yugoslavian Federation of Labor, Vukomonovich Tempo, toured the U. S. a few weeks ago with State Department credentials. The AFL-CIO alerted its affiliates to the fact that Communist Yugoslavia has no democratic trade union movement, as we know it, and that Tempo was considered by the AFL-CIO as persona non-grata. As a result, Tempo was received socially in only one city -- Detroit -- and the welcome there was none too cordial.

NAME DROPPING—In the October, 1964, issue we told of the Atomic Energy Commission's studies of wood-plastic combinations called "Novawood." Although research in radiation-processed wood-plastic continues, the term "Novawood" has been dropped by AEC because it sounds too much like a trade name.



Architect's rendering of the \$25 million A&P food processing plant now under construction in Horseheads, N. Y. The 1,500,000 square foot plant will cover 35 acres.

World's Largest Food Processing Plant

**Elmira, N. Y. Local 532
Members Helping Build
Huge Facility for A & P**



HISTORY of a sort is being made in a small town in New York State with the unlikely name of Horseheads (pop. 7,207). Here a crew of Elmira, N. Y. Local 532 members are helping construct what will be the largest food processing plant in the world.

Being built for The Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Company, Inc., the nation's biggest food chain, at a cost of \$25 million, the plant will be located on a 104-acre site.

Ground-breaking ceremonies for the plant were held in October, 1963, and shortly afterwards crews of Local 532 members were commuting the six miles up Route 13/17 from Elmira to work on the huge A & P plant. In March, 1964, the contract to manufacture and erect the precast concrete beams, floor and roof slabs, and side wall panels was let to the W. P. Dickerson & Son Company of Youngwood, Penna. Dickerson then signed both manufacturing and erection contracts with Local 532. C. A. Wambold, business representative of Local 532, gives much of the credit for the successful signing of these contracts to the efforts of Representative Pat Campbell. Wambold also praised Representative William Lawyer for his diligence and alertness in protecting our interests in the A & P project.

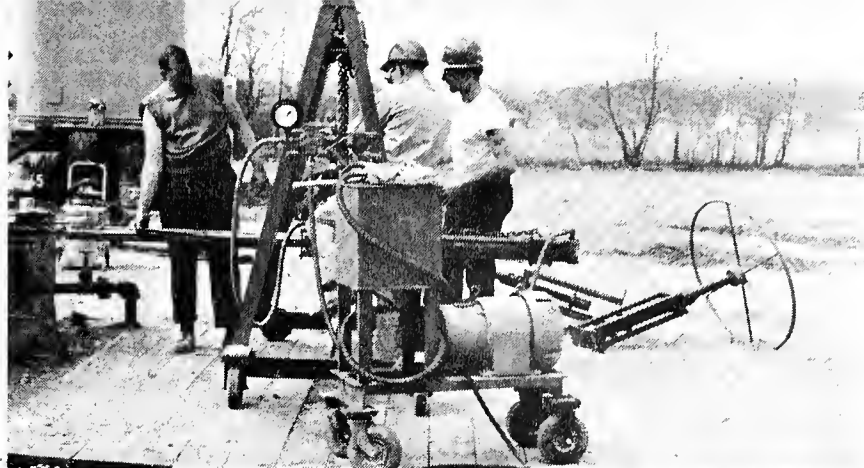
The initial work performed by our members at Horseheads consisted in the erection of a huge casting plant

on a site about a half mile from the general construction area. This work involved the building of foundations for and setting 8,000 feet of metal concrete forms. In full operation, the casting plant employed approximately 100 men, all affiliated with Local 532.

When the plant is completed sometime late this year, it will provide 35 acres of manufacturing area under a single roof—the largest food plant of its kind in the world. In addition to its food processing facilities, it will have complete equipment for the fabrication of cans required for its food packing operations.

The second phase of construction on the plant, located about 20 miles from the Pennsylvania border in the south central part of New York State, began with the erection of beams and slabs in June, 1964. This phase required two seven-man crews from Local 532, each consisting of a foreman, two riggers (tag-line men), one signaller, two carpenters landing and placing the load, and one welder. As work progressed it later became necessary to hire two more welders. Testimony to the safety-consciousness of the Local 532 members employed on the project is the fact that this entire part of the job was done with only one work injury.

As this issue of the *CARPENTER* goes to press the entire facility is now roofed over and our members are working the winter months under cover.

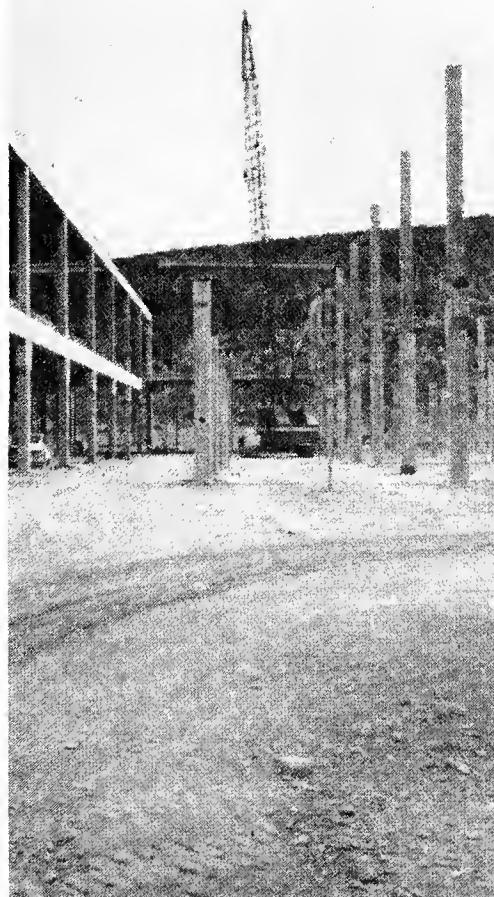


Top left—Two Local 532 members weld and assemble reinforcing frames for pre-cast concrete beams in casting yard located near the A&P plant site.

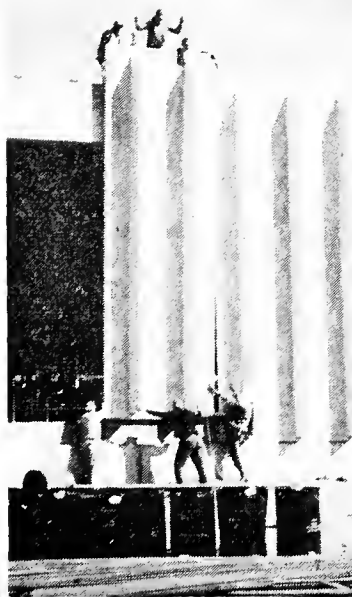
Top right—Cables are shown being pre-stressed in casting yard. Cables will be used to reinforce Double "T" concrete beams. Three Local 532 members check cable stressing machine.

Bottom right—Pre-stressed beams and Double "T"s are placed in position by track-mounted crane.

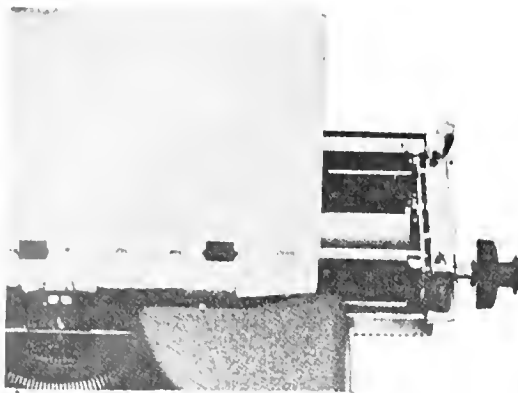
Bottom left—Huge Double "T" concrete beam is positioned, by six-man Local 532 crew. Beams will serve as walls of new plant.



Right center—Re-inforcing mesh in Double "T" casting bed is carefully checked prior to pouring. All photos on this page were taken by C. A. Wambold, bus. rep. of Local 532.



Left center—Concrete is poured over casting form. Over 8,000 feet of casting forms were used to build plant superstructure.



EDITORIALS

* GREATNESS WITHOUT TARNISH

"The purest treasure mortal times afford is spotless reputation."

SHAKESPEARE (*Richard II*)

When the gaunt specter of Death reached down to take Sir Winston Churchill by the hand, it had to have been with the great tenderness and respect, which his illustrious career and life of dedicated service surely demanded.

Few immortals of each generation are privileged to achieve the universal admiration which "Winnie" so gracefully accepted; almost, it would seem, with a good-natured humility.

It should never be forgotten that this great man was a life-long politician. He had to be constantly re-elected in order to maintain his inspirational activity within the British government. Had he previously failed at the polls, he never would have uttered those deathless phrases when England seemed fated for invasion by the Nazi hordes:

"We shall not flag or fail. We shall fight in France, we shall fight on the seas and oceans, we shall fight with growing confidence and growing strength in the air, we shall defend our island, whatever the cost may be, we shall fight on the beaches, we shall fight on the landing grounds, we shall fight in the fields and in the streets, we shall fight in the hills; we shall never surrender."

Despite the practical necessity to be re-elected, Churchill never compromised on his principles. His honesty and sense of personal integrity were of the highest order, the classical hallmark of his ultimate greatness. The world is not likely to see the likes of Winston Churchill again for many, many years.

Somewhere, beyond The Bar, a ruddy-cheeked, rotund, cigar-studded old man with the heart of a lion and a will of steel is cheerfully giving a pudgy-fingered "V" sign to all those of the heavenly host who might need their spirits lifted just a bit.

* PENNY-PINCHED SCHOOLS

It is difficult to understand how so many otherwise sensible American taxpayers can be so completely insensible and unreasonable when it comes to appropriating tax money for the construction of schools for their children.

Each year thousands of local communities estab-

lish budgets which form the bases for pegging the rates at which they tax themselves to provide community services. Generally, from a half to two-thirds of this tax money goes for educational purposes. Of the educational funds, most is spent for salaries of teachers and administrative expenses. Very little is spent for construction.

If we somehow managed to obtain all our school-buildings **for nothing** it would make very little difference in our local tax bills. The average new school-building program takes only from 10 to 20 cents from the school tax dollar.

Assume that an average homeowner pays \$200 in local taxes. Assume further that education takes half the local budget and it can be seen he is paying \$100 for the school program. Now if new school construction takes 15 percent of the school tax dollar, the homeowner is paying \$15 a year for school-building purposes.

Many a parent who screams loud and long about that amount of school taxes will spend more than \$15 for a bicycle for his child! Looking at it another way: the cost of a modest TV set in the house which probably will interfere with school home work would pay his share of a schoolbuilding program for ten long years!

There is a lot of talk about "educational frills" in school construction but figures reveal that, while the cost of all building has tripled in the past 20 years, the cost of schoolbuilding has only doubled. And the better a school is built, the less it costs to maintain. Poor insulation, for example, can result in heating costs 75 percent higher than if good materials were used . . . and for the life of the structure.

A final thought: About \$3 billion is earmarked for school construction this year. During the same time there will be \$10.5 spent for alcohol.

* IN TIMES OF DISASTER

The International Red Cross is a worldwide federation of scores of national Red Cross, Red Shield and Red Crescent (in the Arab nations) organizations which are ready to deliver assistance to those in need almost anywhere in the world. The American Red Cross is a recognized leader in this vital program. Let's keep it that way. Join the annual Red Cross Roll Call this month. Your help is needed.

'Right-to-Work' Advocates Suffer Setbacks

A few weeks ago the Indiana State Legislature repealed its "right-to-work" law just as fast as the new Democratically-controlled body could do the job, thus reducing the number of "right-to-work" states from 20 to 19.

Following close on the heels of this victory for organized labor, the New Mexico Senate rejected a "right-to-work" proposal by a vote of 18 to 14, and the New Mexico House turned thumbs down, as well.

Hopefully, state action such as this will beat a path to the Halls of Congress where the proper steps will be taken to abolish Section 14(b) in the Taft-Hartley Act which makes state "right-to-work" laws possible.

The 1964 Democratic platform stated:

"The industrial democracy of free, private collective bargaining and the security of American trade unions must be strengthened by repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. The present inequitable restrictions of the right to organize and to strike and picket peaceably must also be eliminated."

In President Johnson's 1965 'State of the Union' message, before the 89th

Congress, he reiterated his support to repeal this anti-union law and in doing so "hoped to reduce conflicts that for several years have divided Americans in various States."

In the July, 1964 issue of *The Carpenter*, President Hutcheson made note of the fact that the voter apportionment decision, handed down by the Supreme Court last June, will have far-reaching implications for the working people of the Nation. The Court, in effect, said that all members of state legislatures must be elected by roughly equal numbers of voters.

This decision will have a direct effect on curtailing the passage of right-to-work laws and other measures designed to hamstring unions. It has been the practice for rural citizens to have five to ten times as much representation as city dwellers. As a result, this has kept rural elements in command of the legislatures.

Due to voter apportionment, no longer will 20,000 voters in a rural area be entitled to one legislator while 100,000 city dwellers also get only one. One study showed that, at present 70 per cent of the American people live

in cities. Now they will get 70 per cent of the representation in state legislatures.

The bulk of union membership is located in cities; therefore, the will of the individual union member, as a result of this decision, will greatly influence the state laws.

In short, the Supreme Court decision has removed the one big road-block to better state legislation.

Two days before the Indiana Senate voted to repeal the eight-year-old law prohibiting union shop agreements, Governor Roger D. Branigin gave the repeal drive top priority in his legislative address.

He termed the "right-to-work" law a "sham," and added:

"It has accomplished no purpose which is worth the rancor and controversy it has stirred among our citizens. I urge its immediate repeal."

New Mexico's State Senator C. Fincher Neal led the floor fight against a "right-to-work" resolution, which was recently repealed. He told the Senate:

"We are fighting a profit-motive outfit from out of the state called the National Right to Work Committee, which was organized here to make a profit out of New Mexico.

"This is a moral issue. My church is against this law. Your church is against this law and our churches are against it because they are trying to protect the welfare of our people."

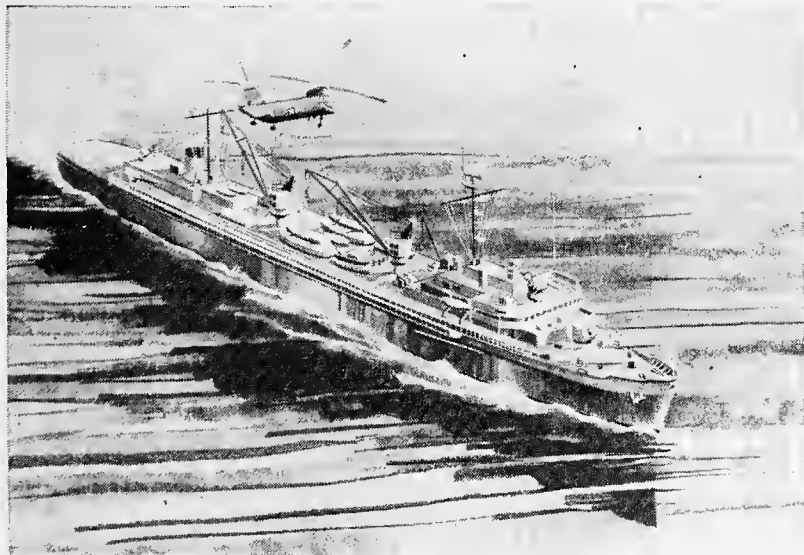
Senator Alfonso Montoya backed up Neal's opposition to the "Right-to-work" resolution with the assertion that "the issue here is whether we are going to have industrial peace in New Mexico or industrial chaos."

He said: "The proponents of this resolution apparently do not understand how unions are organized and that the individual worker already has the freedom to join or not to join a union. Unions come into being and stay that way only when a majority of workers in a plant vote for a union to represent them with management. And I believe that the majority still rules in our country."

Feelings and actions, such as those shown in Indiana and New Mexico, raise the hopes that state "Right-to-Work" laws, and eventually Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, are on the road out.

If your state still has a so-called "right-to-work" law, you and your local union should be working hard to get this law repealed. Become an active participant in operation 'washout.'

In Memory of AFL Founder



USS SAMUEL GOMPERS—An artist's sketch of the destroyer tender which President Johnson has announced will be named the USS Samuel Gompers after one of the founders and first president of the American Federation of Labor. The first ship of its type built since 1945, the Gompers, designated AD-37, will be 644 feet long, have an 85-foot beam, and displace 20,500 tons. It will carry a complement of 135 officers and 1,668 enlisted personnel. The tender is designed to accompany the fleet and to make repairs on destroyers, including nuclear power plants and missiles. (U. S. NAVY PHOTO.)

SCRAP-PLYWOOD IDEAS PAY OFF FOR MEMBERS



Many local unions in the United States and Canada represented in the scores of entries received. Your own ideas can be money winners, too!

The American Plywood Association is paying \$15 to carpenters for their ideas that show how to use scrap plywood on the job. The ideas must be explained in a paragraph or two and must include a readable sketch. On the opposite page are six money winners from the United Brotherhood, just reported to us.

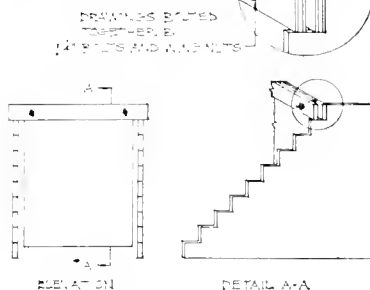
The idea-buying program started after engineers working on the National Association of Home Builders time and motion study program in 1963 found workmen often spent as much time hunting for tools as they did using them. The Plywood Association decided to seek good ideas that use scrap plywood.

Ideas submitted to CARPENTER Magazine will be judged for interest and workability. The best ones will be worth \$15 and will be published from time to time in these pages.

Send ideas to American Plywood Association, in care of CARPENTER Magazine, 101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001. Include your return address, typed or clearly printed, your union number and a brief explanation and sketch of the idea. All ideas submitted become the property of American Plywood Association.

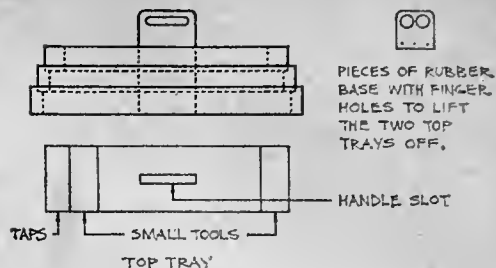
There is no limit to the number of ideas that can be submitted by one man.

SITE PLANS HOLDER



Drawings on a building site are often hard to locate and even harder to handle and keep clean. Here's a simple idea that eliminates the problem. First, cut plywood cleats for each drawing. Put the drawings in order and drill and bolt them together between cleats. Cleats should be made from $\frac{1}{2}$ - or $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch plywood, 2 inches wide and about 6 inches longer than the width of the drawings. Use $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch bolts and wing nuts to fasten cleats. Two side holders can be made from plywood and nailed to studs in the site office or fastened to a stand made from 2 x 2's. Once in the rack, the drawings are orderly and easy to handle. Idea submitted by L. W. Dutton, Toronto, Canada, Local #27.

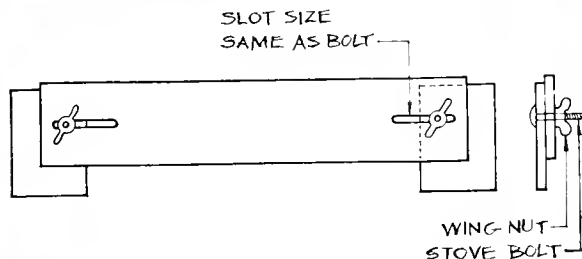
THREE TIER TOOL BOX



This handy, three-tier tool box is especially useful for finish work. Each tray can be removed so all tools are easy to reach. The tool box is made with $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch plywood and is light in weight. Each tray is $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches deep. The bottom tray is nine inches wide and long enough for a 28-inch level. Each tray is $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch shorter than the one below it. Corner supports are 1 x 1's. These should be nail-glued and be $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch shorter than the height of the tray to serve as a seat for the tray above. The handle is $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch plywood and is fastened to the bottom tray. Upper trays are slotted to receive the handle. Finish with shellac or varnish. Idea submitted by Charles C. Bener, Patton, Pa., Local #1419.

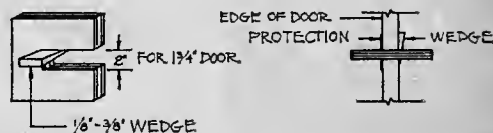
$\frac{1}{4}$ " or $\frac{3}{8}$ " PLYWOOD STAIR GAUGE

LAY BACK AGAINST RISER AND ADJUST END PIECES AGAINST SKIRT BOARD. PLACE ON TREAD TO BE CUT AND MARK.



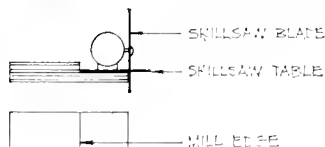
This clever gauge will make it easy to cut treads for stairs to the exact width. It can be made from $\frac{1}{4}$ - or $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch plywood. To use the completed unit, simply lay it against the stair riser, adjust the end pieces for width against the skirt board and tighten the wing bolts. Place the gauge on the tread to be cut and mark for width. The gauge is especially handy for a curved stairway or one where the width of the stairway varies. Idea submitted by Charles E. Kuheim, Kansas City, Mo., Local #61.

PLYWOOD CLAMP FOR GLUING DELAMINATED DOOR

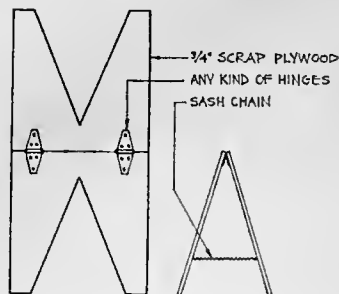


This clever little plywood clamp can be used to glue almost anything that's flat. Just notch a piece of $\frac{1}{2}$ - or $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch plywood a little wider than the pieces you're gluing. Place the notched part of the plywood clamp over the objects to be glued and use a small wedge to tighten the clamp.

PLYWOOD RIP GUIDE FOR SKILSAW



A simple rip guide for use with a portable saw can be made with two pieces of plywood, glued and screwed (or nailed) together. Just about any thickness of plywood can be used, but the top piece must have one straight edge for the saw table to run against. Cut the bottom piece a little wider than needed and saw the excess after assembly. Clamp or tack the rip guide to the piece being cut. Idea submitted by C. R. Ackerman, Springfield, Mo., Local #710, by Mel Thomshaw, Redwood City, Calif., Local #1408 and by J. M. Power, Boston, Mass., Local #40.



A couple of pieces of scrap plywood can be whipped into a handy saw-horse for any job in a matter of minutes. Simply cut two pieces as shown, attach hinges and a sash chain or wire on the lower part of each leg and you're in business. It's easily handled and stored out of the way and makes a good workbench or scaffold support. Idea submitted by Larry Wheeler, Freeport, Long Island, Local #950.

LEVELING ON THE ISSUES

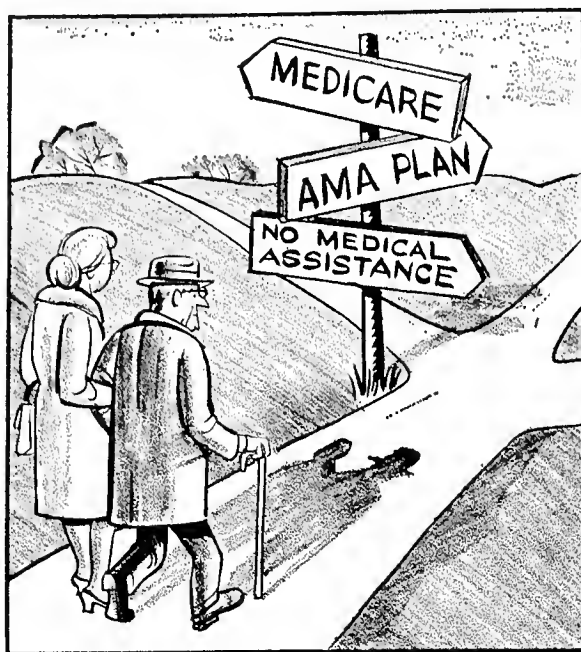
The staggering concept regarding any proposal intending to provide health care for the elderly is the simple fact that, once begun, there is no turning back. When younger working people have contributed to such a plan for a number of years, simple morality demands that the plan must be continued so they may obtain those benefits for which they have been building up a credit balance.

Consequently, it is vital that whatever health plan, if any, is adopted, be the correct one. It must be a plan which will give the most care to the most people for the least money, with equity and justice for all.

Simply providing medical care for the elderly could be ridiculously simple. It could be done by providing medical services in veterans' and other hospitals for whoever made application for them and allowing the service doctors and doctors under contract to the federal government to treat them. The government could build and operate nursing homes for the elderly sick, paying for their care from the general fund.

But these measures would make federal wards of the elderly. They would be more-regimented in their last days than youngsters in the Army in their early days. So there must be a compromise; one which will provide for health care for the elderly and still allow relatively large areas of freedom of action by those receiving the medical assistance and those rendering such services.

At the present time there is a so-called health care program functioning in 40 states and in Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands and the District of Columbia. The Kerr-Mills program, a joint state-federal program, was adopted by a previous Congress,



MEDICARE

whatever is adopted must be correct

but it never really "got going." Many of its proponents admit that, at the present time, it has inherent faults in it. But, they say, most programs do have "bugs" in them at first and, given a chance, the Kerr-Mills program could function perfectly after a proper "shake-down." What Kerr-Mills opponents object to is the fact that, in order to obtain benefits, the elderly person must undergo a financial scrutiny and virtually "take a pauper's oath" before being qualified for benefits. There are horrendous stories, possibly true, possibly false, circulated such as the maze of the widow who needed medical care for a chronic condition but had to give away her little property before she could qualify for medical assistance. Had she sold it, the proceeds would not have been sufficient to keep her in medical aid for more than a few years and her prognosis was for an extended period of hospitalization.

Others say that Kerr-Mills splits the responsibility for keeping costs down between the states and the federal government to the extent that there is no real centralization of authority. The result, critics say, can often be wildly escalating costs.

Eldercare, a proposal only recently advanced by the American Medical Association, is a compromise over the AMA's previous unyielding attitude toward medical care for the aged. It amounts to an amendment to the Kerr-Mills Bill at a national level to provide a much wider range of health benefits than Kerr-Mills would allow for Americans over 65 who need such help. It would utilize Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans and the plans of commercial insurance companies. In order to qualify, its proponents say, a person would have to make only a simple annual

statement of income, quite similar to the statement required before one is allowed to open a charge account with a department store. There would be no "welfare department" type of financial investigation. The wealthy elderly would not receive assistance. The moderately well-off would receive a limited, sliding-scale amount of financial assistance. The elderly person with little or no income would be completely taken care of insofar as health care is required.

Eldercare proponents point out that, with this system, the taxpayers would pay only for medical aid to the elderly indigent, not to the wealthy aged who could just as easily pay their own way. They point out that, under the proposed Medicare plan, combined taxes for social security and medicare would climb to a maximum of \$562 per

Continued on page 23

The Craftsman

He was a carpenter. With quiet skill
He fashioned wood by measured, careful line;
Planning each board to serve his craftsman's will,
Releasing beauty from a chunk of pine.

His shelves were fitted straight and tight and true;
The strips he joined could never come apart.
His cupboards taught perfection through and through,
And in his gnarled old hands, tools learned new art.

In simple kindness he went his way,
His blue eyes twinkling at some homely jest;
Making new friends in each hard-working day,
Then coming home to her whom he loved best,
Until one day he opened wide the door
To Death, a friend he had not met before.

Hilda Worthington Smith



HILDA WORTHINGTON SMITH was named dean of Bryn Mawr College in 1919, where she organized and directed the first summer school for women workers in the nation. In 1927, Miss Smith founded the American Labor Education Service and became its first director. She later conducted the nationwide WPA Workers' Education Service and established camps and schools for unemployed workers. Since 1952, she has been adviser on programs for the elderly to the states of New York and Connecticut and lately has worked with the Public Housing Administration and Vocational Rehabilitation Administration. Recently a group of her friends and admirers got together and privately published a collection of her poetry. "The Craftsman" is reprinted from this volume.



Canadian Section

2½ Billion Dollars In Housebuilding

Prospects are for a continuation of the construction boom in Canada, particularly in the field of housing.

Housebuilding is a two and a half billion dollar business today. The figure is expected to reach the three billion dollar mark by 1970.

Last year housing starts set a record with 165,658, breaking the previous record set in 1958.

The Economic Council of Canada has warned that Canada must provide a million and a half new jobs by 1970, due to population increase and new workers coming into the working force. Many of these jobs must come from construction and the demand in other industries created by new construction. Such industries as house furnishings, appliances, TV and radio, and landscaping, are indirect beneficiaries of increased activity in the housing field.

A cloud on the horizon is the lack of serviced land. Much more will have to be done by municipalities if enough serviced land is to be available to meet the 200,000 home target set for 1970.

National Medicare Plan Being Discussed

The pension and medicare pots are boiling merrily in Canada. The possibility of the enactment of a Canada Pension Plan by the federal government came closer when Ontario's Premier Robarts pledged support to the principle of a federal portable pension scheme. At the same time he criticized specific items in the federal government's present CPP proposals, but said that his alternative proposals will not

be forced to the point of delaying the plan.

But he did make some valid criticism, particularly that the benefits were too low in the early years. In any case since the province of Quebec has decided to develop its own pension plan, it was essential to the national plan that Canada's wealthiest and most populous province go along with it. Ontario is now committed.

The trade union movement is hoping that the pension picture will be improved by the lowering from 70 to



65 of the age at which the basic universal old age pension of \$75 is payable.

On the subject of medicare, the shoe is on the other foot. Premier Robarts is bringing in some kind of Ontario medicare plan. This plan is likely to be along the lines of the Alberta plan and the recently-announced British Columbia plan. It is not a government-operated plan that covers everybody, regardless of income. It purports to cover the lowest income groups and indigents through government payments to private insurance organizations, then leaves the rest of the pop-

ulation to be covered in the usual way by premium payments to private insurers. This means that low income, middle income and high income groups pay the same premiums.

The invasion of provincial governments into the medicare field makes it appear that a national plan is not now in sight.

Nevertheless the trade union movement in Canada, in a drive sponsored by the Canadian Labor Congress, is campaigning vigorously for a national plan as recommended by the Royal Commission on Health Services last year. The campaign, with the slogan "A Health Charter for Canadians," is aimed at getting action on medicare now so that the national plan could come into full operation by July 1st, 1967, in Canada's Centennial Year.

Trade Bars Lifted On Autos and Parts

The trade barriers between the United States and Canada were lifted another notch with the signing of an agreement between the two nations providing for a common market in automobiles and parts.

The privilege of importing cars and parts into Canada duty-free will be restricted to automobile manufacturers. All others including individuals would still have to pay the 17½ percent duty plus other taxes.

The trade unions most concerned with the agreement were generally in accord with its terms. In the long run, it should mean increased auto production in Canada, higher wages in the industry and lower prices.

But some people are already worrying about the short-term effects. There is no guarantee in the plan that auto

prices in Canada, now substantially higher than in the United States will come down for the benefit of the consumer. There is no assurance that auto wages will go up although this is of course subject to collective bargaining. Small manufacturers of auto parts fear that the net effect of the scheme will be that the auto companies will push them to the wall.

Everyone agrees that the big auto companies have nothing to lose. The loss of federal government income on import duties due to the trade deal will amount to \$50 million. The money will be a profit gain for the auto companies until their prices come down. In the meantime, they will be importing cheaper U. S. cars and parts and getting Canadian prices.

But in the long run, the agreement should be beneficial. Barring a slump in the U. S., car production in Canada should go up, prices should come down and wages should get closer to the U. S. level. Only time will tell where and if the hoped for benefits will accrue.

Department Status For Statistics Bureau

Mitchell Sharp, Canadian Minister of Trade and Commerce, announced recently that the Dominion Bureau of Statistics had been designated for legal and administrative purposes as a department of the Federal Government. The change went into effect as a result of an Order-in-Council of January 6, which also designated the Dominion Statistician as the Deputy Head for DBS.

The present Dominion Statistician is Walter E. Duffett, who will continue to report to the Minister of Trade and Commerce in accordance with the provisions of the Statistics Act. Mr. Duffett was appointed on January 1, 1957, after serving the Government in various capacities, including positions in the Bank of Canada, the Department of Labour and the War-time Prices and Trade Board. He is a member of the International Statistics Institute, the Inter-American Statistical Institute and the American Statistical Association.

The designation of DBS as a department is in line with the views of the Glasco Commission.

Canada has a central statistical system of which DBS is the main element. The information produced by the Bureau is widely used by the federal, provincial and municipal governments, by labor business and industry, and by institutions and associations of all kinds.

Mr. Sharp noted that the position of Dominion Statistician had been created half a century earlier, in 1915. The Dominion Bureau of Statistics came into being three years later under the Statistics Act of 1918.



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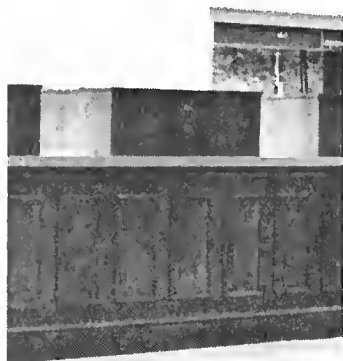
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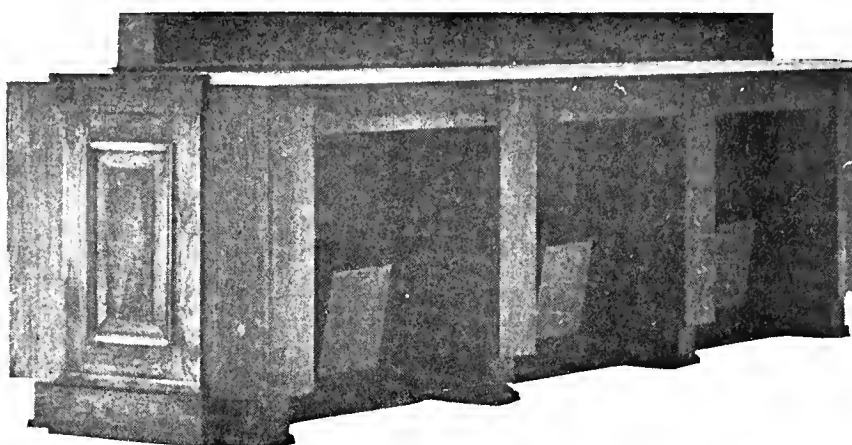
New York Bank Displays Millwrights' Skills



Closup of one of 12 teller stations finished in cherry. Bank also features two modern drive-in windows.



Exterior of new bank with glistening white pillars accents Early American design. Front entrance, pillars, cornice work were turned by Buffalo Local 1401 millmen.



Massive cherry table in center of bank lobby supplies writing space for six customers. Bank will celebrate its 50th anniversary next year, having been founded in 1916.

As the great 18th century English satirist Jonathan Swift put it, "a carpenter's known by his chips." This more than holds true for the skilled craftsmen of Buffalo Local 1401 who carved and chipped and chiseled some lengths of cherry into most distinctive woodwork for the recently dedicated Liberty National Bank and Trust Company in Orchard Park, N. Y., a suburb of Buffalo.

Complementing the Colonial styled exterior of the building is the bank's interior which features raised panel wainscoting, a nine piece cornice incorporating a dental moulding, a curved bank rail, and intricate mantel and interior vestibule doors. Exterior trim consists of an elaborately carved front entrance, columns, cornice rail, cupola and cornice, all fabricated in the D. C. Bruner Co., Inc. mill of Buffalo.



A measure of traditional Eastern hospitality was built into bank with this warm and friendly customer lounge. Note the cherry paneling above the fireplace and also running along the ceiling.



"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

SONG WRITER — Michael Castagnoli of Local 188, Yonkers, New York, has launched a song-writing career. His first song entitled



Castagnoli

"Don't Cry Little Girl," published by the Winslow Music Company of New York City, a member of ASCAP, has been recorded and is now being heard over many radio stations throughout the United States. It bears a Ronnie label.

100TH BIRTHDAY was recently celebrated by Brother Martin Middleton of Local 52, Charleston, South Carolina.

For nearly four hours, Brother Middleton received well-wishers at a party given for him. The evening was highlighted by a birthday greeting from President Lyndon B. Johnson, of which Capt. Middleton (as he is called by his friends) said: "I think it's wonderful that he would consider me. I don't know what I can do to thank him."



"Captain" Martin Middleton

Middleton said his family fled Charleston during the latter stage of the Civil War and went to Chester, where he was born.

Asked the secret to his longevity, he said: "Self-denial and association with people of your own proclivities."



BOWLING TROPHY of the Metropolitan District Carpenters Bowling League of Philadelphia, Pa., has been won by Local 1050 of Philadelphia. The O. William Blaier revolving trophy was presented Local 1050 for defeating Local 1906, a millwrights local. The championship team included, from left, Nick Gaeta, Pat Molinaro, Hoe Iezzi, Sam Picariello (team captain), Louis Ettore and George Chernek. Those team members not present for photo were Joe Oppolito and Walt D'Ambrogio.

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TRUE TEMPER



OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore.

Doing a bit of research on spin fishing, newest form of angling in America. I note in several books published in England:

In England, where spin fishing as we know it got its start, this light tackle method is referred to as "threadline angling."

"Casting," as we understand it in America, with comparatively short rod and level wind reel, is referred to in England as "spinning."

The French, also pioneers in light-line angling, refer to spinning as "lancer legar," which means "light casting."

Why the term "spin fishing" has been adopted in this country is a mystery to me. The line does not spin; it coils off the reel spool which is stationary during the cast. The spool, during the line-retrieving operation, does not spin; it moves in and out in oscillating fashion.

A reel, I mean a real, mixed up situation, huh?

Boating Tips

Don't throw away that old dust pan. It'll make a mighty good bailer for your boat.

If your boat must be anchored or tied where it is exposed to rough water, put a common screen-door spring between a half loop in the mooring chain. It acts as a shock absorber, and the boat will ride the storm better.

Coon-Dog Man

Business Representative Juan Paul Johnes of Carpenter's Local 101, Baltimore, Maryland, is an avid "coon dog" man. Here's a photo of Juan with his son Jerome and daughter Judy, showing two of the twelve registered treeing Walker Coon Hounds they own. Says Brother Johnes:

"Give me a call fellows; bring your dogs and we will see what we can do in those swamps of Maryland."

We're advised than Juan has pups for sale from time to time.



Brother Johnes and Walkers

Gold Button Winner

Charles E. Smale of Wilmington, California, a member of the Pile Drivers, Dock Carpenters and Deep Sea Divers Union, Local 2375, recently retired after 28 years of service and recounts a recent experience as the most thrilling of his life in the outdoors.

Charles and his wife, Iona, were trolling in the saltchuck off the mouth of the Smith River in northern California, about



Charles Smale and prize-winning Chinook

three miles from the Oregon border, in company with Guide Marvin L. "Sonny" Smith.

Suddenly Charles' rod tip went plunging down like a jet on a dive. He figured he was fast to the lunker of his life—and he was, 61½ pound Chinook that measured 45 inches from nose to tail and 33 inches around the middle. Here's a pic of Charles with his finny prize and that, brothers, is the largest salmon to appear in these columns. He used a spinner to lure the monster which has been mounted and will be displayed at the San Francisco Sportsman's Show this year.

His catch earned his a golden button from the famous Smith River "Chinook Salmon Club" (it was the largest salmon ever taken from this area) and a jewelled trophy pin from The Ship Ashore Resort at Smith River.

Snow-Time Tip

How many times during a hunting or fishing trip have you been stuck in the snow, ice or mud? Next time take along a couple of asphalt shingles and throw them in the trunk. Put them rough side down in front of the wheels and along the slippery ruts. You'll be surprised how well they work.

Protecting Doe

A favorite hiding place for the doe to place her newly-born fawn is alongside a stump or log in an open glade. The infant wildling gives off practically no



odor which is protective device provided by Mother Nature against wild predators.

If you come upon a fawn in the woods, do not worry about it being lost or abandoned. It's mother may have left for a short time between feedings but usually she's not too far away.

The belief that a doe will abandon her fawn if it has been touched by human hands is a fallacy. The mother instinct is stronger than the doe's fear of man. I have witnessed a mother return to her fawn in less than a half hour after the fawn was tagged by a game commission field agent.

Fawns, although very cute and playful are, nevertheless, wild animals and as such make poor playmates. Petulant deer pets have been known to inflict serious injury

on children. Human mothers make poor substitutes. Leave the fawns in the woods.

Odds and Ends

Loose sends from that outdoor lovin' brotherhood:

● Vern B. Yaple of Sequim, Washington, a member of Local 1303, Port Angeles for 27 years has been raising a ruckus about the indiscriminate shooting of doe and leaving them to die then fester in the woods. We agree, Vern, it's a dastardly act and like the remark made by Brother Feeley of New York some-time ago, "Guys who do things like that don't have a heart. All they got is a 'thumping gizzard.'"

● Homer Pugh of Trop, Michigan, a member of Local 998, favors the Davison Lake area out of Lakewood, Michigan. It was during last year's waterfowl opening that he bagged a nice pair of mallards. Homer's been a member of Local 998 for 18 years and likes to pass away that spare time in the winter with a little scattergunnin'.

● Charles Froehlich, Sr., a member of Local 1483, Patchogue, Long Island, and the Missus, past 70, enjoy their favorite pastime whenever they get a chance: "Fishing." On a recent junket, Mrs. Froehlich nipped three lunger trout, largest of which nearly tipped the scales at three pounds.

● Roy Golden of Pilot Rock, Oregon, a member of Local 2970, and his son, Rickey, age 11, travel 70 odd miles from home to fish the Columbia river near Boardman. A recent catch made the trip particularly worthwhile. They came back with three sturgeon: one over 56 inches, the largest, weighing 27 pounds, dressed.

● Orsen Janes of Sacramento, California, a member of Local 1618 in Sacramento and Don Janes, a member of Local 1147, Roseville, California, and his wife, recommend the Sutter Bypass near Sacramento as a top shooting area for ducks.

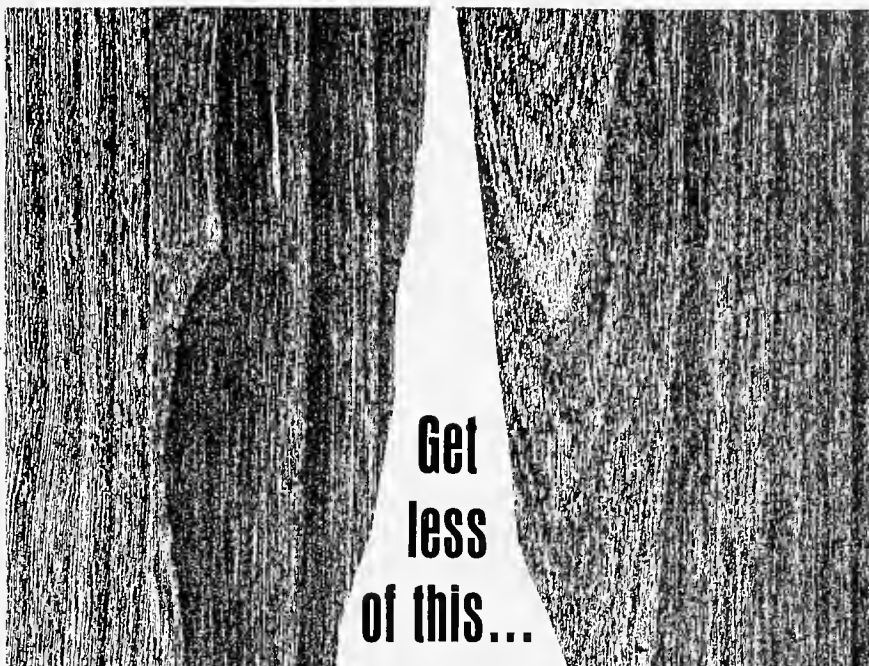
More Odds and Ends

News from that rod-and-reel loving membership:

● Ed Lcader, Sr., of Medford, Wisconsin, a member of Local 1025, and his wife are ardent pike and walleye fans, and recommend the northern sector of Wisconsin, near and around the Willow flowage, as top fishing waters.

● James J. Doran of Milwaukee, Wisconsin, a member of Local 1181, has a piscatorial score to settle with his son Mark in the Black Hills of South Dakota. It was there, last vacation time, that Mark skunked dad on the rainbow trout fishing.

● Mike Mousel, whose dad is a member of Local 363, Elgin, Illinois, owes his love of the angling pastime to his parents and a big carp. Mike recalls that his first fish was a lunger carp that his folks, unbeknownst to him, had attached to his line. He got the true picture six years after the catch.



with this

Tests show that square Sheffield Scotch Nails have considerably less tendency to split wood than equivalent sized regular round wire nails. There's good reason. These square nails tend to cut their way into the wood, causing less expansion of grain. You'll have less wasted wood, and a finished job you can be proud of.

Reduced splitting is just one of the unique advantages offered by Sheffield Scotch Nails. After they are driven, they hold better than regular round wire nails (tests show this, too). Angled serrations on all four sides grip the wood, anchor the nail. As the wood gets drier, the nail holds tighter.

Scotch Nails are available in all popular sizes and types—common, finishing, casing, truss, box, roofing and gutter spikes, to mention a few. Try them, and benefit from the

unique square design. For samples of Sheffield Scotch Nails, fill in and mail the coupon. **Armco Steel Corporation, Steel Division, Department W-425, 7000 Roberts Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64125.**

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ARMCO STEEL



Leveling on the Issues

Continued from page 14

year . . . 10 percent of the income of any young employed person in the \$5,600-per-year bracket. The \$5,600-a-year worker would pay the same amount as a \$56,000-a-year executive. Of course, the contribution of the employer to the funds is also included in the \$562 figure. Whether anyone would ever recover any of that contribution, should it be suddenly terminated, is anybody's guess. The employer probably would keep it.

Opponents of Medicare thus call it "violently regressive" and point out that it would place a big load on the young and the low-wage people and that the health program would start out \$35 billion in the red . . . the amount it will cost to provide health services for the 18 million older beneficiaries who would begin to receive benefits immediately although they have not made any contribution.

The proponents of Medicare insist that any such program must be made universally applicable; that no one can be excluded from participation in such a program since it would be financed by a universal tax. They declare that opposition to the Medicare proposal has come only from a narrow segment of the entire population . . . doctors, and not all of them at that.

Medicare proponents say, in reply to the criticism that it does not provide full care, that it is not the

intention of its backers to provide full care, but to provide assistance for the elderly who, while not welfare cases, are unable to finance fully the hospital and nursing home care they need. As presently planned, the program would be financed through a separate Hospital Insurance Trust Fund of the Treasury Department. Contributions would be made to the fund in amounts of .3 of one percent of earnings beginning in 1966, increasing to .45 percent of one percent in 1969 and thereafter, with a maximum wage base of \$5,600. The maximum annual contribution would be \$25.20 from the wage earner and a like amount from his employer. Benefits would include 60 days at a time of both inpatient hospital care and post-hospital extended care, home health services up to 240 visits a year and outpatient hospital diagnostic services with small portions to be paid by the patient.

The air has been clouded by charges and countercharges and statistics have been made to jump through hoops by spokesmen on both sides. One proponent of Medicare declared that more than half the people over 65 have annual incomes of less than \$1,000. Then an opponent of Medicare retorts that the income figure was derived by the statistical trick of averaging in the zero incomes of wives and unemployable dependents over 65.

Right now, for better or worse, it appears that Medicare, S. 1, with the blessing of President Johnson, is going to become law. Eldercare might have received more attention, might even have received the nod from Congress, if it had come along sooner. As a Johnny-come-lately, virtually a concession from the American Medical Association after the politically-minded doctors "saw the handwriting on the wall," Eldercare has a serious handicap.

We should have the answer within a few weeks or months. Then history will declare whether we have turned another corner toward traveling the road to "The Great Society" or whether our society has only taken an infant step toward a decent medical plan for those whose working years are behind them.

Appalachia

Continued from page 4

contributing to the regional depression, the experts think there is an excellent possibility for an expanding market. Much of this hope is tied to the population explosion—continually generating need for more wood—and technological breakthroughs which are expected to show the way for new uses for hardwoods.

Water use studies would concentrate on speeding up the program already underway by the Army Corps of Engineers, the U.S. Geological Survey and the Department of Agriculture. The basic job is to set a master plan for flood and pollution control.

Appalachia is rich in natural resources which can provide the basis for recovery. But the most important resource of all is its people. To help them to full stature, years of isolation and educational inadequacies must be remedied.

To do this, a broad program of training and education is needed. Some assistance for basic educational needs will be provided by the school aid measures which are now under consideration in Congress, if they pass. This seems likely. Additional help will be necessary in training and vocational education, and the President's legislative program for Appalachia provides this. Among other things, new school facilities must be built to bring education closer to many people of Appalachia, and to provide better facilities for those who already are able to attend school on a regular basis.

Before many Appalachia vocational trainees can be taught new skills, they must be taught to read and write. The region has a high incidence of illiteracy.

Appalachian aid seems finally on the way—aimed at the region's millions of people. If there were still uninhabited wilderness down the east coast's remote mountain ridge, there would be no need to be concerned. The fact that people are there—17 million of them—living in poverty, demands instant attention, not only for their own sake, but for the good of the nation. "Their pooled personal hopes, talents and resourcefulness," noted the Appalachian Commission report, "is a reservoir of creative energy the nation can no longer afford to ignore."

February Contributions, Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill.	\$ 24.15
L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.	43.75
L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio . .	25.00
L.U. 137, Norwich, Conn. . .	10.06
L.U. 155, Plainfield, N. J. . .	10.00
L.U. 180, Vallejo, Calif. . . .	23.00
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I. . .	5.00
L.U. 1180, Cleveland, Ohio . .	75.00
L.U. 1319, Albuquerque, . . .	
N.M.	20.75
L.U. 1888, New York, N. Y. . .	47.50
Total for February	\$ 284.21
Previous contributions	126,026.31
Grand Total	\$126,310.52

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Return of the Square Nail

The Armco Steel Corporation has apparently found out why, in Colonial days, the settlers invented the square nail. It holds better and causes less wood splitting than a round nail. It's just that simple, the manufacturer states.

According to the Research Institute Laboratory of the National Association of Home Builders, Armco's newly developed square nail has approximately 50 per cent greater holding power and less tendency to split wood than comparable round wire nails.

The NAHB laboratory compared the withdrawal resistance, lateral load capacity and splitting resistance of Armco's Scotch brand square nails and equivalent-sized common wire nails.

In the first test—withdrawal resistance, the results indicated the Armco Square nails do not decrease in withdrawal resistance with a decrease in moisture content of the wood, while the round wire nail exhibits a marked decrease in withdrawal resistance. Also, the Scotch nail can be advantageous if alterations are to be made.

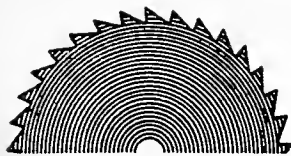
Twenty 2x4 tension joints with solid wood splice plates were made for the lateral resistance tests. The joints were tested in tension in a Universal Testing Machine using a suitable loading arrangement with universal joints at both ends. The rate of loading was 500 lbs, per minute to failure. Load-slip data were observed and recorded for each joint up to points well beyond the elastic limits of the individual specimens.

The results showed that, on the average, the Scotch nail's lateral holding power to be almost 50 per cent greater than the round wire nail's immediately after driving. After 30 days, the Scotch nail's advantage increased beyond 50 per cent. The laboratory report noted that the extreme splitting of the cover plates by the round wire nails severely reduced the joint's load-carrying capacities.

The comparative splitting characteristics were observed on specimens made with 8d and 16d common and on specimens using 8d and 4d finish nails. The report determined that Scotch nails in the 8d and 16d common offer "considerably greater splitting resistance" than equivalent sized round wire nails. The difference is not as large in the finish nail sizes, but the Scotch nails apparently offer greater resistance to splitting in this area also, the NAHB said.

The report noted that square nails, because of a smaller cross section area, permit a more elastic joint than the round wire nails and this alone might diminish its lateral load capacity. But, the report pointed out, two other factors more than compensated for the smaller cross section area: (1) the square nail's serrations give it a greater delayed withdrawal resistance, and the nail exhibiting the greater withdrawal resistance should give the higher ultimate load in lateral resistance since this property is primarily a function of withdrawal resistance; (2) the square Scotch nails' resistance to splitting proves more square nails are actually holding, assuming an equal number of round wire samples are used. Although the square nails were found to be slightly more likely to bend than round wire nails, they are much easier to drive, the Research Report also noted.

The square nail is made and marketed by Armco's Kansas City (Mo.) Works. It is available in most sizes and types.



LOCAL UNION NEWS



Babylon, Long Island, Local Happily Burns Its Mortgage

BABYLON, N. Y.—On November 13, 1964, at a dinner-dance held to commemorate the event, Local Union 1837, Babylon, N. Y., happily and officially unburdened itself from the mortgage on its office building.

The LaGrange Inn, scene of this milestone in the local union's history, was filled to capacity with local

union members, their wives, and many Long Island dignitaries. The ceremonies were highlighted by an inspiring message from General Secretary Richard E. Livingston.

An excellent dinner was followed by dancing until the "wee hours." Everyone departed reluctantly but satisfied that this event marked the completion of a job well done.

AT LEFT: General Secretary Livingston lights the flame that "extinguishes" Local 1837's mortgage. **From left, in the picture:** President Peter Cavanaugh, General Representative John S. Rogers (a member of L.U. 1837), and General Secretary Livingston.



Seated on the dais, left to right, above and below, L.U. 1837 Recording Secretary Richard McCloskey, Father McGlynn, Business Representative Chauncey Bartow, Suffolk County District Council, Secretary-Treasurer George Babcock, General Representative George Welsch, L.U. 1837, President Peter Cavanaugh, Master of Ceremonies General Representative James S. Rogers. **BELOW,** General Secretary Richard E. Livingston, Suffolk County Labor Commissioner Lou V. Tempera, Honorable Albert F. Koffler, Nassau District Council Business Representative John Rosenstrom, District Attorney Pat Canning, L.U. 1837 Financial Secretary Charles Ohlmiller.



1,350 Years of Service Rewarded at Pittsfield



PITTSFIELD, MASS.—At the annual Testimonial Dinner of Local 444 of Pittsfield, 25, 35, 45, 50, and 60-year pins were given to several members. Combined years of service in the union totaled more than 1,350, with several 60-year pins being given. Shown above, (along with their years of service) are:

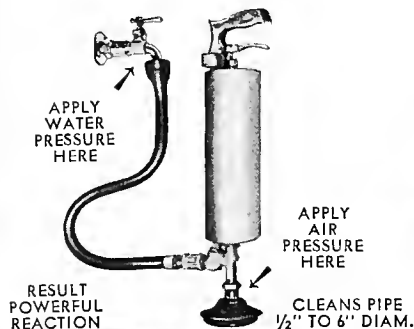
Standing, left to right, Edwin Pratt (53), John Hanson (30), Arminio Zuzzo (26), Augustus De Carlo (25), Paul Roberts (25), Kenneth Hanson (30), Augustus Schnopp (27), Richard Hynes (25), Richard Swcency (28), Harold Tryon (25), William Root (30), Trevor Hurst (28), and Joseph Contenta (26).

Seated, Augustus Contenta (27), Charles Mouglin (28), Andrew Senger (28), Eli Felton (44), Jacob Fitting (50), John Gardner (58), Gurino Bozzoli (54), Maurice Howes (40), Merton Daniels (29), and Carsten Lunde (42).

Absent from the picture are William Reynolds (60), Anthony Grotti (52), Milton Farrington (51), Albert LaCroix (48), Rudolph Zaske (48), George Legarce (47), Harold Markham (45), John Ballardini (42), Clarence Regnier (38), Malcolm Fairman (29), Vincent Olson (29), George Galusha (29), Rosario Beauchemin (28), William Wellar (25), Thure Larson (25).

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64 Honored in '64 By Local Union 1408

REDWOOD CITY, Calif. Local 1408 of Redwood City held its Old Timers' Dinner last October, at which time 64 members received their 25-year pins. General Representatives James Curry and Charles Nichols presented the pins. The records of Local 1408 show that 110 members have been in the Brotherhood over 25 years, and five have over 50 years seniority.



ATTENDING the dinner of Local 1408 were, left to right, Jack Weare, Sr., business representative; Carl Hofinger, 59-year member; Ed Allen, 57-year member; and Brother Chester R. Bartolini, executive secretary of San Francisco Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.



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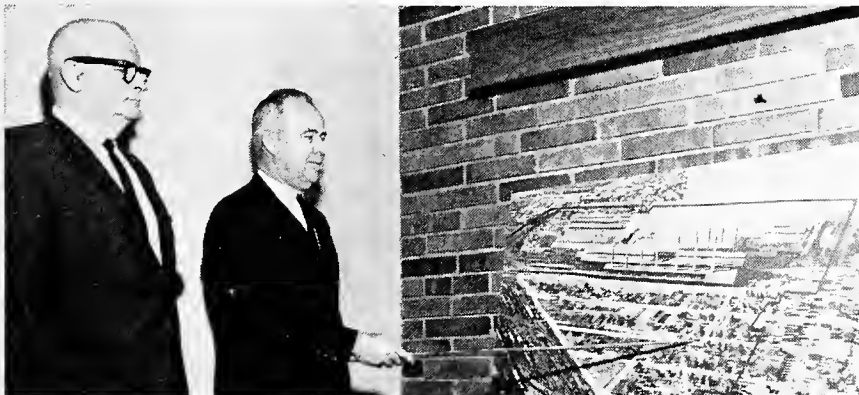
Shown at the wood-promotion booth displayed at the Pacific International Livestock Exposition are, from left: Brother O. O. Siler of Local 583, Portland; Lyle J. Hiller, General Executive Board member; Julius Viancour, assistant secretary of the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers; and E. B. Weber, executive secretary-treasurer of the Portland District Council.

PORTLAND, ORE.—At the recent Pacific International Livestock Exposition held in Portland, Oregon, a wood-promotion booth was jointly sponsored by the United Brotherhood, the Western Council of Lumber and Sawmill Workers and the Portland District Council of Carpenters. The display received numerous favorable comments from the record-breaking paid attendance crowd of 76,000.

Brother Lyle J. Hiller, 7th District General Executive Board member represented the Brotherhood in this successful

project. However, it was through the joint efforts of labor and management that this success was achieved. Besides the sponsors and members of the Brotherhood, there were many participants who donated materials, equipment and time. They were the following: Nicolai Door Manufacturing Company, Georgia Pacific Corporation, Kalt Manufacturing Company, Timber Structures, Charles Grant Cabinets, Western Wood Products Association, Willy Grawe and Austin Haughey, Label Display Director Oregon AFL-CIO.

Expansion Plans in East St. Louis to Bring Jobs



EAST ST. LOUIS, ILL.—A \$140-million expansion program for Granite City Steel Company in East St. Louis, extending over three years, was announced recently, and the Southern Illinois Building and Construction Trades Unions have worked out plans for work on the project. Above, John R. Hundley, the firm's vice president of industrial relations, outlines plans to Gene Clayton, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council. (Illinois Labor Tribune Photo).

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Don't worry if you have to use an ordinary pen instead of a star-spangled one. You'll get a nice star-spangled feeling to make up for it.

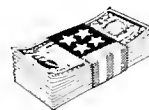
Quick facts about Series E Savings Bonds

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Los Angeles Local Honors Veterans Of 2 Generations

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Five 50-year members and 117 25-year members were applauded and awarded pins at a meeting of Local Union 1052, December 16. Among the honorees was a father Rubin N. Kvitky, and his son, Alex, and an uncle Carl Berggren, and his nephew, Fred Schubert.

Eighth District Board Member Patrick Hogan presented the pins.



FATHER AND SON were honored in a brief ceremony, as General Board Member Patrick Hogan, center, presented pins to Rubin Kvitky and his son, Alex.



THE HONOREES, above and below, (not listed in left to right order, however, included:

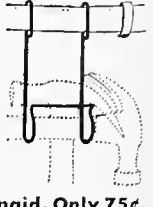
50-year members—Louis Appel, Theodore Berman, Benjamin Nidetz, Nathan Smookler, and Morris Wax;

25-year members—Axel Anderson, Kante Anderson, Odell Anfinson, Edwin Arvidson, Delbert H. Asher, Clyde G. Barmore, Willard Wm. Bell, Carl H. Berggren, R. Archie Black, John R. Clascike, C. J. Bos, John D. Botsford, R. L. Brookbank, Thomas S. Brown, Charles M. Bunch, Werner Carlson, Glenn I. Casler, Frederick W. Chappell, John Clauson, Louis Cohen, C. E. Colf, Joe W. Collins, George W. Crawford, Bertalon Csiky, Jean C. Danjou, John De La Vaux, Charles K. Dice, Edward W. Ehlers, Fred Falk, I. L. Faulhaber, Paul Fava, Raymond Filosa, Harry G. Finkel, Thomas H. Fletcher, Charles J. Fostler, Harry Freeman, Alic Friedman, Jean I. Galant, Harry J. Goode, Joseph A. Gray, John T. Green, Daniel Halpert, James E. Hamilton, Sixton Hammarstrom, Allen E. Haren, Neal E. Harlow, O. J. Harryman, Samuel C. Hathorn, C. A. Hayward, Olof Hedlund, John A. Keikkila, Helmer Helberg, Walter E. Henry, Ed. H. Hoffman, Leonard L. Hoffman, Henry L. Holt, William E. Hosea, Clarence R. Howard, Edmund F. Joeb, Edward Johnson, Edward Johnson, Melville R. Jones, Mike Keegan, Maurice E. Keys, Niels Kirk, Joseph F. Knapp, Carl Kupersmith, Alex Kvitky, Rubin N. Kvitky, W. H. Labhart, John Lautenschlager, Pete Lealy, Adolph Lindell, Russell L. Lindenbaum, John Lormans, Joseph Lynch, Clarence C. Mares, Charles K. Marks, Robert H. Miller, Solomon Mintz, Elmer C. Morris, C. W. Moyan, Joseph D. Murphy, Russell E. Nelson, Ernest Nicholson, William R. Parr, Clyde E. Peairs, Charles L. Pelham, Fred K. Post, Frank Powell, Leroy Reynerson, John C. Ringer, Joseph K. Schaefer, Fred Schubert, George T. Schwartz, Charles S. Shick, Gerald F. Simon, Rubin Simon, Alfred St. Pierre, Jack Steinmiller, William T. Stuart, Otto Sulsinger, A. Edward Tanner, J. Henry Taylor, Irving M. Teitelbaum, George I. Terry, Omer Van Houten, Frank Vinatieri, Clarence E. Voirol, William E. Wall, Jack Wasserstein, James G. Welch, Paul Welgoss, A. G. Wheaton, J. B. Wideen, Joseph J. White, Jr., and George Zabel.



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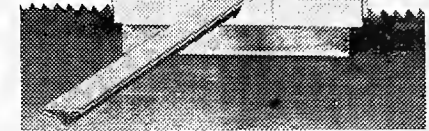
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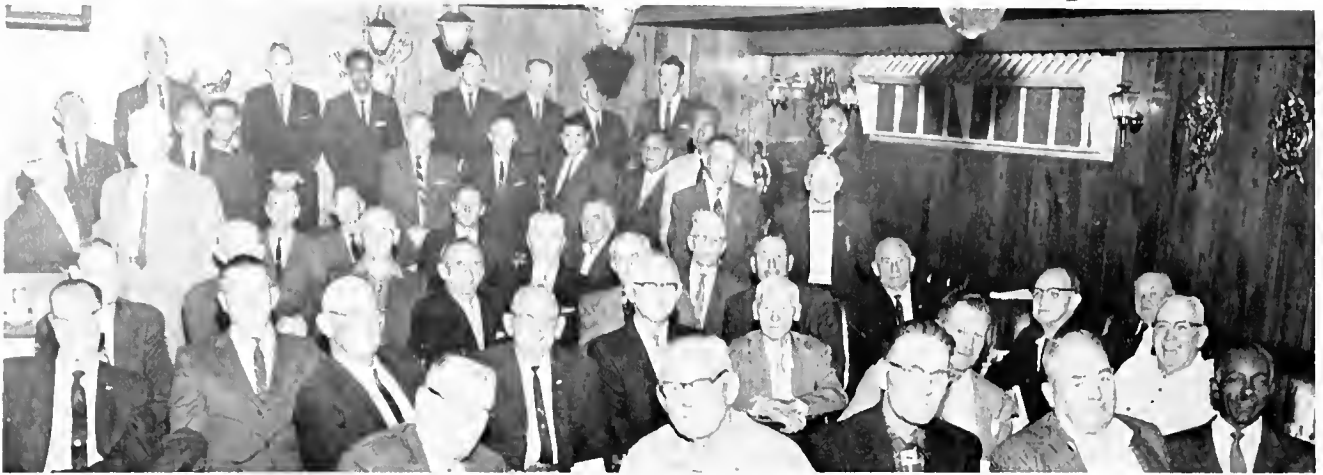


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Past President of Local 929 Receives Honor at Banquet



CONTRIBUTORS to Brotherhood progress are these members of Local 929 of Los Angeles, who received lapel emblems denoting 25 or more years continuous membership, at recent Local Union ceremonies. They are: P. W. Anderson, Kenneth Acock, Saeed Akmal, Joseph Anderson, William Bibby, Jimmie Carter, W. R. Chapman, E. J. Crammer, Hurvel Davis, A. Detwiler, Albert Dunstan, Paul Fromholz, Harry Fuller, Erick Gutman, Charles Haley, W. A. Harding, Carl Johnson, Ralph Krebill, Oscar Kringle, Frank Kunert, Nick Lang, Joe Ligon, Gordon Linklater, Joseph Martin, W. C. Mathwick, Harry Murray, David Nelson, Fred Nyberg, Pat Pattisson, Ralph Porche, M. A. Prukop, Elton Randolph, P. J. Regh, Paul Robinson, Charles Sanford, James Thompson, Elvin VanCamp, Bastrom VanVliet, Ralph Welden and George Whitman.

Those honored but not present were: Chris Akridge, Ernest Anderson, W. A. Bloom, A. J. Broad, Floyd Crockett, Alfonso Espinoza, John Geiger, P. H. Gibson, Otto Hill, Helmer Larson, Irving Lattay, Robert Lattay, Scott Lindsay, Fred Mecklenburg, A. M. Paradis, Charles Secky, David Wescott, Dave Yoder and J. I. Engle. Included in the picture are the officers of Local Union No. 929 and honored guests Jim Skelton, business representative of Local Union No. 2435.

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—At the recent luncheon to present 25- and 50-year emblems to 59 veteran brothers of Local

929 in Los Angeles, a surprised recipient of the past president emblem was T. E. Sanford, who is now the business repre-

sentative of that local. Both he and Pat Pattisson, the present president are charter members, and they represent the only presidents Local 929 has had since its beginning in 1949. Brother Sanford was elected the first president and served only six months before becoming financial secretary and business representative. Brother Pattisson was the succeeding president and still remains in that position, a tribute to his ability and popularity in Local 929. Brother Pattisson is also a business representative of the District Council of Carpenters.

Carl Johnson, 79-year-old veteran of Local 929 received a 50-year lapel pin during the ceremonies.



T. E. Sanford, past president of Local 929, left above, was presented a past-president emblem, by Pat Pattisson, current, longtime president of the local union. Both are charter members.

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Canal Zone Veteran Recalls Days of Panama 'Big Ditch' Construction

BALBOA, CANAL ZONE—A recent article in *The Panama Canal Spillway*, the official publication of the Panama Canal, brought to light the interesting and inspirational life of Brother Karl Phillip Curtis of Local 913, Balboa, Canal Zone. The 50-year pin that was presented to Karl represents much more than 50-years of service in the Carpenter's Union; it represents the pioneering spirit of the early organizers in our union and the hardships they had to endure. The International is very proud of Brother Curtis and his wife.

A jackknife cot, a wooden box to sit on, and handful of nails to drive into the walls—upon which to hang clothes—were all the furnishings provided newly arrived carpenters when Karl Phillip Curtis came to the Isthmus. And their home away from home was a bleak barracks building at the old Canal townsite of Culebra. Many left, but Karl Curtis remained to do his part in building up the Canal communities as they are today.

He helped organize the local carpenter's union and is the first and only 50-year member on the Isthmus of Local 913.

Brother Curtis was recently presented a 50-year pin by B. S. Spangler, president of the local carpenter's union, who later returned dressed as Santa Claus and on behalf of the union also presented Curtis a desk pen set fashioned from old, original French railroad ties and rail.

Mrs. Curtis, a construction days nurse, received from the union a pair of Cape



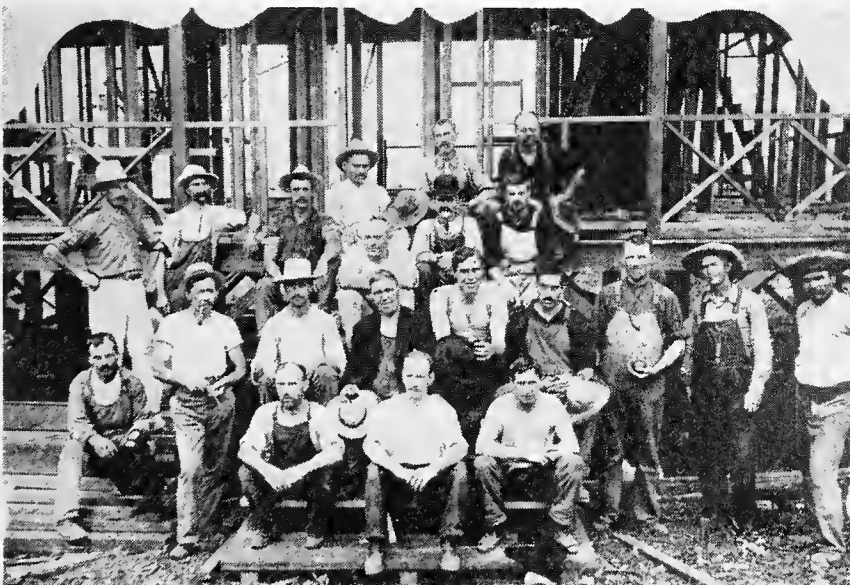
Brother Karl Curtis receives gift from Santa (B. S. Spangler)

Cod hurricane lamps with lignum vitae bases, a replica of those that date back to 1756. Miss Katherine Taliercio, R.N., presented her a beautiful orchid corsage from the nurses' union.

At the celebration, Curtis reminisced on the construction days era and related many anecdotes. Talks also were given by the vice president of the carpenters' union, Robert Mecaskey, and by Robert L. Thompson, Administrative Assistant at Gorgas Hospital.

Curtis, who has spent most of his life on the Isthmus, is a native of Topsfield, Mass. In his files he has his appointment to employment as a carpenter in the Engineering Department of the Isthmian Canal Commission issued by the Office of the Administrator of Isth-

Continued on page 32



Yesteryear at Culebra: The Panama Canal Administration Building was under construction, destined to house the offices of Col. George W. Goethals and Engineer John F. Stevens, when the above photograph was taken during a Construction Day noon-hour. In the second row, fourth from right, is Karl P. Curtis, first president of Local 913, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, and first and only 50-year member on the Isthmus.

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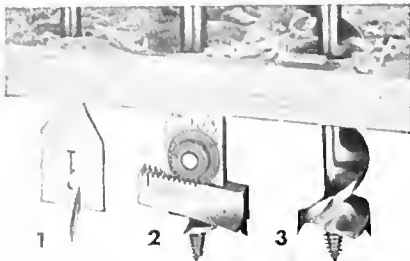
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Canal Zone Veteran

Continued from page 31

mian Canal Affairs in behalf of the Chief Engineer of the Commission, dated September 5, 1905, at Washington, D. C.

He left New York on the old *SS Advance* of the Panama Railroad Line on October 7, 1905, and arrived in Colon October 14, with 22 other carpenters. All were sent to Culebra, where they were assigned a barracks building, a one-story screened structure without ceiling or windows. A 24-inch opening under the roof provided the only ventilation and light. In an ell were three wash basins, three showers, and three toilets. The only furniture was a jackknife cot for each man, issued at the carpenter shop, together with a wooden box from the Commissary for a chair for each, and a handful of nails for hanging clothing.

Meal Tickets

A three-story hotel in Culebra was newly completed and the men ate in the dining room there, using meal tickets. The cost of each meal was 30 cents.

He started work at 56 cents per hour, but quarters were rent-free. After 3 months he received a raise to 65 cents. A 2-cent an hour raise followed each year until the men were placed on a monthly pay basis.

The newly-arrived carpenters' first jobs were on renovation of the old French hospital, which was above the hotel, with space for about 75 patients. Next Curtis and his partner were sent to the Administration Building hill, to build a toolhouse.

After the Canal construction was completed April 1, 1914, the Canal employees began to be moved into Balboa and

Cristobal. The Governor's Administration Building and concrete quarters for employees were begun.

On December 14, 1914, at a meeting held in the old Ancon clubhouse, which later burned, Curtis was installed as the first president of Local 913. Joe Johnston, a Building Division carpenter and a member of a carpenters' local in Philadelphia, had written headquarters in Indianapolis, Ind., for the permit and installed the officers. Twenty-three members joined at that time. Curtis was president for 2 years and then was recording secretary for many years.

Medal Holder

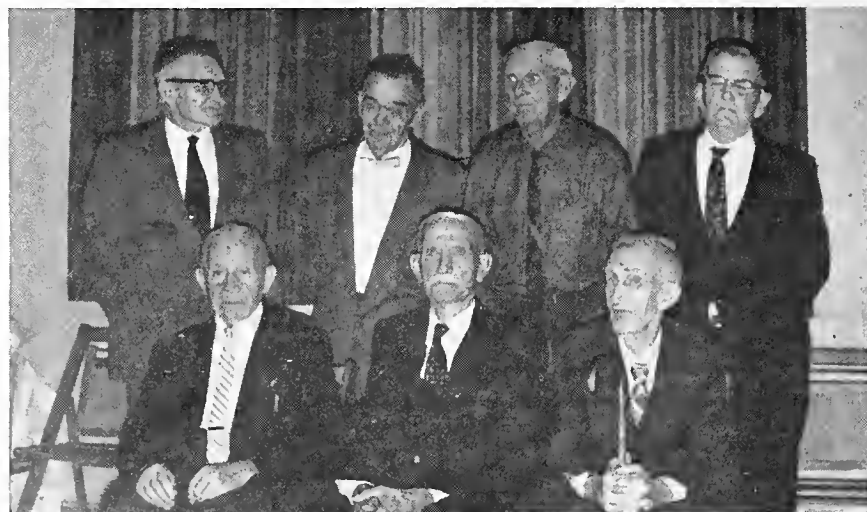
Curtis holds the Roosevelt Medal for 8 $\frac{1}{2}$ years' construction service. His medal has three bars, year bars representing 2 years: 1907-1909; 1909-1911; and 1911-1913.

During his years of service with the Panama Canal, he worked on the Chief Engineer's house for John F. Stevens, which was finished in the spring of 1906, and on quarters and clubhouses at Empire and Cristobal. In November 1907 he transferred to Ancon Hospital as maintenance foreman and was employed there until November 30, 1940, when he retired due to ill-health.

He left the Isthmus that year and with his wife went to Chile. Up in the Andes he recovered his health, toured Argentina by car and then after visiting Peru, Ecuador, and Colombia they returned to the Isthmus in June 1941.

Curtis was the first man to discover the Cocola and Veraguas culture and through his hobby has formed firm friendships with officials of Harvard, Yale, the Smithsonian Institution, the University of Pennsylvania, and Brooklyn Museum.

Local 1292 Awards 50-Year Pins



HUNTINGTON, N. Y.—Members of Local 1292 recently received 50-year pins. Included were, front row, left to right are Morris Levine, Gustave Franz and Herbert Velsor; back row, left to right, James Mullen, Thomas Young, Julius Dreusike and Charles Drake.

Local 1266 Holds Awards Banquet



THOSE RECEIVING 25-year pins were: First row, seated, W. H. Burkhart, B. D. Sylvester, A. W. Fox, W. T. Jones and C. E. Dye. Second row, standing, D. J. Hobbs, J. H. Woodcock, A. G. Dinsmore, A. Rosentritt and A. G. Bruce. Third row, standing, R. A. Coop, Jr., C. E. La Rue, D. A. Carlson, general executive board member J. O. Mack, H. Seay and Cecil Dillingham. Those not present were J. M. Clements, L. W. Gunn and J. D. Sinclair.



PAST PRESIDENTS of Local 1266 are: seated, left to right, D. D. Norwood, Hub Ottinger, Ben Hendrickson and Homer Wise. Standing, Elmer Schwartz, Perry Leigon, general executive board member, J. O. Mack, G. A. McNeil and Chester Smith. Those not present were John Wagner and Tom Evans.

Helpers?

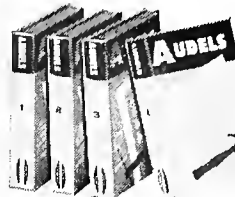
A nationwide poll was conducted in Germany to find out whether husbands helped their wives with the housework.

Exactly 75% of the husbands said yes, they did. But only 51% of the wives said they got any help from their spouses.

AUSTIN, TEX.—Local 1266 of Austin recently held its awards banquet at which 18 25-year members and nine past presidents of the local were honored.

Brother G. A. McNeil, business representative, was master of ceremonies. The mayor and mayor pro-tem of Austin spoke. The honored guest of the evening was Board member J. O. Mack of the Sixth District. President Fox of Local 1266 assisted in the presentation of the awards. Past presidents of the union were introduced to the audience. Nine past presidents were there.

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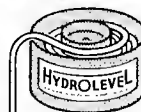
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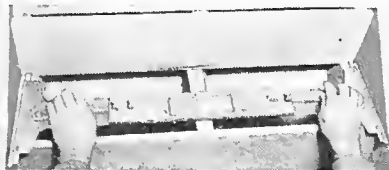
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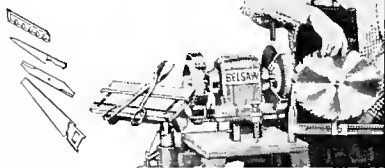


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Ventura Council Organizes Manufacturers Of Mobile Homes and Surfboards



REPRESENTATIVES of Ventura International Plastics, Inc. and the union are: front row, from the left, Barry Greenberg, salesman; William O. Fisher, president of the firm; Mona Black, office secretary; Duke Kahanamoku, 76-year-old "Father of surfing" from Hawaii; Galye Carney, bookkeeper; and Don Gruber, maintenance. Back row, left to right are: Jack Atnip, shipping; Jack Ruthburn, production foreman; and members of the negotiating committee—Jim Creighton, Don Magee and Bob Proctor.

VENTURA, CALIF.—The Ventura County District Council of Carpenters recently negotiated a contract with Dual-Wide Mobile Homes, a trailer-manufacturing firm. This is the first trailer plant organized in Ventura County.

Signing of the pace brought an immediate wage hike to the nearly 100 production workers at the Oxnard plant, as well as paid holidays, vacations, and a company-financed insurance plan.

The District Council also announced that an agreement had been signed with Ventura International Plastics, Inc., a surfboard manufacturing plant. To our knowledge, this is the first surfboarding plant to be organized in the history of the International.

Harry Harkelroad of the California State Council of Carpenters worked closely with the district council in organizing the employees as well as in negotiations at both plants.



SITTING in the big living room of a Dual-Wide mobile home are, left to right, Warren Lincoln, president of the Oxnard trailer manufacturing firm; J. M. Hairston, general manager; and Sam Heil, business representative for the Ventura County District Council of Carpenters.

Strike at Shamrock Oil in Eighth Month

DUMAS, TEXAS—The Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union Local 4-487 at Dumas, Texas has been on strike since August 9, 1964, against the Shamrock Oil Company. The union wants improvements in contract language plus wages and pensions negotiated with most other companies in the industry.

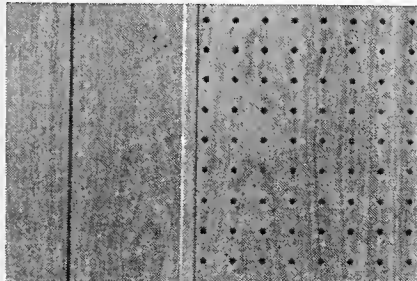
The company has refused to negotiate,

although the plant has been organized for many years. Shamrock Oil has reopened the plant with scab labor and apparently is operating at almost full capacity.

The Brotherhood joins the O.C.A.W.I. in an effort to make this company realize that they cannot operate successfully on a non-union basis.



PERFORATED PANEL



Woodgrained perforated panel
(Shown beside plain panel)

Royalcote Walnut Peg-Board is being introduced by Masonite Corporation as the company's first woodgrained perforated hardboard panel.

Developed for easy coordination with presents colors of Royalcote Walnut wall paneling, the new $\frac{1}{8}$ " Peg-Board is offered in three Walnut grains: a light tone Glacier Walnut, a medium color Tawny Walnut, and Sable Walnut, which has the darker appearance of fine walnut furniture.

The Walnut Peg-Board, which combines woodgrain beauty with utility and the easy upkeep of a factory finish, is expected to find wide application in both residential and commercial use. The 4'x8' panels can be installed over practically any surface.

An exciting contrast is provided by Masonite's new fixtures of white Delrin plastic, which fit quickly and easily into the perforations. Matching wood moldings, putty sticks, and colored nails are available to aid installation.

For further information, please contact the Masonite Corporation, 29 North Wacker Drive, Chicago, Illinois 60606.

DOUBLE-DUTY WOOD RULE

The new Murray Double Duty Wood Rule (Copyrighted) combines, in one measuring device, the standard foot and inch marking of the conventional folding 6 foot rule with the four basic Architect's Scales, namely: $\frac{1}{8}$ "— $\frac{1}{4}$ "— $\frac{3}{8}$ "— $\frac{1}{2}$ " inch to the foot. These scale markings are located at the lower edges of both end sections of the rule, front and back sides.

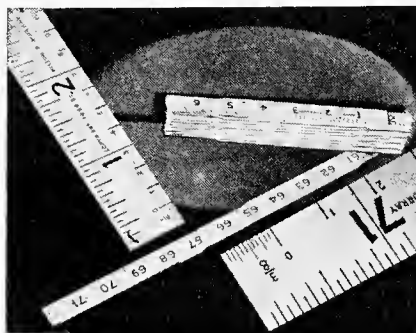
This combination rule ends the neces-

sity of carrying two rules on the job—folding rule plus extra scale rule. The pocket scale rule has always presented problems to the user of a separate, easily lost scale, plus the difficulty in finding a satisfactory pocket in one's clothing for safely carrying it. The folding 6 foot rule is such a standard part of any man's equipment on the job that it is automatically carried and stored without difficulty.

The Murray Double Duty Scale and Rule enables the user to both measure distances in the conventional use of a rule, plus accurate reading of a scaled print on the job or on the drawing table.

The Murray Double Duty 6 foot folding wood rule, by including $\frac{1}{8}$ "— $\frac{1}{4}$ "— $\frac{3}{8}$ "— $\frac{1}{2}$ " Architect's Scales makes possible the reading of scaled drawings in all standard scales. For instance, the $\frac{3}{8}$ " scale can be used for $\frac{3}{4}$ inch scale by measuring the drawing made to $\frac{3}{4}$ " scale and dividing by two. The $\frac{1}{8}$ inch scale can be used for the $1/16$ inch scale by measuring the drawing and multiplying by two. This procedure, explained in an enclosure sent with the rule, can be applied to the 1 "— $1\frac{1}{2}$ " and 3 " Architect's Scales.

Murray Double Duty Wood Folding 6 foot Rules are manufactured by the Murray Equipment Co., Inc., Box 267, York, Pa.



Double-duty wood rule also includes architect's scales in its calibrations.

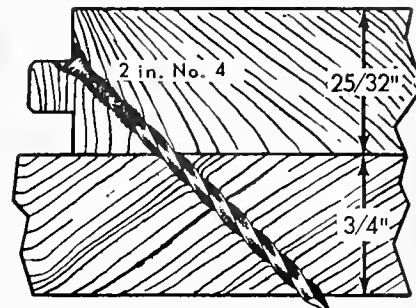
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A HELYX floor screw application guide is available by writing on company letterhead to Hillwood Manufacturing Co., 21700 St. Clair Ave., Cleveland, Ohio 44117.



Cross section showing use of Tempered Drive Nail in flooring application.

INFRA-RED HEATER

A new, small gas infra-red heater on wheels which is ideal for spot comfort heating of workers at outdoor construction sites has been introduced by The C. A. Olsen Mfg. Co., Elyria, Ohio.

Teamed with a small tank of propane gas and its factory-furnished golf-cart like wheels, the new heater is extremely portable. The unit stands only 45 inches high and weighs less than 24 pounds; it is also easily collapsible.

Designated the Infra-Lux RH-16-U, the new heater is equipped with the same cast-iron burner and tri-mesh inconel screen assembly proved on the company's line of industrial comfort heating units. It has a polished aluminum reflector shade surrounding the burner assembly.

For additional information on the RH-16-U portable infra-red heater, write Infra-Lux, The C. A. Olsen Mfg. Co., Elyria, Ohio.



Heater is 45 inches high, weighs 45 lbs.



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Sorensen, George, Sr.

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Ellmayer, C. C.
Lambert, Coolidge
Melody, John
Napolitano, J. J.
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Peterson, Eloy
Phad, Verne L.
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Daly, John
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Green, John
Guinan, John H.
Grant, Myron
Hayes, Ernest
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Scott, Ross
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Carter, William
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Cope, Lloyd H.
Hines, Aubrey
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Lonsway, Roy
McManus, Joseph
McMurray, Thomas
Mattison, Ivor
Oakes, Lloyd
Prost, John S.
Pucknell, Danny
Pyke, Gary G.
Rabkow, Mike
Ritchie, David
Robinson, Llewellyn F.
Sandberg, Gerhard
Short, Herbert
Steele, Bertram
Young, Cameron

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Caton, Thomas

L.U. NO. 42,
SAN FRANCISCO,
CALIF.

Fabian, Rudolph

Fernandez, Louis
Schwarz, John, Sr.
Sullivan, W. J.

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Blanton, Henry Lewis
Denton, Larston O.
Jennings, Cleo
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Benson, Wilfred
L.U. NO. 54,

BERWYN, ILL.
Mladar, George
Zwijacz, Andrew

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Rohrbach, Henry J.

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Holmberg, Ernest
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Cullingworth, Francis
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Brown, Tom
Mattson, Iver
Sobkowiak, Joseph
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Eckstrom, John N.
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Graham, Harry
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Goisman, Sam
Katz, Joseph
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Shelly, Sam

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KENOSHA, WIS.
Fechner, Ernest

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Nault, Herman J.
Rutherford, R. A.

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COLUMBUS, OHIO
Atwood, Harry
L.U. NO. 211

PITTSBURGH, PA.
Herbolich, George M.

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Barker, W. Sinclair

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Roman, Michael
Rosenberg, Charles
Ventricelli, Michael
Wurzer, Ruben

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Helfenstein, John
Herauf, Michael
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Reupert, Arthur
Schlitt, Joseph
Schmidt, Walter
Vodopa, George

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Timonen, Oscar
Underhill, Lloyd

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La Nunziato, Michael
Miller, Edward H.

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Coscia, Belsario
Gustafson, Gustaf
Widen, Gustaf

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Engborg, Arvid

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Gill, Lemon
Goodyear, Clarence
Hall, Glen
Mealey, Ralph

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Rampoldi, Ray F.
Riedel, August P.
Scott, Elliott B.
Stewart, Clifford A.
Utley, R. D.

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Williams, M. B.

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JACKSON, MICH.
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Ford, Ara B.
Smith, Clark J.

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SHEBOYGAN, WIS.
Mueller, William G.

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LONG BEACH,
CALIF.
Austin, Lewis W.
Auth, Robert C.
Evanoff, Peter
Fisher, J. L.
Grimwood, C. W.
Nordeen, E. A.
Phillips, Joseph A.

Sherrill, William A.
Smith, Louis H.

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Brown, Claude
Burger, George
Etzwiler, Ralph
Friend, John
Koon, John W.
Weddington, William

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Frye, Leroy
Munn, O. H.

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Nelson, Gus A.

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Jamisko, Carl
Waisanen, Jaffet

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Hurst, Archie M.

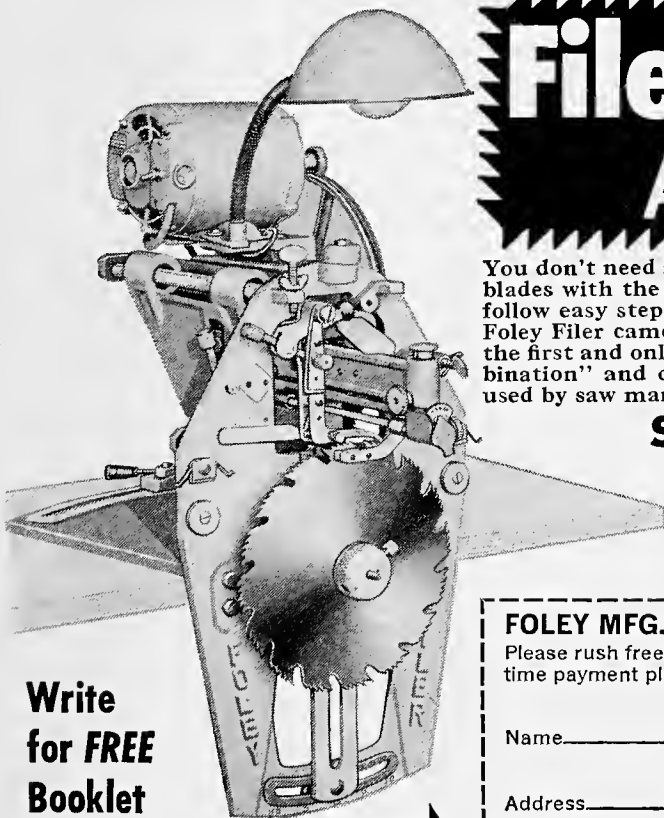
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Tillman, Green

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LAKE LAND NEWS

D. Clarence Blake of Local Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away January 4, 1965 and was buried at Rocky River, Ohio.

George Stritter of Local Union 429, Montclair, N. J., passed away January 8, 1965 and was buried at Bloomfield, N. J.

George McBride of Local Union 448, Waukegan, Ill., passed away January 19, 1965 and was buried at Waukegan, Ill.

Leslie Duggins of Local Union 64, Louisville, Ky., passed away January 27, 1965 and was buried in the Home cemetery.

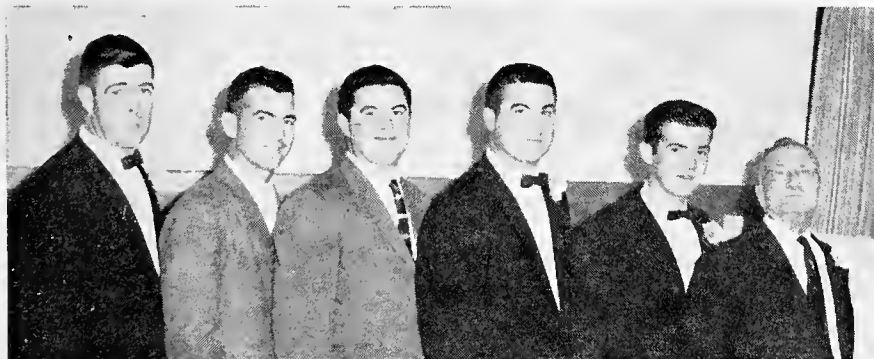
Union Members Who Visited the Home During January

John F. McCall, L.U. 548, Minneapolis, Minn.
Richard Annis, L.U. 2423, Chicago, Ill.
Wilbur Allen, L.U. 1590, Silver Spring, Md.
Wm. G. May, L.U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
John R. Enkind, L.U. 73, Chicago, Ill.
Clarence Jensen, L.U. 1373, Flint, Mich.
John P. Felix, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J., now living Hillsdale, N. J.
Robert C. Holt, L.U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.
James W. Hoffses, L.U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.
Homer J. Pellerin, L.U. 107, Worcester, Mass.
Ernest M. Short, L.U. 765, Mascantah, Ill.
Thomas E. McGuire, L.U. 200, Columbus, Ohio.
Carl Benson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill., now living in Clearwater, Fla.
W. E. Crawford, L.U. 44, Urbana, Ill.
William Brown, L.U. 715, Elizabeth, N. J.
Harold I. Chamberlain, L.U. 94, Mansfield, Mass.
Carl Tellman, L.U. 637, Hamilton, Ohio.
G. Victor Johnson, L.U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
Chauncey Barton, L.U. 1837, Suffolk County, Long Island.
Selby S. Carnell, L.U. 808, Brooklyn, N. Y., now living Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
Fred Holmes, L.U. 1739, St. Louis, Mo.
Edward A. Mesch, L.U. 104, Dayton, Ohio.
Gustav Carlson, L.U. 121, Vineland, N. J.
Frank A. Taylor, L.U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y.
Edwin E. Larson, L.U. 820, Nekoosa, Wis.
Joe Carlson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill., now living Lexington.
Leonard Carignan, L.U. 1702, St. Hyacinthe, Quebec, Canada.
Turner Anderson, L.U. 81, Chicago, Ill.
Walter S. Thesen, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Harold E. Knowe, L.U. 176, Newport, R. I., now living Lake Wales, Fla.
Elmo Larson, L.U. 2073, Milwaukee, Wis.
A. Hildeen, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Joe D. Brown, L.U. 413, South Bend, Ind.
Warren Williams, L.U. 727, Hialeah, Fla., now living Zephyrhills, Fla.
Hermund Silvertsen, L.U. 1456, New York, N. Y.
Graham W. Jones, L.U. 331, Norfolk, Va.
Donald Rullman, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Melbourne Kriete, L.U. 1307, Evanston, Ill., now living Chicago, Ill.
Victor W. Samson, L.U. 448, Waukegan, Ill.
H. Kromphardt, L.U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
John Aigeltinger, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y., now living Canastota, N. Y.
M. J. Davis, L.U. 143, Pola Sola Station, Canton, Ohio.
Peter Wolf, L.U. 1296, San Diego, Calif.
Stanley Chalk, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
Robert M. Hodge, L.U. 94, Warwick, R. I.
Edward Powers, L.U. 2265, Detroit, Mich.
Edward R. Baker, L.U. 67, Quincy, Mass.
Jack Hill, Illinois State Council, Peoria, Ill.
A. R. Trappier, Wisconsin State Council, Milwaukee, Wis.
Howard T. Krull, L.U. 1899, Hobart, Ill.
J. T. Moon, L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
Maurice W. Howes, L.U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass.
Delbert A. Spooner, L.U. 278, Watertown, N. Y., now living Ogdensburg, N. Y.
Earl G. King, L.U. 117, Albany, N. Y., now living Ogdensburg, N. Y.
H. E. Morris, L.U. 2024, Miami, Fla.
Norbert Walkup, L.U. 127, Adrian, Mich.
James A. Kunes, L.U. 1333, State College, Pa.
Herman Schoonbeck, L.U. 334, Saginaw, Mich., now living St. Charles, Mich.
Alfred Poscal, L.U. 1654, Midland, Mich.
Joe T. Bayer, L.U. 506, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.

—LAKELAND NEWS cont'd—

A. Sorensen, L.U. 506, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 John R. Stevenson, former First General Vice President, United Brotherhood, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill., now living Indianapolis, Ind.
 Lloyd D. Van Patten, L.U. 19, Detroit, Mich., now living Wayne, Mich.
 Joe W. Westwood, L.U. 314, Detroit, Mich.
 Wm. J. Cameron, L.U. 452, Vancouver, B. C., Canada.
 John Takoch, L.U. 452, Vanucouver, B. C., Canada.
 Wm. Wehringer, L.U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio.
 Harry Hicks, L.U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y.
 Everett A. Cathcart, L.U. 60, Plainfield, Ind.
 Robert B. Cathcart, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
 Gilbert Reinbrecht, L.U. 90, Elberfeld, Ind.
 Sam Bartolet, L.U. 691, Williamsport, Pa.
 Rudy Miller, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
 Ray H. Luttrell, L.U. 701, Fresno, Calif.
 George R. Sajka, L.U. 15, East Patterson, N. J.
 Henry Spotholz, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J.
 John K. Johnsen, L.U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Abel M. Johnsen, L.U. 139, Jersey City, N. Y.
 Mandus Johnsen, L.U. 319, Jersey City, N. J.
 Ewald C. Schirmer, L.U. 181, Glenview, Ill.
 C. Stonier, L.U. 20, Staten Island, N. Y.
 W. Holm, L.U. 246, Palisade, N. J.
 Rudolph Johnson, L.U. 534, Burlington, Iowa.
 Oscar Nelson, L.U. 141, Monterey, Ind.
 Joe Carlson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill., now living Lexington, Ky.
 Albert Van Nus L.U. 297, Kalamazoo, Mich.
 Morton M. Stroudberg, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
 Emil Kalcok, L.U. 54, Salem, Wis.

Like Father, Like Sons in This Family



PLATTSBURGH, NEW YORK—Local 1042 of Plattsburgh has a member, Herbert J. Duquette, who has convinced his five sons that the life of a union carpenter is the only life. It is unusual enough to find as many as six carpenters in one family, but six in the same local union is almost unheard of. In the picture above: The Duquette Family, all members of Local 1042, from left—Donald H., 31; Gerald E., 30; Robert M., 29; Kenneth J., 24; Ralph H., 20-yr.-old apprentice; and Herbert J., 76.

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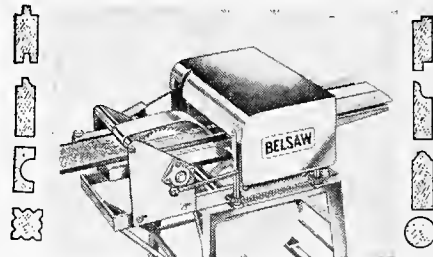
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Unions Are the Best Hope for the Poor

FOR most of us with good dress suits in the closet, an automatic transmission in the automobile, and roast beef on the table on Sunday, honest-to-goodness poverty seems far away.

Those of us in the labor movement who have been waging our own war on poverty for decades have reaped many of the economic benefits of our industrial society, and poverty, to us, means "the other fellow."

Let's take a minute, as we conclude this issue of *The Carpenter*, to look at the status of this "other fellow" and ask ourselves why he is the way he is and what he can do about it . . . and what we can do to help him get out of his tragic situation.

Today an estimated 20 to 25 million American adults are living in poverty. One-fifth of all American families, it has been estimated, have incomes too small for their basic needs!

The poor are found in city slums, small towns, in sharecroppers' shacks, in migrant-worker camps, and on Indian reservations.

Look again at this minority group and ask yourself: How many belong to labor unions? How many are represented at bargaining tables by men and women who fight for better wages for them? The answer is: only a few. . . very, very few. How many stand alone before oppressive employers, loan sharks, and dispassionate public officials and fight their battles unaided?

A major goal of President Johnson's War on Poverty is jobs for the unemployed, particularly the unskilled school dropouts, the marginal farmers in Appalachia, and the vagrants on the streets of New York, Chicago, and other cities.

Organized labor has a solemn obligation to see that these people who will benefit from a Federal

program of economic aid gain union representation in the jobs they eventually obtain.

Unions are the hope for millions of low-paid workers in fields and factories. We must step up our organizing efforts in the United States and Canada so that every eligible American may share the wealth of our growing, prosperous society.

Many employers across this land have demanded that workers stay out of unions because "unorganized breadwinners will work longer hours for less pay under worse conditions of labor than those who are organized." Such a statement was made recently by Catholic Archbishop Robert E. Lucey of San Antonio, Texas, speaking at the National Conference on Poverty in the Southwest. The clergyman urged labor to step up its organizing efforts even in the face of an anti-union atmosphere, such as prevails in many of the so-called "right-to-work" states.

Organized labor must continue to press for repeal of state "right-to-work" laws, which deny adequate union representation to workers.

Meanwhile, every union member must join in the massive effort now being made in Washington to gain repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law, which makes these state "right-to-work" laws possible. A letter to your Congressman calling for repeal of this section of the law would go a long way toward helping the cause.

The AFL-CIO has called 14(b) "an unwarranted intrusion on the right of organized workers and their employers to negotiate acceptable agreements."

Repeal of 14(b) would bring new life into the labor movement and help us to get on with the job of bringing union hope and security to those now in poverty and despair.

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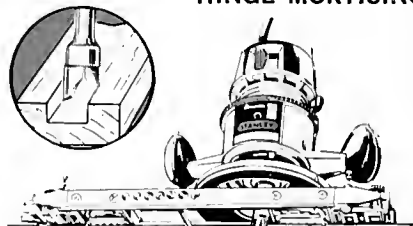
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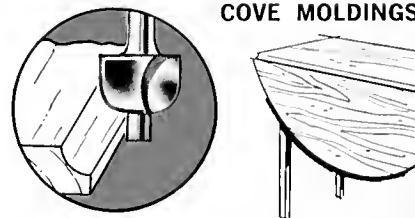
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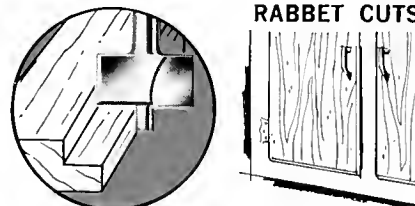
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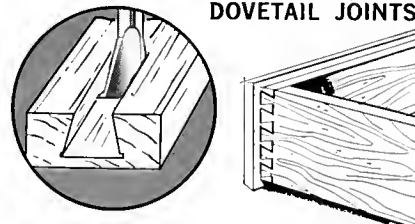
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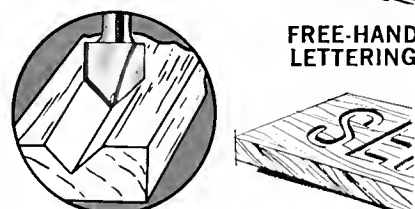
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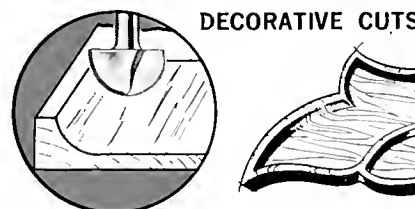
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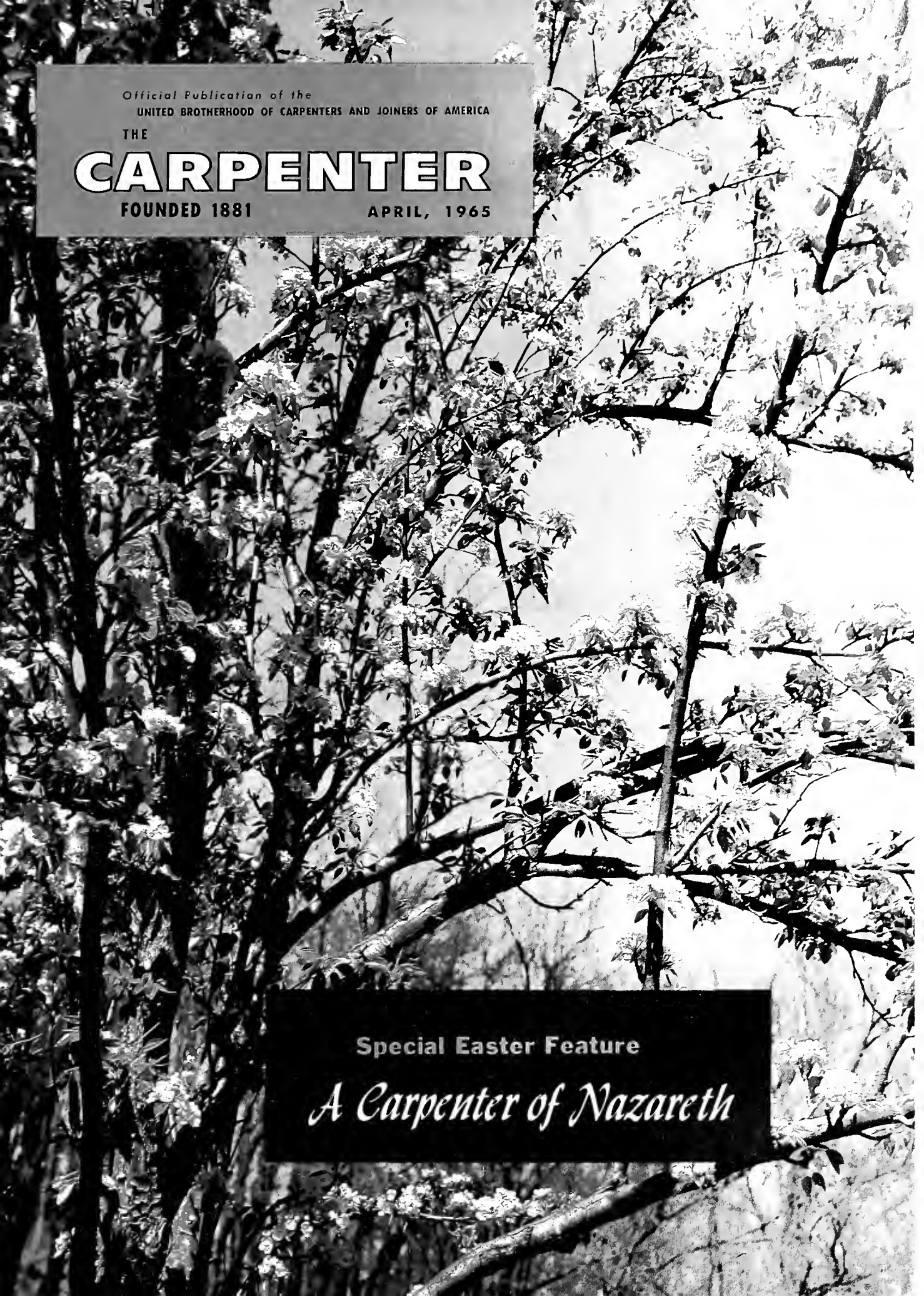
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To make the most of the wonderful versatility built into your Stanley Router, send for your copy of the 40-page booklet, "Operation of The Modern Router." Only 25¢ and crammed with worthwhile hints.



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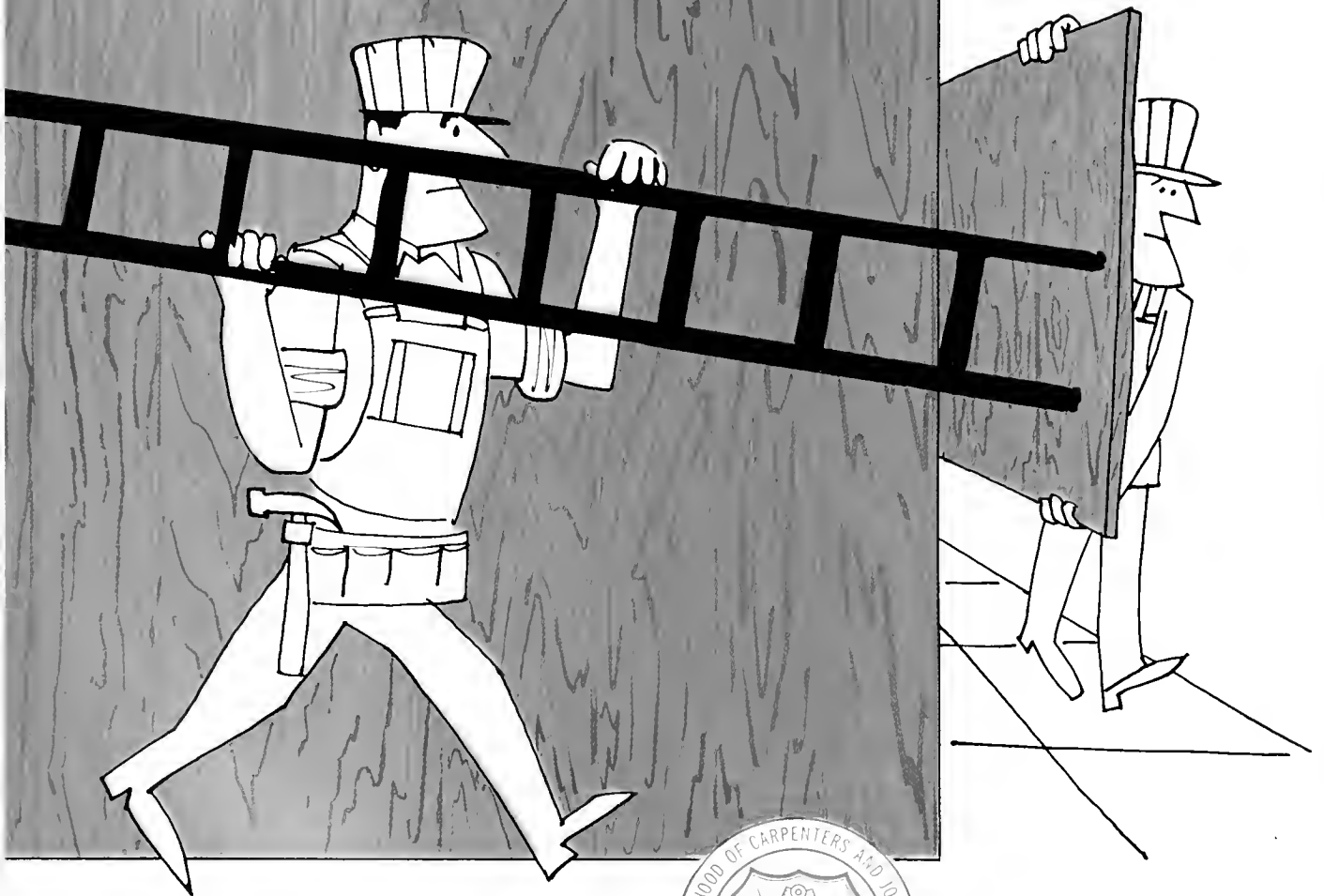
APRIL, 1965

Special Easter Feature

A Carpenter of Nazareth

There Are Two Sides to Everything!

Approach and go slowly
through doorways
and around
blind corners!



SIMPLE CARE



PREVENTS SERIOUS CALAMITY



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA
Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

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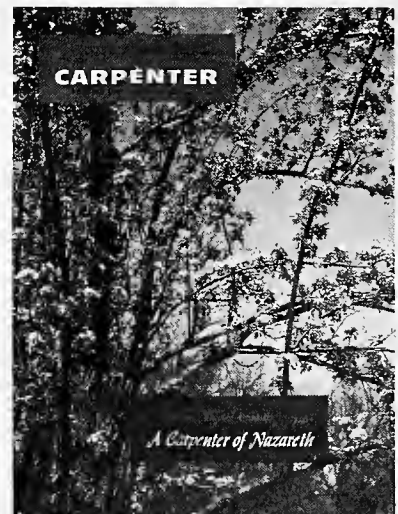
THE COVER

April, the first full month of spring, comes from the Latin word *aperire*, "to open." In terms of the seasons, this month represents that time of the year when the trees and flowers begin "to open." One of the most beautiful signs of spring is the blossoming of fruit trees.

The pear, being one of the most important temperate zone fruits, blooms early in the spring. It is exceeded in world-wide importance only by the apple, surpassing in total production such fruits as peaches, plums and cherries. In the United States, production averages about 30,000,000 bushels, or from 1/5 to 1/6 of the apple production.

The principal centers of pear production in the U.S. are in California, Oregon and Washington. These three states produce about 2/3 of the United States crop. In the east, New York and Michigan lead in pear production.

The cultivation of the pear dates back to the pre-Christian era. It was brought to the New World by the English and other north Europeans as soon as the colonies were established. Today, about 1,000 varieties are grown in the United States, adding beauty to the spring-time landscape.



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Repeal of Section 14(b) Will Remove a National Work Blight

EVENTUALLY you, as a union member, may get into a discussion at the labor temple or the union hall on this matter of "repealing Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law."

What's it all about?

The Taft-Hartley Law, passed by Congress in 1947, permits various restricted forms of union security. But Section 14(b) of that law permits state "right-to-work" laws to outlaw these same forms of union security. This is inconsistent and contrary to a basic principle of our American legal system, the supremacy of federal law. Furthermore, Section 14(b) does not allow states to permit such forms of union security as the union shop.

The union shop is a basic feature of free collective bargaining. It means security for working men and women and for the unions which they have voluntarily created. It stops "free riders." The union shop

arose as a matter of necessity. It has survived because it represents the basic principles of democracy and justice—the people who get benefits from a union contract should support and join that union.

In a union-organized place of employment, wages and working conditions are set by collective bargaining between the management and the union. All workers should participate in the collective bargaining process—and they cannot fully do so unless they are members of the union. Therefore, each employee should be required to join the union.

This is "compulsion" only in the sense that a citizen of a community is bound to observe the rules established by a majority of his fellow residents in the community. He is and should be free to advocate a change in those rules—but whether the issue is school taxes or street lighting the citizen is bound by the decision of the majority, and he

must pay his fair share.

By law, a union recognized as bargaining agent in a place of employment must represent all employees and must work to promote the welfare of all employees in that place—including the non-union workers, the "free riders." But the "free riders" don't pay their fair share. All the workers should join and support the union which represents them in collective bargaining. Just as they all get benefits won at the bargaining table, so they must all share the responsibilities of union membership.

Collective bargaining will not work properly unless unions are accepted by management—unless there is union security. Without a union security guarantee in a labor-management contract, anti-union employers can coax, bribe, or intimidate workers, one by one, to quit the union. Then they fill vacancies with non-union workers.

This kind of anti-labor, anti-union activity goes on almost invari-

ably where "right-to-work" laws exist. It is aimed at destroying unions and destroying free collective bargaining.

The pattern in "right-to-work" states shows:

- The right to work long hours at low pay.
- The right of employers to hire women to do the same work as men for less pay.
- The right to refuse to hire or promote workers because of color of their skins or their religion.
- The right to employ children at dangerous work without effective regulation.
- The right to pay sub-standard unemployment insurance.
- The right to pay inadequate compensation to workers who are injured on the job.

It's *no coincidence* that labor standards are lower in "right-to-work" states. Unions have been the chief lobbyists for minimum wage

laws, adequate workmen's compensation and other social legislation.

The AFL-CIO Executive Council has adopted the following statement on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act as provided in House Resolution 77, a bill sponsored by Rep. Frank Thompson of New Jersey in the current session of Congress:

"Last November we named the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which allows the states to outlaw union security provisions in labor-management contracts, as our No. 1 legislative objective for 1965.

"We reaffirm that statement today.

"The case against 14(b), which opens the door to the compulsory open shop, rests firmly upon three principles—liberty, justice and the law. It rests upon liberty because the compulsory open shop—fraudulently called "right-to-work"—denies rights to both employers, and workers. It denies to a majority of employees in a given establishment the right to seek the kind of contract they want. This is defended as "minority rights." The issue is not the rights of a minority but the will of a minority.

"Under a union shop all the rights of every worker—the right to dissent, the right to oppose, the right to organize an opposition group—



The 19 states shown above in black now have the oppressive "right-to-work" laws permitted by Section 14(b). Passage of H.R. 77 by the 89th Congress would make such state laws illegal . . . with one stroke of the President's pen.

are protected by trade union regulations and by federal law. But a compulsory open shop law gives the will of the minority a prior place to the will of the majority.

"Employers who want a union shop clause in their contract—and this number is large despite the false claims of "right-to-work" forces—are likewise denied the right to freely negotiate a contract of their own choice.

"We call upon the Congress to act promptly and favorably on the repeal of 14(b), and we urge every affiliated national union, every state and local central body and every union member to join in a campaign to that end."

With all of the arguments against right-to-work laws and with all the support which labor has for getting rid of them through repeal of Section 14(b), we still have a big job to do. Labor is being attacked by big business with the National Association of Manufacturers and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce leading the onslaught.

Pressure is being brought against the White House, against Congress and in all sorts of ways against organizations to get them to sway public opinion to retain Section 14(b). This is a battle on the right-to-work law front. The attacks are supported from the ultra-right. The propaganda machines of the right-to-work advocates are in high gear. Labor

must combat the effect of these efforts.

Labor must mobilize its forces and bring to bear on all fronts its advocacy of repeal.

If we do not get Section 14(b) repealed in this session, we may never again find the opportunity so favorable or the climate for repeal so promising.

What YOU Can Do To Help Repeal 14(b)

As a citizen, you have the right, and the responsibility, to air your opinions on public issues. The best way to express yourself on 14(b) is by writing directly to your Senator and Congressman in Washington and telling them that you support House Resolution No. 77 and that, as a union member and a working man, you resent efforts to undermine job security through so-called "right to work" laws. Address your letters to the particular legislator, care of the House or Senate Office Building, Washington 25, D. C.

Here are some other suggestions: Write letters to your local newspaper editors telling them how you feel about the union shop and union security. Call upon your local editors to support efforts to repeal 14(b). Urge the ladies auxiliary to write letters. Talk up the issue among your civic and fraternal organizations.



Action on Construction-Site

BUILDING TRADES—INDUSTRIAL UNION AGREEMENT WOULD RESTORE RIGHT TO

A BILL (H.R. 6363), has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Frank Thompson, Jr., of New Jersey which, if passed, would restore, to the building trades in organized labor, the right to picket an unfair construction site.

The bill was introduced by Rep. Thompson after the Building Trades Department and the Industrial Union Department of the AFL-CIO reached an agreement which assured the latter that the Building Trades unions would not use the right to picket such sites as a weapon against IUD-affiliated unions.

Some IUD affiliates have feared that BCTD unions might picket them if certain IUD affiliates performed in-plant construction work which, ordinarily, might be considered as BCTD work. An example might be new or alteration construction work on the property of some industry by its regular work force, which is organized and affiliated with the IUD.

A keystone clause in the agreement, hailed as one of the most important intra-labor pacts since ratification of the no-raiding agreement which led to the AFL and CIO merger, declares that the settlement does not cover any strike "which arises from a dispute over work assignments as between AFL-CIO affiliated organizations."

The agreement was reached only after months of discussions. The statement of principles which emerged from the talks affirms:

1. The trade union obligation of all affiliates to refuse to perform struck work.

2. The trade union obligation of all union members to refuse, to the legal extent permissible, to cross the picket lines of another union.

3. The resolve of the affiliates to refrain from any action that adversely affects the position of a union on strike.

The statement also provides a working arrangement to handle any questions or complaints which may arise. Those that do arise will first be submitted to the presidents of the International Unions involved for resolution. In the event that agreement is not reached, they will then be submitted to a committee composed of the president of the AFL-CIO and the presidents of the Building Trades Department and Industrial Union Department for consideration, fact-finding and a recommendation to the parties for a solution designed to achieve maximum trade union solidarity.

This agreement "within the House of Labor" cleared the way for Rep. Thompson's latest legislative move to amend the Taft-Hartley Law's provisions which, at the present time, bar picketing at the site of a

construction project when only part of the operation is non-union.

Actually, there has been some picketing "of an informational nature" at construction projects from time to time and from place to place during the past 14 years. However, every individual instance of picketing has been subject to legal interpretation by judges. Liberal judges have allowed certain informational picketings while, in other instances, injunctions issued by judges who were not so liberal have forbidden picketing of any nature. In such instances, aggrieved unions have been forced to carry on picketing of construction contractors and sub-contractors in the vicinity of their own business premises, far-removed from the site of construction. Such picketing is not effective inasmuch as the work force affected does not come in contact with the pickets.

Passage of the Thompson Bill would restore to organized labor its traditional right to consider every construction job as an integral unit where, in the interests of labor solidarity, "an injustice to one is an injustice to all."

"Situs picketing" was barred by the Denver Building Site Decision of the NLRB in 1951. The historic case had its beginning in 1947 when Doose and Lintner, a general contractor, was awarded a contract for



LEFT: Congressman Frank Thompson, Jr., of New Jersey, sponsor of the Situs Picketing Bill now before Congress, seated at center rear, as he spoke to the recent BCTD Executive Council meeting in Florida. Brotherhood President Maurice Hutcheson is at right in the picture.

RIGHT: President C. J. Haggerty of the Building and Construction Trades and President Walter Reuther of the AFL-CIO Industrial Union Department sign the historic agreement, opening the way to Congressional approval of H.R. 6363.

Picketing

GREAT CONSTRUCTION JOB AS A UNIT

a new building in Denver. It gave the subcontract for electrical work to Gould and Preisner, a firm with a 20-year record of non-union activity. The firm's workers proved to be the only non-union men on the building site and the Building Trades Council of Denver picketed the job. All workers except the non-union electricians walked off the job. After awhile, the general contractor told the non-union electrical contractor to get his non-union men off the job so they could get the other, union, men to work. Gould and Preisner filed NLRB charges alleging an unfair secondary strike according to the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Law. The pertinent provision is contained in Section 8 (b)(4) (A), which states: "It shall be an unfair labor practice for a labor organization . . . to engage in . . . a strike . . . where an object thereof is: (A) forcing or requiring . . . an employer or other person . . . to cease doing business with any other person . . .".

There have been many efforts made to remedy the injustice brought about by this strained interpretation of the language of the Taft-Hartley Act. President Eisenhower, in his message to Congress in 1954, pointed out that the act should be remedied, saying: "The true secondary boycott is indefensible and must not be permitted.



The Act must not, however, prohibit legitimate concerted activities against other than innocent parties. I recommend that the Act be clarified by making it explicit that concerted action against . . . an employer on a construction project, who together with other employers, is engaged in work on the site of the project, will not be treated as a secondary boycott." The Senate Labor Committee ruled favorably on a bill to carry out President Eisenhower's recommendation but it was bottled up by the House Labor Committee. Another bill was introduced in 1955 but neither house acted. Eisenhower, never considered as a wild-eyed liberal, repeated his recommendation in his 1958 Message to Congress and still again

in 1959 but nothing happened. Senator J. F. Kennedy introduced a bill to amend the law in 1959 but, shortly thereafter, some industrial unions withdrew vitally-needed support of the proposal. Rep. Thompson was a co-sponsor of the matching 1959 legislation in the House of Representatives. This measure died and Rep. Thompson introduced legislation again in 1961. Again, it died.

Now, with the unified support of organized labor, it is hoped that the long legislative history of the proposal to amend the Taft-Hartley Law will be successfully completed and the same right of picketing which is available to non-building unions will again rightfully be available to construction workers.

89TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

H. R. 6363

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MARCH 16, 1965

Mr. THOMPSON of New Jersey introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Education and Labor

A BILL

To amend section 8 (b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, with respect to strike at the sites of construction projects.

- 1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
 - 2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
 - 3 That section 8 (b) (4) of the National Labor Relations Act,
 - 4 as amended, is amended by inserting before the semicolon
 - 5 at the end thereof: "Provided further, That nothing con-
 - 6 tained in clause (b) of this paragraph (4) shall be construed
 - 7 to prohibit any strike or refusal to perform services or any
 - 8 inducement of any individual employed by any person to
 - 9 strike or refuse to perform services at the site of the construc-
 - 10 tion, alteration, painting, or repair of a building, structure,
- I

A reproduction of the opening page of the brief, four-page bill introduced last month by New Jersey Congressman Frank Thompson, Jr.



ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY IN THE WAR ON POVERTY



5,000 volunteers to work in poverty areas this year—

THE CHALLENGE OF VISTA

LONG HOURS, low pay, poor conditions, difficult surroundings—that's a partial description of a job offering special fringe benefits to particular Americans.

VISTA—Volunteers In Service To America—is seeking qualified men and women over 18 who are willing to give a year of their talents and energies to the war against poverty. The response throughout the Nation to the Peace Corps has dramatically demonstrated the intensity of the spirit of service in this country. One of the major anti-poverty programs established by the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964, VISTA offers Americans the chance for service at home.

Glenn Ferguson, formerly a Peace Corps official and now Director of VISTA, said, "Like the Peace Corps Volunteers, VISTA Volunteers will

be helping others to help themselves—but in Appalachia instead of Afghanistan, in Harlem instead of Kenya. The challenge in some ways is bigger than that of the Peace Corps."

What does it take to be a VISTA Volunteer? "The basic requirement," said Ferguson, "is that you care about poor people—enough to share their life and try to help them." VISTA Volunteers will live and work among the people they are helping. It may be on an Indian reservation in the Southwest or in an urban slum in the Northeast. It may be in a rural area or small town, a migrant laborer camp, in institutions for the physically handicapped and the mentally ill. Volunteers will go wherever there is need to help those living in conditions of poverty of the mind as well as of the body.

THE UNSEEN POOR

Today we face a new kind of poverty—one not simply of dire need. It used to be that we could see the poor in threadbare clothing on street corners, and breadlines everywhere. Today, living away from highways or isolated in an urban ghetto, the poor are unseen and almost forgotten. If the American

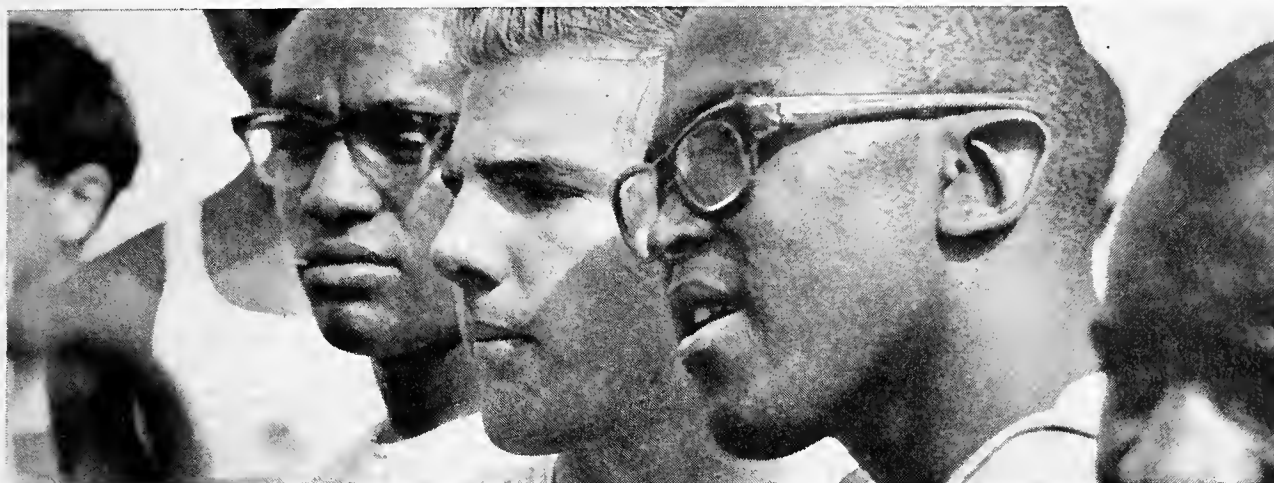
economy can be compared to a 20-story luxury apartment house where even the ground floor tenants share the comforts, one-fifth of the population lives hidden away in a sub-basement. This unseen America constitutes nearly 35 million people.

Today's poor are a mixed group. Some are the children of poverty, some are unemployed and with no job in sight because of industrial change, some are rural families, some have been blacklisted because they belong to a minority group, some are aged, some lack housing and other necessities.

These poor are caught in a vicious cycle of inadequate education, inadequate homes, inadequate jobs, and stunted ambitions—all handed down from generation to generation. To break this cycle, VISTA Volunteers will work not merely to alleviate need, but to eliminate poverty.

The task will not be easy. It will require Volunteers with spirit, ability and determination. The challenge facing the VISTA Volunteer is limited only by his initiative and creativity. It will be a full-time job and a 24-hour commitment. In order to understand the poor people with whom they work and in order to create understanding, as well as

Typical young men engaged in a six-week VISTA pilot project at the University of Pennsylvania. Taken from the streets of Philadelphia, 100 men were led by future volunteers in classes and off-campus work projects.



stand ready at all times to carry their work further, VISTA Volunteers are not likely to work set hours.

ONE YEAR OF SERVICE

Volunteers will serve for one year including a four to six week training period in the environment of poverty. Married couples are also eligible if husband and wife submit applications together and if there are no dependents under 18 years of age. There are no educational requirements for VISTA. While in training and service, Volunteers receive living expenses, including travel and health care. Upon completion of service, they receive a stipend of \$50 for each month served.

Volunteers have already been assigned to projects in 28 communities across the nation and will move there as quickly as training is completed. Training involves a close-up look at poverty in which the Volunteer is placed in a poverty environment similar to the one in which he will be assigned. Any community that girds itself to fight poverty can call upon VISTA for the services of its Volunteers.

After selection and training, Volunteers may be assigned to any of

the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands. They may express a preference for their area of assignment.

A wide variety of skills ranges from nurse to teacher, craftsman to skills of small business management, and practical experience in the home arts. The first 20 Volunteers included three married couples, several retirees, college students, and people with varying occupational experience. VISTA will seek to place 5,000 Volunteers in poverty areas during 1965.

While living in a poverty area, VISTA Volunteers may work on one or more of a variety of tasks with youth groups, elderly persons, persons who do not speak English, very young children, physically handicapped; as a tutor, as a recreation leader, providing knowledge of existing service agencies so families might use them.

EXPLORE NEW FIELDS

VISTA Volunteers will expand other services already in existence and provide new ones. They will explore new fields, devise new methods and help develop new programs for combating poverty. They will

not be policy-makers or program creators, but will serve at the request of local groups, carrying out locally conceived and directed programs as supplementary workers.

Many areas need leaders who have the strength to maintain integrity in the midst of anguish, to communicate hope in the midst of engulfing circumstances. The Volunteer's presence will often be just what is needed to balance the scales for the weak.

In welcoming the first VISTA Volunteers, President Lyndon B. Johnson said, "The initials of your organization spell VISTA. It is an appropriate name, for you will be opening up new vistas of hope for the poor, achievement for yourself, greatness for your Nation, the Nation you serve."

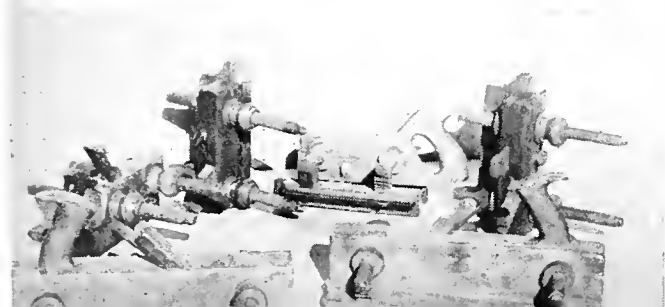
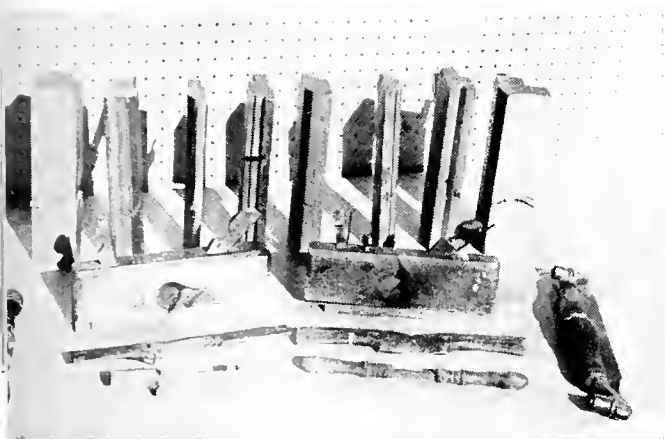
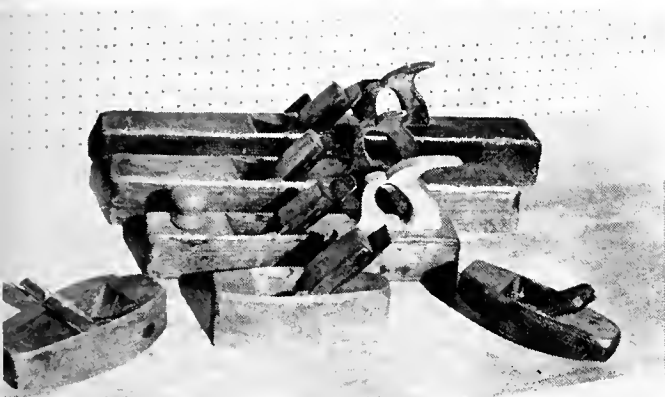
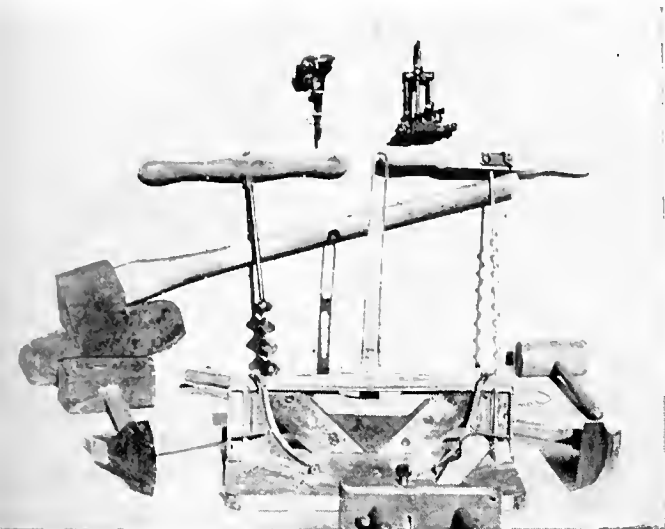
VISTA is opportunity—for you it can be the opportunity to serve; for the less-fortunate, the opportunity to learn to work to live in decency and dignity.

If you are interested in actively participating in the war against poverty, write to:

VISTA

Office of Economic Opportunity
Washington, D. C. 20506

Old-Time Tools Cumbersome? Not At All, Says This Member



1



2

THE quality and usefulness of old-time tools can be attested to by Brother Charles Jenkins of Local 362 in Pueblo, Colorado, who enjoys cleaning, repairing and *using* the tools shown in these photos. Jenkins told us that "some people think that they would be cumbersome and unsuited for use today, but this is not the case at all."

Having acquired his collection from his father, friends and from discard heaps, he has hopes of locating a wooden brace and a wooden screw box and die for making the screws for adjustable planes.

3

PHOTO ONE—Charles Jenkins and part of his collection. Top row, from the left: three marking gauges, measuring wheel, and two wooden mallets, with a hand wrought screw driver in between. Middle row displays different weight plumb bobs. On the bottom row is a brass bound sliding-T hevel square; hand-forged bits and 2-inch spoon bits; folding 2-inch rule and carpenter's awl; and a brass-bound try square.

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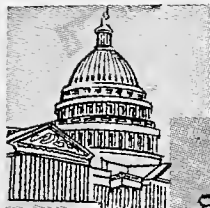
PHOTO TWO—At the top is a dowel pointer and a hollow auger by A. A. Woods, 1887. It is adjustable from $\frac{1}{4}$ " to $1\frac{1}{4}$ " to make any size dowel. Also in picture are: broad axe, two augers and handles, two wooden mallets, two 4" adzes by L&J White, 1887, and in the foreground is a mitre knife by V. R. Fox, 1879.

PHOTO THREE—A group of wooden plow planes, with adjusting screws of wood. Several were made by Alex Mathieson and Sons in Glasgow, Scotland. Production of these tools stopped before 1880. The two, in the foreground, are matching planes for tongue and groove, to make all kinds of tongue and groove, including flooring.

PHOTO FOUR—Back row: various shapes of wooden molding and sash planes. Middle row: two gaining planes $\frac{1}{2}$ " and $\frac{3}{4}$ ". Front row, from the left: pony draw knife, four boxwood spoke shaves and a folding-handle draw knife.

5

PHOTO FIVE—Front row, from the left: flat-bottom radius plane and a convex-bottom radius plane. Back row: a set of wooden hand planes 9" to 28". These planes have irons which are about three times as thick as modern plane irons. They eliminate chatter and produce a fine finish.



Washington **ROUNDUP**

PATERNALISM took a setback in a recent National Labor Relations Board decision. An NLRB examiner ruled that a father who advised his son not to join a union was guilty of unfair labor practices. The father was a foreman in a plant where his son was employed, and the union was conducting an organizing drive among the employees.

THERE'S ANOTHER ANGLE to the "Medicare" issue now being discussed on Capitol Hill: Hospitals are notoriously low-pay employers. Many hospital workers get less than the \$1.25 minimum wage. Several unions have been trying to boost the wages of such workers, but organizing has been slow. Some lobbyists now suggest that higher pay in hospitals might make a stiffer "Medicare" tax necessary to cover the increased "labor costs."

IN THE NEXT SIX YEARS the U. S. labor force will increase by nine million, numbering 86 million, the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor estimates. A large increase is also projected for the decade 1970 to 1980, possibly another 15 million persons. This would raise the total labor force to 101 million. These summary estimates are from an article, "Projections of the Labor Force 1970-80," in the February Monthly Labor Review. They are based on the latest population projections of the Bureau of the Census and assume the continuation of postwar trends in social and demographic factors affecting labor force activity, such as increasing length of schooling, greater proportions of women working outside the home, and earlier retirement.

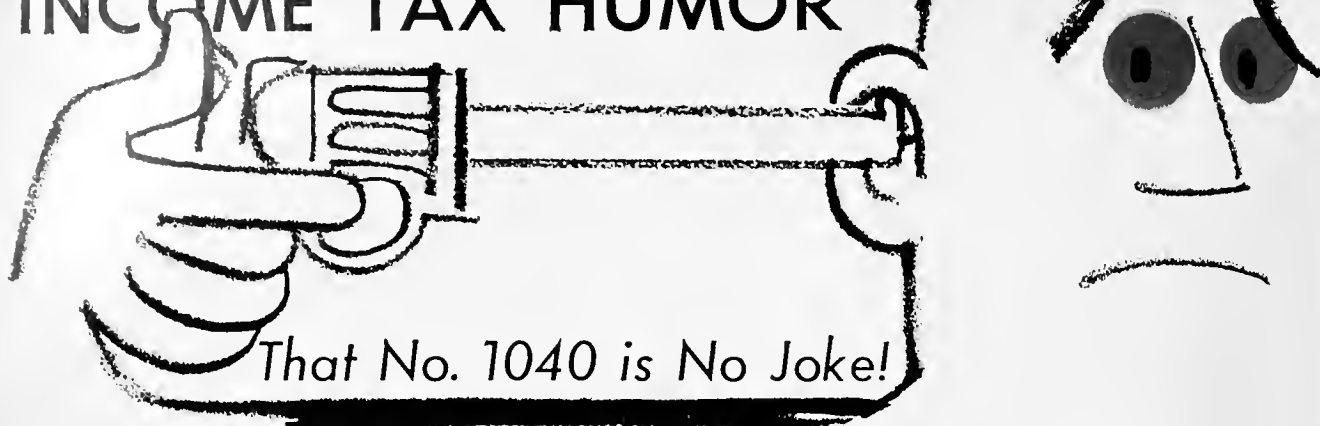
PROFITS ARE FEW among Federal government agencies. Many operate in the red, depending upon Congressional appropriations to keep them functioning at full steam. An exception is the U.S. Passport Office, which turned back to the Treasury a profit of \$4,850,000 last year—a 129 percent return on the taxpayers' investment!

SELF-SUFFICIENT CARRIER—The nuclear-powered aircraft carrier, Enterprise, largest ship in the world, has traveled nearly 35,000 miles at an average of 22 knots without refueling along the way, the Navy Department reports.

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT GEORGE MEANY had strong praise for the creation of a new Japan Confederation of Labor, to be affiliated with the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions. "Viewed in the light of the tense world situation," Meany said, "it is most urgent for Japanese workers to build a united and democratic strong trade union movement—a movement dedicated solely to promoting social justice, freedom and peace." The new Federation will number almost 2,000,000 and is expected to act as a powerful counterpoise to the leftist-led General Council of Japanese Trade Unions.

THE COST OF MEDICAL CARE has risen 17 percent between 1958 and 1963, according to the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Indices. This compares with an average increase over the period of 6 percent for all items in the family budget. Medical care topped all other expenses, with hospital costs soaring to a startling 38 percent. The average patient cost per day in voluntary short-term general hospitals increased from \$29.24 in 1958 to \$39.87 in 1963. The average cost per stay in the hospital rose from \$214.85 to \$299.61 in the same period.

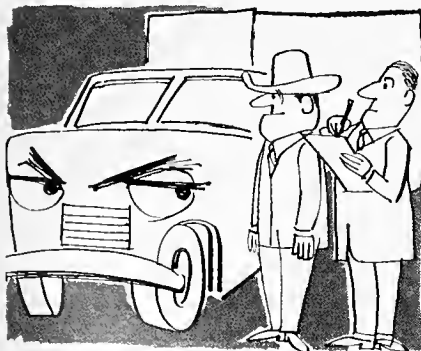
INCOME TAX HUMOR



Your Friendly Internal Revenue Man, who separates you from your money with a Form 1040 every April, prefers for you to consider him as Just Another Citizen . . . a genial, neighborly-type human being.

To this end, these earnest public servants have issued a Press Release entitled, "Taxpayer Education and Information Material, Topic: Anecdotes." All these whimsies are properly indexed and crossfiled with true bureaucratic efficiency.

What this is supposed to do is to start you to thinking of the IRS man as a Friendly Fellow. Soon, while you're shedding bitter salt tears over the pelf they've removed from your old bankroll, you find yourself feeling sorry for them because theirs is such a dirty, unsavory job.



The governmental phraseology (labelled 'gobbledegook' by Texas Congressman Maury Maverick 30 years ago) of the IRS sometimes is a bit far-out for taxpayers. The IRS man who needed more information on the sale of a second-hand truck, wrote the taxpayer: "Please advise as to the disposition of this truck." Came the answer: "If that truck has a disposition, it was mean and ornery." Boffo?

Consider Item A-65-1. It tells the story of the IRS office which had a telephone number almost identical with a popular cleaning firm. The IRS phone rang and a voice inquired: "Is this the cleaners?" "Well," admitted the agent who answered, "some people think we are!" Ha ha ha.

Or how about A-65-29. . . . The IRS agent on his way to lunch heard one departing "customer" say to another: "Well, that didn't hurt a bit!" An arriving victim was heard to mutter: "They must be using novacain!" Chuckle?

Humorous item No. A-65-20 tells about the taxpayer who reported to the agent interviewing him that he had no gross income.

"Why not?" asked the puzzled IRS man. Said the taxpayer: "Only NET income . . . I'm in the fish business!"

A-65-26 is pretty good. A tavern owner insisted that his automobile operating expenses were legitimate business deductions for Federal income tax purposes. "How else," he asked, "can I get the drunks home?"

Conscience-ridden taxpayers will possibly titter self-consciously over A-65-11. It seems that one Sunday, shortly after the April 15 deadline, an unusual envelope was found in the collection basket of a church. Inside was \$60 in currency and the following note:

"My conscience bothers me. Keep \$10 for the church. The \$50 is for my federal income tax." The church dutifully did what the anonymous member requested. In another similar instance, a note was sent directly to the collector, enclosed money and said: "I haven't been able to sleep since I cheated on my return. I am sending this now. If I still can't sleep, I'll send the rest."

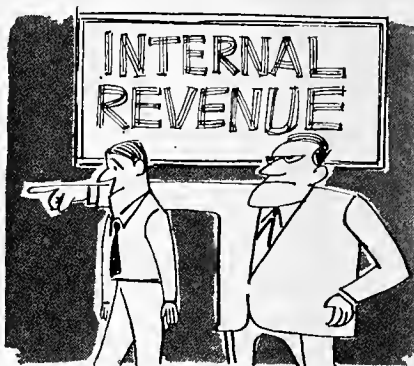
The IRS thinks that the taxpayer who asked, "Can Siamese twins file

joint returns?" was suffering from a split personality. (That's No. A-65-5).

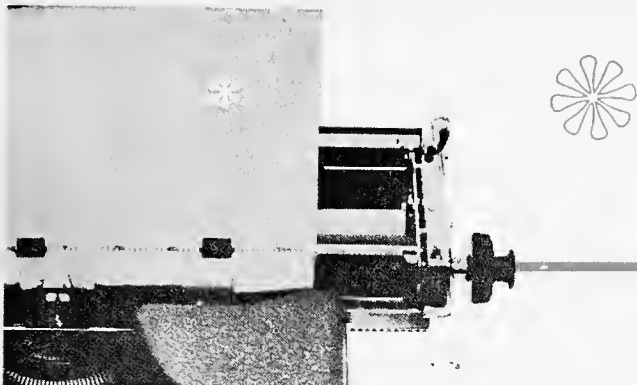
Really considerate was the IRS office which assisted taxpayers in its first aid room. Oldsters in Washington remember when the assistance office was in Room 1040. Cute?

The taxpayer described in Anecdote No. A-65-9 asked: "Do I have to report the value of meals and lodging while I was in jail?"

The IRS boys report as true this story: A taxpayer recently received, through error, duplicate refund checks and called the local office for instructions. She was told: "Take the number off one of the checks and mail it in." Yup, you guessed it; the IRS office soon received the number, neatly snipped from the check!



Some of the larger Internal Revenue offices insist that all employees who meet the public wear coats and ties. During a busy day of taxpayer assistance, an efficient supervisor berated a young man he saw in shirt-sleeves. "You know you are required to wear a coat!" he said. The young man, startled, sheepishly left the room and returned a bit later with suitcoat, topcoat and hat . . . he was a taxpayer determined to get the assistance he needed!



EDITORIALS

* TAXATION REPRESENTATION

"Frequently what is legally right is morally wrong" commented Congressman Thomas M. Pelly of Washington in regard to a recent instance where the Internal Revenue Service impounded the bank account of a Seattle hotel. Many pay checks to employees were still outstanding and could not be cashed when the IRS acted in connection with a tax delinquency suit. Some of the workers lost from two to four weeks' wages, earned vacations and other fringe benefits, until the matter was settled.

Congressman Pelly has introduced legislation to amend the Internal Revenue Code to exempt, from any such levy against management, sufficient funds necessary to satisfy liabilities to employees.

Such action as the IRS took is legal now, but Congressman Pelly believes that the rights of the workers should be satisfied before the rights of the tax collectors.

So do we.

* TEETOTALING CARPENTERS

We were gratified to see the results of a recent survey of drinkers and drinking habits which was reported in the nation's press. A team of samplers from New Brunswick, N. J., came up with some startling results. Carpenters, it would appear, are one of the most temperate groups in the nation so far as alcoholic beverages are concerned.

During the past 18 years, according to the survey, drinking has risen 4 per cent among men and 7 per cent among women. The samplers found out that 100 per cent of the lawyers, dentists and doctors whom they interviewed drank, as did the same number of judges. Scientists, engineers and college professors ranked second at 87 per cent. Carpenters and our fellow-workers in the building trades, painters, ranked lowest at 67 per cent.

Regardless of personal opinions regarding the advisability of drinking, any sensible person will agree that excessive drinking by carpenters and others who must be subjected to hazards on the job is not a desirable factor. The man who reports on the job-site suffering from a hangover is not a good accident risk.

Much excessive drinking can be traced to frustra-

tion and insecurity. We like to think that the improvement in wages, hours and working conditions which has stemmed from the continuous efforts of this Brotherhood and other segments of organized labor has had a part in bettering the lives of countless thousands who do not have to resort to alcohol in an effort to drown their troubles in drink.

* HYBRID TREES AND TIMBER

The need for increased activity in improving the per-acre yield of America's forest lands has been cited by Dr. Sherret S. Chase, research geneticist of DeKalb, Ill. The scientist points out that, by genetic means alone, corn production in the U. S. has been raised from an average of 22 bushels per acre to 66, thus reducing the required acreage for corn production by a third. Unless something is done to increase the per-acre yield of timberlands, there is going to be immense pressures exerted to cut timber from any and all timberlands in order to meet the projected needs for lumber. There will be a conflict between the conservationists and the commercial lumbermen.

America needs its forests and it also needs the products thereof for paper and building needs. Some way must be found to provide both. Perhaps Dr. Chase's ideas should be thoroughly explored by those who are responsible for our long-range planning in regard to conservation and timber supply.

* AMBASSADORS FROM LABOR

The appointment of more labor leaders to posts in the State Department's diplomatic corps has been recommended to the government by Senator Thomas J. Dodd of Connecticut.

The senator says, truly, that labor leaders know more about the problems of the common people in many of the newly-emerging nations of the world and that they would, as a result, be of value to the nation in such capacities where they would represent the U. S. in dealing with such people.

American labor leaders would bring a greater understanding of the social and economic problems facing other nations, particularly the "emerging nations" of the world. Diplomats will find them worthy adversaries of any communistic representatives they might encounter.

HOME STUDY COURSE TO START IN MAY



First course offered will be mathematics. To follow will be courses in blueprint reading, estimating, and layout.

BEGINNING in the May issue of *The Carpenter*, our Brotherhood will start a series of Home Study courses to enable both journeymen and apprentices to upgrade their knowledge of the trade.

Considerable interest in such courses has been expressed by many members. Several months ago a questionnaire published in the journal elicited hundreds of responses.

As a result of this interest, the Apprenticeship Committee is preparing Home Study Courses in mathematics, blueprint reading, estimating, and layout.

Since a good grounding in mathematics is essential to all upgrading of skills, the first course offered will be mathematics. Furthermore, most members filling in the questionnaire expressed an interest in such a course.

There will be no charge for the course and those interested in taking it will be able to proceed at their own pace.

The first lesson will start with basic addition, subtraction and division. As these are mastered, the course will take the member into the fundamentals of algebra and trigonometry by easy stages.

While the first lesson or two may be elementary to many members, they will afford the man deficient in math an opportunity to achieve a

solid groundwork for progressing into more complicated mathematics.

At the conclusion of the math course, one of the other subjects—blueprint reading, layout, estimating—will be taken up.

Every member following the trade knows that construction is becoming more complicated year by year, and the man who expects to keep stead-

ily employed or move on to supervisory status needs to have a greater range of knowledge. These courses will offer our members an opportunity to enhance their skills effectively and without any cost.

If you are interested in making yourself a more efficient tradesman, this will be your opportunity to achieve your goal.

DON'T OVERLOOK OUR MANY TRAINING AIDS

IS your Apprenticeship Program making use of the many aids developed by the General Office and the National Joint Apprenticeship and Training Committee? If not, a good bet is being passed up.

All these aids are the products of a good deal of time and effort put forth by the National Committee. They are designed to provide an effective method of selecting apprentices, maintaining records and insuring proper training.

Included in these aids is a brochure on apprenticeship standards for carpenters and joiners. There is a set of standards for mill and cabinet making. There is also one for millwrights. Recently, a set of standards has also been de-

veloped for the piledrivers' trainee program.

In addition, there are two manuals which contain many suggestions and tips for making an apprenticeship program orderly and efficient. One is "A Manual of Suggestions and Information." The other is "Qualifying Test for Apprenticeship and Trainee Applicants." Both of these can be extremely useful in insuring proper selection and training of men entering the apprenticeship program.

There is no charge for any of the aids, except the "Qualifying Test for Apprenticeship and Trainee Applicants," which sells for fifteen cents. All of these brochures are available only to apprenticeship committee

members and should be ordered through the Local Union or District Council.

For your information, here once more are the apprenticeship items now available:

- *Apprenticeship Standards for Carpenters and Joiners*
- *Apprenticeship Standards for Mill and Cabinet Making*
- *Apprenticeship Standards for Millwrights*
- *National Standards for Pile-drivers' Trainee Program*
- *A Manual of Suggestions and Information*
- *Qualifying Test for Apprenticeship and Trainee Applicants (15c)*

Nebraska Resolution Promotes Lumber Use

Since all carpenters are interested in wood building products for durability, long life, and beautiful buildings—both homes and commercial—a resolution was recently passed at the 27th annual convention of the Nebraska State Council of Carpenters. It was presented by the Council's Promotion of Lumber Committee and it said in part:

"BE IT RESOLVED that through this Brotherhood, the lumber industry from the beginning of the tree to the finished products in the home and our industrial building, be promoted as to the use of wood through tree planting, tree cutting, saw mills, by-products of wood, lumber dealers, and architects, and all concerns involved in the use of wood."

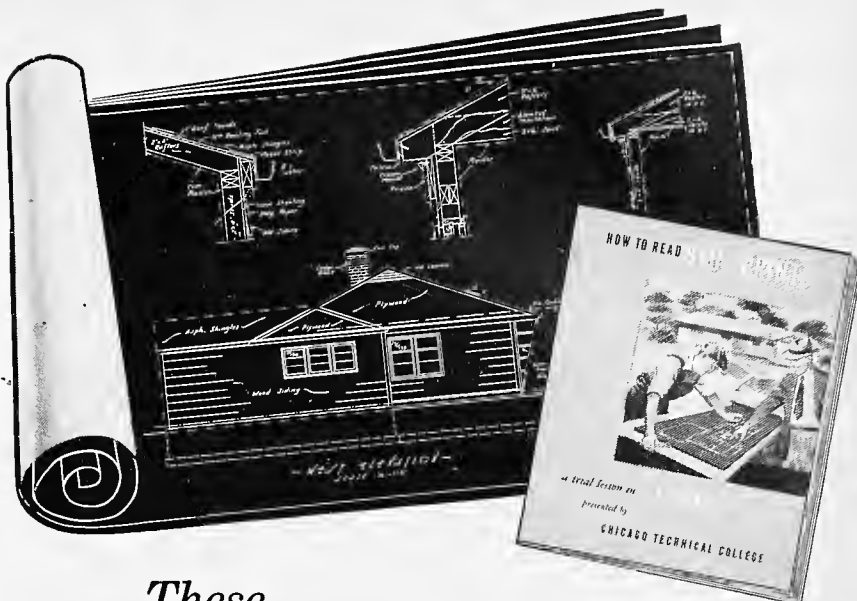
"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Nebraska State Council of Carpenters go on record, through the above mentioned industries and concerns, to promote the use of wood to the highest degree."

"This committee recognizing the need of further promotion of lumber in the construction field recommends that this State Council of Carpenters assist the General Office and material dealers in the further promotion of the use of wood. Contractors and the architects should be contacted and urged to use the natural resources of our country. Each local union shall be advised of the action of this convention and be instructed to promote this program in its jurisdictional area."

Setting Door Bucks

A suggestion for setting steel door bucks has been sent in by Tom Monaghan of Local 1856 in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

"Use a magnet strong enough to hold a plumb bob on magnet. This saves time and is more accurate than level or plumb rule."



These FREE BLUE PRINTS have started thousands toward BETTER PAY AND PROMOTION

That's right! In all fifty states, men who sent for these free blue prints are today enjoying big success as foremen, superintendents and building contractors. They've landed these higher-paying jobs because they learned to read blue prints and mastered the practical details of construction. Now CTC home-study training in building offers you the same money-making opportunity.

LEARN IN YOUR SPARE TIME

As you know, the ability to read blue prints completely and accurately determines to a great extent how far you can go in building. What's more, you can learn plan reading simply and easily with the Chicago Tech system of spare-time training in your own home. You also learn all phases of building, prepare yourself to run the job from start to finish.

CASH IN ON YOUR EXPERIENCE

For over 61 years, building tradesmen and beginners alike have won higher pay with the knowledge gained from Chicago Tech's program in blue print reading, estimating, foremanship and contracting. Through step-by-step instruction, using actual blue prints and real specifications of modern, up-to-date buildings, you get a practical working knowledge of every building detail—a thorough understanding of every craft. And as a carpenter or apprentice, you already have valuable experience that may let you move up to foreman even before you complete your training.

Don't waste a single day. Start preparing right now to take over a better job, increase your paycheck and command greater respect as the "boss" on the job. Find out about Chicago Tech's get-ahead training in building. Send for your free blue prints and trial lesson—today!

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City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Occupation _____



OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

Kitchen-door Catfish



Brother Menschel and lunker

Mrs. H. L. Menschel of 206 Ash St., Watseka, Illinois, says husband Hugo is an avid angler and stalks his finny game the light and easy method. She sends in the above photograph of Hugo with a moose of a catfish he nipped about a stone's throw from the kitchen door, near their cabin on Kean's Bay, Lake Shafer, Monticello, Indiana. It was beached on an 8-pound test spin line! Hugo is a member of Local 496 out of Kankakee, Illinois.

Check-list for fishermen

With the fishing season near at hand; already started in some areas; here's a suggested list of things to do before sauntering off to stream, lake or salt-chuck:

POINTS . . . A week before the season opens, be especially kind and con-

siderate to your wife. Fix that loose picket in the fence; putty the loose window pane; fix the leaky faucet; replace the dying tube in the TV—and buy her another bottle of clear nail polish.

RODS . . . Wipe down glass rods with damp cloth, then apply a coat or two of clear nail polish to the guide wraps. Replace those wraps that are slightly frayed. Check for loose ferrules. A loose ferrule can snap a rod in two. Make sure the guides and tips are free of nicks or abrasions. Replace them if needed. A nicked guide can ruin a line and lose a lunker.

REELS . . . Reels left idle since last summer should be given a liberal dose of oil as last year's oil may have evaporated. Reels, pocked from salt water corrosion, should be taken apart; soaked and scrubbed in a hot, soapy-water solution, then wiped clean with an oil-soaked rag.

TERMINAL GEAR . . . Shine up those spinners and wobblers; re-paint those faded bass lures; finish off the job with a coating of clear nail polish. Check your supply of snaps, swivels, rings, etc.

HOOKS . . . Set aside a good supply of fish hooks, honing them to needle-point sharpness.

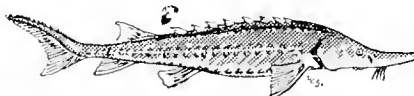
WADERS or BOOTS . . . Check for leaks. A leaky boot, the first minute of opening day, can chill the enthusiasm of the most ardent.

FLIES . . . Fill out your missing patterns and give those bedraggled specimens a new lease on life by holding them over the spout of a steaming tea kettle for a minute.

Home-Made Beacon

A candle set in dirt in the bottom of a white paper bag with holes punched in its lower portion will provide an emergency "beacon" for anglers returning at night. Put one at the mouth of the creek you've got to turn off into.

Rings Tell Sturgeon's Age



Biologists determine the age of sturgeon by counting growth rings on the

pectoral fins. The following comparative, length-to-age chart was arrived at using the above method:

7 ft., 9 in.	32 years old
8 ft., 6 in.	42 years old
10 ft.	50 years old

From the above chart it can readily be seen that the sturgeon is a slow growing animal and rigid protection must be maintained if extinction is to be averted.

Outdoor News Notes



Brothers Miller and Loveridge

News from that outdoor—loving membership:

. . . "Come a nice warm day in June, try the crystal clear waters of Strawberry Lake for trout." That is the advice from Mrs. Jack Miller of Provo, Utah, a member of the Ladies Auxiliary, Local 455. She sends in the picture above to back up her contention: Husband Jack Miller and Don Loveridge, both members of the Carpenters' Union, Local 1498, with a stringer from "Strawberry." (Mrs. Loveridge is also a member of the Ladies Auxiliary, Local 455.)

. . . Alva Burgess of Crossville, Tennessee, a member of Local 1993, says the youngsters find Obed River in the Cumberland Mountains area lucrative for rock bass and smallmouth bass. Son Joe and his friend, Herman Hawn, nipped 30 of the finsters on a past morning junket using Abu Reflex lures.

. . . Mike Hecimovich of St. Paul, Minnesota, a member of Local 596, and his son, hit the finny jackpot on a fishing trip to Canada. They caught bass, wall-eye, pike—and a 20-pound lake trout. Canada's a pretty big place, fellows, come on, let us in on this angler's horn of plenty, huh?

. . . Ben Blake, Tacoma, Washington, a member of Local 470, never caught anything larger than an eight inch trout, that is until he embarked on his first salmon fishing junket out of Westport, Washington. On his first saltwater junket, he nipped three salmon which con-

unctively tipped the scales near 50 pounds. Now I'd say that wasn't half bad for a beginner, would you?

... Al Thornborough of Vineland, New Jersey, a member of Local 393, has built, in his spare time, an attractive looking tent and trailer campground called "Hidden Acres." It's located about 3 miles from Exit 13 of the Garden State Parkway on State Highway 83, Claremont, New Jersey. Anglers have choice of ocean, bay or lake fishing.

* * *

Holy smokes and sufferin' catfish, look at this bowed-in-the-middle stringer, proving the stories we've heard about Blue Mountain Lake in Arkansas. Here's a note from Bill Medley, business agent for Local 71 out of Fort Smith, that explains the photo:

"Dear Fred:

"Enclosed find a photo of a fine catch of channel catfish—just a one-day catch. I would like for you to inform brother members of the excellent fishing we have in the state of Arkansas and I believe the enclosed photo proves my point. All the 'cats' were taken in Blue Mountain Lake which is located not far from Fort Smith."



One-day catch of cats

Claudin Rescues two dear

Outdoor Meanderings tips the topper to Bill Claudin of 10309 Woodward Avenue, Milwaukee, Wisconsin. We've heard, via the outdoor grapevine, that Bill and two of his hunting buddies, risked their necks in a successful attempt to rescue a pair of adult doe deer that had fallen through the ice this past winter.

Four Deer First Day

George G. Kline, retired, of 1704 Irvine Ave., Bemidji, Minnesota, a member of Local 1934 for many years, reports on a successful hunting trip this past season. George, his two sons, David and Milford, and a friend knocked down four deer the first morning of opening day in northern Minnesota, 20 miles northeast of Bemidji, which brings back a memory of the lad who tripped over 2,000 miles past season to miss a big buck and found venison boiling in the pot

when he returned home. The Missus had shot a chunky 4-point in the back yard!

Record Rockfish From Surf

Neil Cordeiro of Provincetown, Massachusetts, checked in the largest striped bass ever to be taken from the surf—a 65 pound, 10 ounce, specimen. He duped it with an Atom plug, breaking the previous surf-caught striper record that stood for 26 years.

As he was toting his lunker to the car, he ran into another angler who congratulated him on his catch, a fellow by name of Capt. Robert Gray who, coincidentally, holds a record for the second largest striper taken by any means—a 68½ pounder.

Small world!

Tale of a Big Brownie

Brother Henry A. Potila of National Mine, Michigan, a member of Local Union 958, sent in a photo of a chunky brown trout. Didn't say how much the finster weighed and, unfortunately, the print was too light for reproduction. Like to pass along however, Henry's catch information:

"While fishing with my two sons, I caught a big brownie in the Escanaba River, Marquette County, Michigan, on a spinner-fly combination. The almost unbelievable part of the story is the fish had 99 minnows in its stomach. These minnows were all in good shape, just as if they had been swallowed in one whale-like gulp."

Fishing Reports

● Carpenter members out of Local 662, Mt. Morris, New York, will recall Bruno Rycheck, who was initiated back in 1947 in that local. Brother Rycheck is now located in Miami, Florida, a member of Local 709. He recently hit the finny jackpot, winning an engraved plaque for his angling skills on bluefish, an outstanding catch of 30 chunky specimens from the saltchuck, largest of which was a 7½ pounder.

● Vicki Desanti, daughter of Lee Desanti, Rockford, Illinois, a member of Local 792, had her share of beginner's luck on a summer junket with her dad to Big Green Lake out of Green Lake, Wisconsin. She nipped two lake trout on that first trip—a 4 and 7½ pounder, while dad came up with a 5½ pound German Brown trout. Lee later eased a 9½ pound laker from the lake.

● E. G. Holland, retired, a member of Local 180, Vallejo, California, is pushing 72 years of age but he still puts in lots of hours on lake and stream. Top catch for Brother Holland is a 39 pound striped bass that measured 48 inches from nose to tail. How's that 21 ft. cabin cruiser coming along, E. G.?

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R. Ted Gifford
Robinson, Ill.



LOCKSMITHING INSTITUTE, Dept. 118-045

Little Falls, New Jersey Est. 1948

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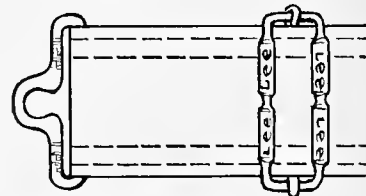
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Rockford, Illinois

Widespread Interest In 'Geometry Revisited'

The article "Carpenter Geometry Revisited," which appeared in the December, 1964, issue of *THE CARPENTER*, was received enthusiastically by many of our readers. The mathematics chairman of the Sioux City Public Schools, Nebraska, was one of many readers who stated that "trisectioning an angle purely by geometric means—compasses and a straight edge—is impossible." Several suggested solutions were sent in to us concerning this theoretically impossible task. Unfortunately, we cannot print the proposed solutions as there were too many. However, the following were among the individuals who wrote us about the problem:

James Niederle, Local 1750, Cleveland, Ohio; M. W. Leemereise, Local 366, Bronx, New York; Joseph Oberhausen, Local 64, Louisville, Kentucky; Gary Sexton, Retail Clerks Local 324 in Redondo Beach, California; Alan Belisle, Fridley, Minnesota; Thomas Steininger, Clarkston, Washington; Leonard Wills, Jr., Bergenfield, New Jersey; Robert C. Greenwood, M.D. (neurological surgeon), San Diego, California; Frank M. Ulbert, Hotel, Restaurant and Bartenders International Union Local 110, San Francisco, California; and Roy W. Paulson, Berkeley, California.

To all these and others, we wish to thank you for your interest in this subject.

Millwrights? Millmen?

Our Printer Should Know

The March issue of *THE CARPENTER* published on Page 18 four pictures of a completed woodworking job at the Liberty National Bank and Trust Company, Orchard Park, N. Y. The work was performed by members of Local 1401, Buffalo, N. Y., who are employed by D. C. Brunner Co., Inc., of Buffalo.

The story started out well. It went to our printers with a headline: "New York Bank Displays Millmen's Skills." It was made up into a page that way.

But, somehow, in the final version which went to press a proofreader changed "millmen" to "millwrights," and the millmen of Local 1401 found themselves with a new classification.

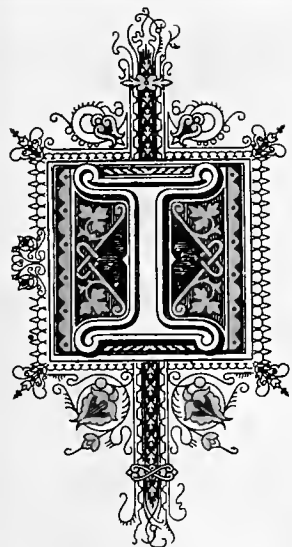
To compound the error, the D. C. Brunner Co. wound up with an "n" missing, as "Bruner."

Our sincere apologies to the *millmen* of the D. C. Brunner Company. We'd ask the proofreader to write an essay on the difference between millwrights and millmen, but a judge in the District of Columbia has just ruled that essay writing cannot be made a form of punishment!—THE EDITOR.

Boss Gloves Unfair, As We Go to Press

The Amalgamated Clothing Workers of America is involved in strikes totalling 600 employees at three plants of the Boss Manufacturing Company—one of the nation's largest manufacturers and suppliers of work and industrial gloves. The three struck plants are located at Oneida, Tenn. (struck December 1st); Kewanee, Ill. (struck January 6th), where the company's home office is located, and Chillicothe, Mo. (struck January 7th).

A Carpenter of Nazareth



IF you had been traveling north from Jerusalem in the first quarter of the Christian era and your cart or chariot had broken down after sixty miles or so near the village of Nazareth, you would have been directed to the shop of the local carpenter, Jeshua ben Joseph, for repairs.

You would, perhaps, have found the simple shelter empty except for the tools and supplies of the craftsman, but his mother would hurry from the adjoining room, offer you a drink of water and invite you to wait inside for her son who may have left at dawn to hike into the nearby wood to

chop down a tree suitable for the roof-tree of a house he was building.

The wait would be pleasant and refreshing. After the dust and heat of the journey, the Galilean landscape would give an impression of luxuriance and beauty, especially in contrast to the harshness of Judea, from which you had come. The hills are round and the rich vegetation hides the rocks. Rainfall is heavy and the mood of life happy and peaceful.

In keeping with the Eastern usage, the shop would have been attached to or beside the home. There would be an open shed in front of the shop, crowded with damaged carts, ploughs that needed overhauling, hewn logs lying on the ground, and, leaning against the low roof for weathering, cedar and sycamore tree trunks.

When the carpenter appeared with the long log balanced on his shoulder and home-made axe in his off-hand, you would have been impressed by his height, at five feet eleven well over the average, and by the grace and power of his well-muscled physique. This was a man of strength with the easy grace of one who enjoys hard work and does it well.

He would have worn a long, free-flowing garment, hitched up at the belt to his mid-calf to allow an easy stride. Bearded, his hair would have been worn shoulder-length in the back but cut short on the sides, and over one ear would have been a sliver of wood. Every tradesman wore such a badge of his calling (the scribe a pen, the tailor a needle, the weaver a bit of cloth) every day but the Sabbath—when such a “commercial” would have been forbidden.

The village carpenter of Biblical times was a master builder of versatile skills. As in most rural societies, the Palestinian tradesmen had to know their crafts in all their applications. The luxury of specialization could not be theirs.

This was especially true of the carpenter who was a man of parts, uncommonly useful and much esteemed.

The Carpenter's adze, with a handmade handle, was an early Christian symbol



As we understand the term, there was no such word as carpenter in the Hebrew language—but rather the broader description of worker or craftsman. In Old Testament time this denoted a shaper and worker in wood who practiced at the same time the trades of joiner, cabinet-maker, cartwright, turner and wood sculptor. In the time of David and Solomon, professional carpenters were foreigners, and especially Phoenicians. Their trade is mentioned in the construction of the Temple but it was probably after the Exile (around 600 B.C.) that the Israelites adopted the trade.



Of interest to a carpenter is this painting of the workshop of Nazareth by John de Rosen. It graces St. Joseph's Library of Georgetown Visitation Convent in Washington, D. C.

In the New Testament, the Greek word translated as carpenter has a more general sense and can mean a house-builder or stone-mason; because of this, some authorities argue that this was the trade of Joseph and of Jesus before the beginning of his ministry. Still today, they point out, many stonemasons originate from Bethlehem and the references Jesus makes to stone-working are much more numerous than his references to wood-working. "For which of you, wishing to build a tower, does not sit down first and calculate the outlays that are necessary, whether he has the means to complete it?" (Luke 14, 28) And again, "What then is this that is written, 'The stone which the builders rejected, has become the corner stone?'" (Luke 20, 17)

We must recognize, however, that the tradition that sees Jesus as a carpenter, a worker in wood, developed at

an early age and can be well supported. In the second century, about 160 A.D., the philosopher, St. Justin Martyr, wrote, "Jesus was taken to be the son of Joseph the carpenter, a carpenter in his own right, among men making carts and yokes." St. Justin was born in Samaria, at Neapolis, the ancient Sichem, and was well able to gather information at first hand from his Galilean neighbors.

St. Cyril of Jerusalem, who lived in the fourth century, says that he had been shown a piece of wood shaped like a roof gutter which was supposed to have been carved by Jesus or his foster father.

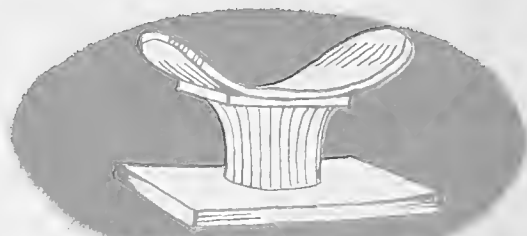
Among ancient nomads there was no question of trades; each man made the things he needed for his own use—clothes, tents, tools, etc. The Palestinian peasant was almost independent of tradesmen and could even build his own house, except possibly for a little help from his neighbor. However, the work in metal and the making of waterpots required special material. It is possible that in Israel, as in Palestine today, blacksmiths traveled at times from village to village to make any necessary repairs and that potters hawked their wares.

Trades were usually handed down from father to son, guilds were formed (Nehemiah 3, 8, 31) and the men of one craft worked in the same street or the same part of town as they often do today in the East.

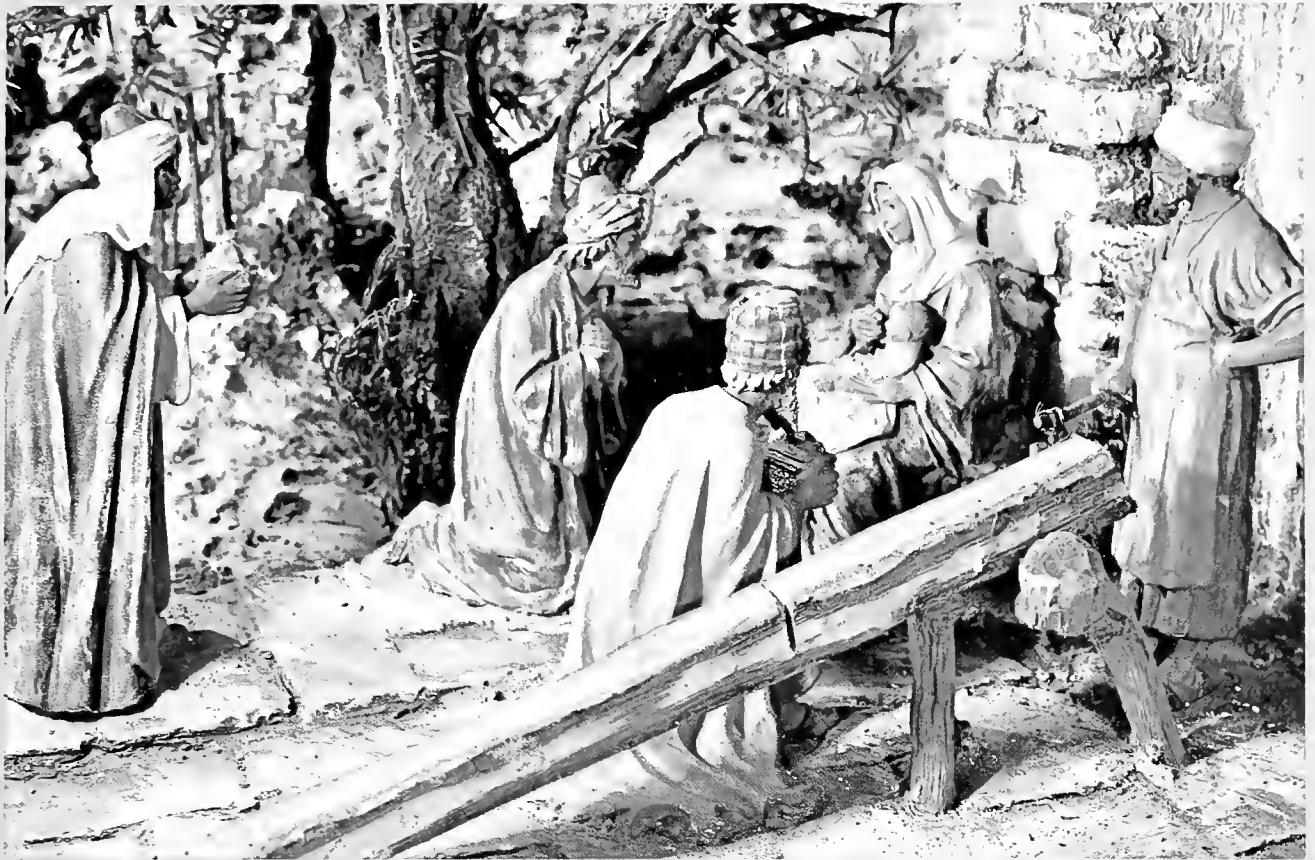
While the Greeks and Romans often despised all manual work, the Jews loved to say that a man who did not teach his son a trade was teaching him to be a thief. Notable rabbis were butchers, shoemakers, blacksmiths, etc., and it is well known that St. Paul took great pride in being a self-supporting weaver of goat-hair tent cloth. The Israelite revered his trade for its relationship to the Law. Before God, labor was not only a necessity; it called for pride, nobility and a spirit of reparation. There was nothing slavish or demeaning about it. On the contrary it was a kind of prayer, a way of finding God, "an incredible honor." Only occupations that endangered ritual purity or morality were disliked.

Jesus, himself, insisted on the value of work and, in contrast to the Greco-Roman ideal of the leisured life, Christianity contributed to the rehabilitation of the concept of the dignity of labor.

Palestine has, no doubt, never been very rich in wood, but in former times it was less rare than it is today. Some regions possessed forests, but the country is now almost totally denuded of them. The Old Testament shows that wood was often used for making domestic or agricultural objects, carts and in the construction of houses (roofs, doors, window lattices, locks), but only great buildings, such as palaces, afforded the luxury of boarded floors,



Ornamental rests supported the head of the sleeper in Biblical times.



Color photo courtesy Camera Clix Inc. and Forests and People Magazine

This gently-conceived diorama from Barcelona, Spain, offers an unusual scene. The Wise Men arrive to worship the Christ Child in the courtyard of a home in Bethlehem, while Joseph earns lodging for the Holy Family with his skills as a carpenter.

wainscoting, colonnades of wood, or carved panels. (Solomon's Temple was so notable in its use of woods that it was referred to as the House of the Forest of Lebanon.) Generally speaking, stone was less precious than wood because it was widely available.

While dead wood gathered carefully was used for cooking and heating, the ritual sacrifices required considerable quantities of wood fuel. Among the small courts within Herod's Temple was one called "the timber room." One of the thirteen collecting boxes of the Temple took gifts intended for the purchase of wood for the altar.

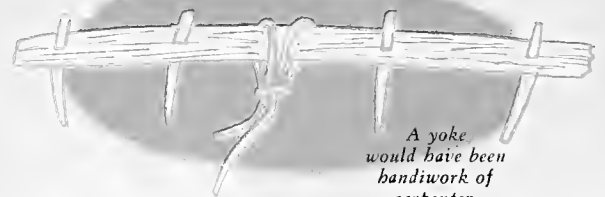
The people of Palestine made good use of the skills of the woodcutter, carpenter-joiner, cabinetmaker and wood carver, all of which skills would have been combined in the jurisdiction of the Carpenter of Nazareth. His tools we know from texts and excavations—axes, hatchets, saws, scrapers, hammers, mallets, chisels, knives, squares, jointers, nails of wood or bronze, compass, measure, pencil and plumb-line. "The carpenter stretcheth out a line; he marketh it out with a pencil, he shapeth it with chisels, and he marketh it out with the divider. . . ." (Isaiah 44, 13)

The adze, or ascia of the Romans, was used as a secret symbol, meaning the Cross, by the early Christians during the years of the persecutions. It was customarily carried in the carpenter's belt. A lump of sandstone served him as a plane. The saw was fashioned with flintstone teeth, serrated and mounted in a frame. It was pulled through the wood rather than pushed. Shears, files and rasps were unknown. The hammer was a heavy stone drilled with a

hole to insert a handle. The drill had been introduced from Egypt; it was a bow-drill, turned with great rapidity.

Unlike the customary depictions, the Biblical carpenter would not have used a work bench. He would have sat on the earthen floor, bracing his work between his leather apron and his feet and manipulating it with toes that became as skillful as his hands.

The carpenter would have been a familiar sight in



A yoke would have been handiwork of carpenter.

the everyday life of Israel, as we may gather from Christ's words to the Pharisees, "How is it that thou canst see the speck of dust which is in thy brother's eye and are not aware of the beam that is in thy own?" (Matthew 7, 4; Luke 6, 42) The carrying of beams in those little crowded streets must have been tolerably dangerous and one of the rabbinical discussions concerns the case of a man bearing a beam colliding with one holding a pitcher. Not without irony, Christ tells the hypocrite that, instead of minding his neighbor's business, he would be better advised to watch the beam that is approaching and could thrust out his eye.



A more modernistic interpretation of Joseph at work is this in pastel chalks by Mary Kircher, daughter of William Kircher of the Education Department of the AFL-CIO. Mary was 15 when she completed it.

Carpentry work in itself in rural Galilee must have been of the simplest kind—nothing in comparison with the roofing of a steeple or the calculation of a spiral staircase as our journeyman carpenters of today are required to do. All the roofs were flat—all that was needed was the laying of the beams and the covering of them with woven reeds. The outside staircases were straight up. But apart from these duties (on which the carpenter could scarcely have lived in a small town), he was also cabinet-maker, carver, wheelwright and plough and yoke maker, as well as wood-cutter. To him, the villagers came when they needed something mended, a door hung, a wall strengthened, a lock replaced, a chest made or a tool repaired. He shaped not only the thick planks needed for supporting the mud or clay houses, but likewise garden tools, cradles, biers. He made utensils for house-keeping, stools, milk buckets, linen presses—they had no use for clothes closets—and perhaps he did some fine cabinet work. A modest “inventory” might include candlesticks, kneading troughs, rakes, winnowing forks, a loom, grape press, plough, sledges, seats, plates, ink tray or cups. He could even be relied on to build a small fishing boat.

In a typical day, a customer might want the stilt or coultter of his plough repaired; another might commission a pergola to be set up along the side of his house; a woman could come to buy a chest or possibly a bushel to measure her wheat; another a support for her straw pallet. (In the Palestinian home, mats and blankets arranged at ground level along the wall served as a bed by night and a seat by day. But among the Israelites, wealthy people

used beds standing on legs. Jesus speaks of a lamp that could be placed under the bed. Often these beds were used to recline on at meals. Beds used for a night's rest might be very high and a low stool was necessary to get on and off them. A bed head support, often in the shape of a crescent and richly carved, cradled the sleeper's head and was wrapped in costly coverings.)

In those days, as always, cart wheels had hubs of iron which the carpenter fashioned himself, thus obliging him to add metal forging to his other skills. Even to our day, Nazareth is still noted for certain specialties—sickles, ploughshares, knives.

The wooden yoke used by the Israelites hardly differed from the present Palestinian yoke. Formed of a transverse bar with long pins fixed vertically for enclosing the neck of the ox or mule or horse which bore it, it was also kept in place by thongs passed under the animal's throat. “My yoke is easy and my burden is light” (Matthew 11, 30) were the words of a skilled craftsman who took pride in the fact that yokes were carefully balanced to distribute their weight equally, were smoothly finished to prevent chafing.

The chief woods used came from the cypress, oak, wild olive (or pine), acacia and sandalwood. The most prized of all was the widely-famed and aromatic cedarwood, which Solomon used so extensively, importing it from Lebanon through the merchant-princes of the day, the Phoenicians.



The carpenter would have fashioned such chairs as this.

But for practical applications the most esteemed wood, which the carpenter would tramp the woods in search of, was the sycamore which was proof against worms and which, when properly treated, was hard enough to serve instead of iron as a ploughshare. For ordinary use, people made do with olive and cypress or, for small things, old vine trunks.

Yes, Jeshua ben Joseph would have been a man of parts, a workman who lent to his profession the dignity of love. He would have known it thoroughly and revered it—sawing logs into planks and fashioning furniture with joy. He would have taken pleasure in serving his customers . . . would have been proud without vanity of his skill . . . anxious that his former work had satisfied them, that the cart had held up, the door frame not warped, the bride's chest brought happiness. He would have understood perfectly that work done with love goes straight to God.

United Brotherhood
of Carpenters and
Joiners of America,
AFL-CIO



Carpenters' Bldg.,
101 Constitution
Avenue, N.W.,
Washington, D. C.

Canadian Section

Economic Council Report Indicates Need For Union Apprentice Activity

The message is getting across to Canadian authorities that the country is facing a shortage of skilled manpower, and that economic growth will be retarded if the shortage is not met.

The first report of the Economic Council of Canada put it briefly. "The supply of highly skilled and professional manpower will be a critical factor in the achievement of our economic goals in the year ahead."

However, realizing what is needed and meeting the need are two different things. And, unless labor unions move quickly to extend their apprentice training programs so that more highly-skilled journeymen become available, the government will try to fill the gaps with inadequately-trained vocational school graduates.

Last year the Economic Council made a survey in the Windsor area of Ontario and found that 15% of unemployed workers didn't seek training because they "didn't believe such a course would help." In addition 17% didn't know courses were available. On the other hand half of those who took training got jobs as a direct result.

A similar survey made by the Ontario Economic Council in the lake-head cities of Port Arthur and Fort William found that only 17% of unemployed had taken a trade school or commercial course or an approved apprenticeship program, and only six per cent had taken the Program 5 retraining courses under the federal Vocational and Technical Assistance Act.

The Council warned that upgrading of skills was essential and urged a broad scheme of assistance to encour-

age workers to be more mobile, that is, to move to areas where jobs are available.

In Newfoundland, a Royal Commission on Education and Youth is investigating the problem of technical education. A major problem is lack of technical staff in vocational schools.

In Nova Scotia, retraining of middle-aged workers is an important responsibility of the Department of Education, while in New Brunswick, the government has launched an emergency training program to meet the expected shortage of skilled workers due to the boom in the forest and mining industries. This is reflected in the biggest investment boom in construction in the province's history.

The province of Quebec has set in motion a study of the apprenticeship training system. Fields getting particular attention are metal working and automotive industries. The huge General Motors plant being built at Ste. Therese is sparking a boom in subsidiary plants.

Technological institutes are being increased in Ontario. Like most other provinces, the training programs are being geared to federal standards in order to qualify for federal grants. Pilot projects of "training-in-industry" are already underway with 75% assistance from Ottawa.

In Manitoba, plans are just getting underway to take more advantage of the federal government's cost-sharing program of in-plant training. So far only the garment industry has benefitted. The Manitoba Institute of Technology is now in its second year of operation with a full enrollment.

Two technical institutes in Saskatch-

ewan are training workers in the construction field while Alberta is now working on an in-plant training program in co-operation with Ottawa.

The west coast province of British Columbia is working out apprenticeship training programs to assist the pulp and paper industry. The terrific expansion in this industry will add about 4,000 skilled workers to the labor force by 1970 in this field alone.

Looking at the situation from coast to coast, it is evident that action is being taken in worker-training. It presents a challenge to unions to broaden and increase their apprenticeship programs.

Trend to Apartments And Row Housing

The housing industry had a record year in 1964 and celebrated the occasion at a conference of the National House Builders Association in Calgary. Of 165,658 dwellings started, 150,963 were completed.

The Association was advised by the president of the federal Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation H. W. Hignett to take note of population trends which indicate the need for rental accommodation rather than homes for sale. This means apartments rather than single-family dwellings.

The trend to apartments and row housing is already in evidence. In 1961 only about 30 per cent of dwelling units were apartments and row houses. In 1964 the proportion was 48 per cent.

The CMHC president said that apartment builders were paying more attention to design and amenities than homebuilders and for this reason also were getting a bigger share of the market.



Big annual labor-management exhibition of union skills and services . . .

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city with an enthusiastic union population. The result is the highly-successful AFL-CIO Union Industries Show.

It has been presented each year for more than two decades in some major



Center, above: The Pittsburgh Civic Arena, Site of the 1965 Union Industries Show.

city of the United States, and now it comes to the Golden Triangle of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.

Once again the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America will be a major exhibitor at the show. Samples of outstanding craft work from union-contract shops in the Pittsburgh area will be displayed. Personnel from the International Union and from the District Council will be on hand to talk to visitors.

Hundreds of colorful exhibits are displayed. In several instances, the actual processes of manufacturing are displayed. Glass bottle blowers, barbers, cake decorators, bricklayers, and other skilled workers perform their work-day tasks before wide-eyed audiences. The real story of labor-management achievement is told in this six-day extravaganza.

The average audience for the big annual exhibition is 400,000 visitors. It's a record that few shows can match.

This annual "open house," as the show is often called, is an ideal contact between the trade union movement and the general public. It extends the nationwide educational goals of the trade union movement and promotes the general welfare of all.

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"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



KURT DUBBERKE of Local 620 in Madison, New Jersey, is an active leader in the Boy Scout movement. He is the advisor of the Explorer Post 159, Gillette, New Jersey. Brigadier General Donald Straight of McGuire Air Force Base recently presented the Eagle award to five of Kurt's Scouts.

Kurt is shown here with his five Eagle Scouts. They are, from the left: David Finn, Armin Dubherke, Advisor Dubberke, Richard Finn, Richard Ledder and Mario Dubberke.



THE FLORIDA STATE COUNCIL of Carpenters recently held its fifth annual apprenticeship contest at Miami. The finalists from the left, included: Frank C. Harges, Local 1685, Melbourne; Werner L. Bachman (2nd place winner), Local 696, Tampa; Roger Ashburn (1st place winner), Local 1509, Miami; Donald Torres (3rd place winner), Local 1394, Fort Lauderdale; and Charles E. Garrison, Local 819, West Palm Beach. Plaques and cups were presented the winners.

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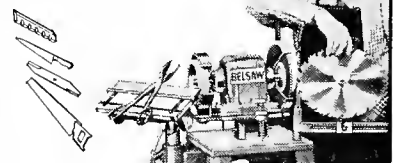
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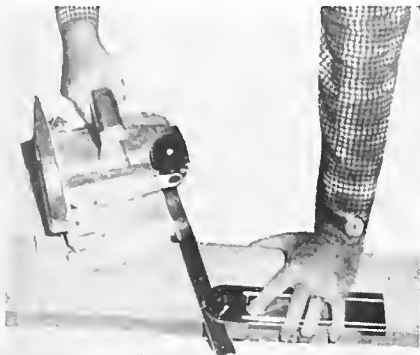
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WHAT'S NEW?



HANDY POWER SAW GUIDE



... Handles Angle Cuts Quickly

A new precision saw guide for circular as well as sabre and hand saws has been developed by Glen Ridge Tools, Park Ridge, Illinois. This new guide now makes it possible to make any cross or angle cut easily, quickly and accurately.

It adjusts and locks to any angle with a flick of the wrist. Made of chrome-plated, heavy gauge steel, it provides a strong and accurate guide edge for all saws and also serves as a protractor for laying out work. It folds flat for easy storage and even has a hole provided for quick hang-up. It sells direct from the manufacturer for \$4.95 postpaid. Glen Ridge Tools, 112 S. Clifton Avenue, Park Ridge, Ill.

CEDAR NAIL BROCHURE

"Nails and Nailing" is the title of a new brochure produced by Western Red Cedar Lumber Association.

This four-page pamphlet is the result of seven years of research by the Association. The research included testing of various nails in actual use plus laboratory tests under simulated conditions. The Association also utilized specialized studies conducted by nail manufacturers.

Various types of nails suitable for cedar installation are outlined in the brochure, which also points out the various requirements that are necessary for best results. The pamphlet also lists types recommended and describes the advantages of various nail heads.

In conclusion, the brochure describes proper application of Western Red

Cedar bevel siding, tongue and groove, board and batten and channel patterns.

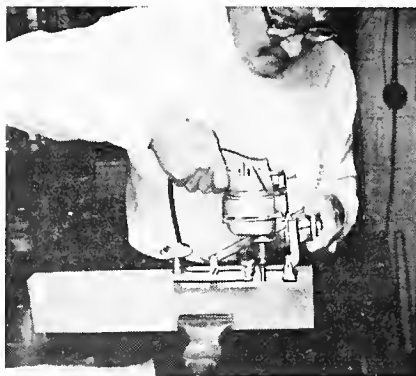
For a copy of "Nails and Nailing", write to Western Red Cedar Lumber Association, 4403 White-Henry-Stuart Bldg., Seattle, Washington 98101.

ELECTRIC-DRILL ROUTER

Now the electric drill, already used for multiple jobs, can be even more useful. Comp-Tool, Inc., Ashtabula, Ohio, has designed the "Routermatic," a tool that makes any electric drill a power pack for a variety of routing operations. With it, many jobs can be accomplished at the site which ordinarily might require referral to a woodworking shop.

An airplane type-clamp securely holds any drill with a motor stator frame ranging between 3½ to 11 inches in circumference in position. The Routermatic permits adjustment to depth of cut and angle of cut, having adjustment screws for micromatic centering. An open, hand plane type base is equipped with an adjustable right angle edge guide.

The Routermatic permits an electric drill to be used as the power source for making inside or outside mortises, dadoing or routing, tenoning, rabbeting or even making inlay slots or filigree designs. Since many of these wood-removing operations are generally performed with a wood chisel, this tool attached to an electric drill in effect becomes an electric chisel. Acquired skill in handling it



... Adapts to Many Jobs

makes it even more useful. The Routermatic is sold directly by the manufacturer, including a four-fluted router bit, for \$6.95.

NEW EPOXY ADHESIVE

"Poxy Putty" is a new epoxy resin adhesive for general use in construction. It can fill holes and replace nails, screws and other fastenings. It is said the material will break before the bond. "Poxy Putty" will bond together similar or dissimilar materials of every conceivable type. It is also used to fill cracks and holes in any type of material. Available in a new 3¾ ounce "Meter Tube," which automatically dispenses equal parts of the putty and energizer, or in kits from ½ pint to 5 gallons. Free brochure is

available from Permalite Plastics Corporation, 608 Terminal Way, Costa Mesa, California. 3¾ ounce "Meter Tube," postpaid in U.S.A., \$2.

NEW SAFETY HAT



... With Four-Point Suspension

Rigid, high-density polyethylene safety caps and hats, described as the "best head-wear buy available in the low price bracket," were highlighted by Mine Safety Appliances Company, Pittsburgh, at the annual exhibit of The Associated General Contractors of America at the San Francisco Hilton last month.

The V-Gard head protection has unusual resistance to impact and penetration, and features a four-point, fixed-crown suspension that fixes a tamperproof safety clearance between the wearer's head and the hat shell.

WOOD-FINISH BOOKLET

"How to Finish Beautiful Wood"—in just four basic steps—is described for the home craftsman in a new illustrated booklet by the Watco-Dennis Corporation of (1756 22nd Street) Santa Monica, Calif.

The easy-reference, pocket-size booklet was prepared to help the home craftsman "do professional finishing quickly, easily and economically—on all the varieties of wood available today." Text and unusual drawings show how this is done with Watco Danish Oil Finish, the same uniquely formulated oil used by professionals throughout the world.

Designed for convenient use at any home workbench, the booklet includes special tips on working with wood, and briefly explains the 5-in-1 Watco process that preserves, hardens, seals, primes and beautifies any domestic or exotic wood.

To obtain a copy of the booklet, write directly to the Watco-Dennis Corporation, 1756 22nd Street, Santa Monica, Calif., enclosing a 5-cent stamp to cover the cost of postage.

POLYETHYLENE FILMS

Distribution of Union Carbide's Zendel blown polyethylene films for the building industry, initially limited to 13 Southern states, has been expanded to national coverage. Lumber yards and building supply houses form a key segment of the numerous outlets now distributing the film.

Zendel polyethylene film provides an effective moisture vapor barrier for general construction uses. It minimizes moisture damage as a crawl space cover, as a concrete slab cover during curing, and as a sand or gravel base overlay in "slab-on-grade" construction.

Zendel film has also proved effective as a subflooring cover; as protection for exterior walls and ceilings; as concealed flashing on window sills; or as a trap cover on lumber, steel, bricks, cement, wall-board, or machinery.

Zendel black pigmented film is specially formulated to be highly weather-resistant as well as to withstand exposure to extended periods of sunlight. A special white formulation is available for applications requiring maximum reflectivity such as concrete curing blankets.

Notably economical, these construction films are tough, lightweight, waterproof, flexible at low temperatures (minus 70 degrees), puncture and tear resistant, unaffected by most acids and alkalis, easy to handle, and crack and mildew resistant.

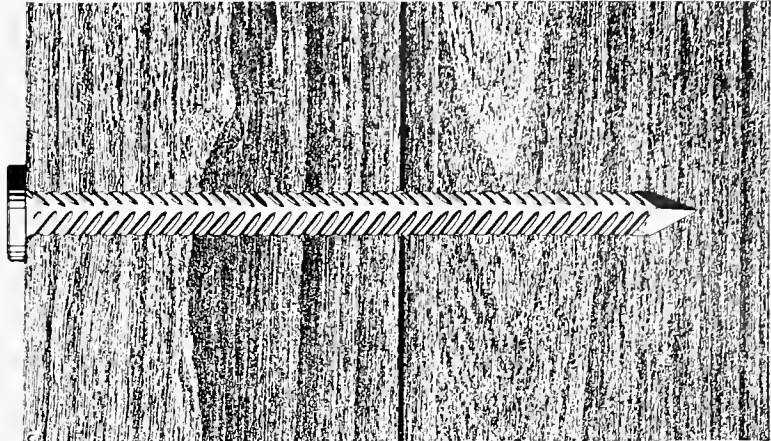
Zendel construction films are marketed by the Plastics Division's Films Department.



EFFECTIVE ENCLOSURE for building industry use is provided by Zendel polyethylene film. Tough, economical, waterproof and flexible even at low temperatures, film is distributed through building material supply houses.



POLYETHELENE FILM minimizes moisture damage when incorporated into structure and when used as a tarp on building materials or equipment.



HOLD IT

That's exactly what Sheffield Scotch Nails do better than round nails. Tests conducted 30 days after driving showed that square Scotch Nails have 100% greater withdrawal resistance than regular round nails. The reason is the angled serrations on all four sides of the Scotch Nail. These serrations grip the wood fibres, anchor the nail. The more the wood dries and contracts, the tighter the nail grips.

Increased holding power is just one of the unique advantages offered by Sheffield Scotch Nails. Because of the square design, Scotch Nails tend to reduce wood-splitting. They cut their way into the wood, causing less expansion of grain. You can expect less wasted wood, and a finished job you can be proud of.

Scotch Nails are available in all popular sizes and types—common, finishing, truss, box, roofing and gutter spikes, to mention a few. Try them, and benefit from the unique square design. For samples of Sheffield Scotch Nails, fill in and mail the coupon to **Armco Steel Corporation, Steel Division, Department W-805, 7000 Roberts Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64125.**

Armco Steel Corporation, Steel Division

Department W-805, 7000 Roberts Street
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☐ Please send me samples of Sheffield Scotch Nails

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ARMCO STEEL





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Lovelace, A. L.
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Main, Julian K.
Moody, William T.
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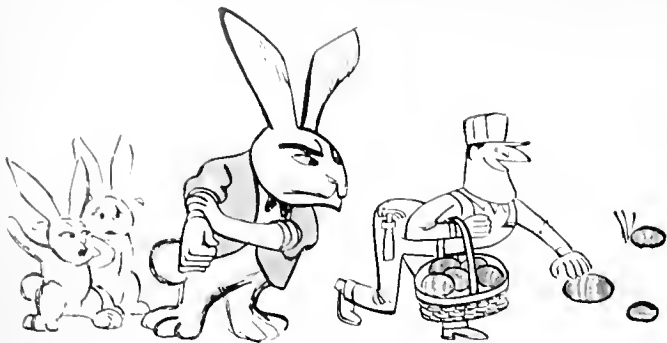
- Oppen, Walter F.
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APRIL, MONTH TO FIGHT CANCER—George Meany, President of the American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations, has called upon all members of the labor federation to join the American Cancer Society Crusade in April.

Mr. Meany said, in a letter to General Garrison H. Davidson, Chairman of the Society's 1965 Crusade, that labor is encouraged by the fact that increasing research efforts are bringing "growing hope of success in the fight against cancer."

The President of the AFL-CIO urged union members "to give generous support to the Society's program of Research, Education and Service."



PLANE GOSSIP

He'll Learn

A young draftee was startled out of a sound sleep by his platoon sergeant his first night in the army.

"Hey, you!" bellowed the sergeant, "It's 4:30!"

"Four-thirty?" mumbled the rookie. "Man, you'd better get to bed. We got a big day tomorrow."

BUY ONLY UNION MADE TOOLS

Dead Letter?



Message on the outside of a parcel post package of fish: "If not delivered in five days . . . NEVER MIND!"

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETING

Taking Their Turns

Mother: "And what happened after Jimmy hit you the first time?"

Tommy: "He hit me a third time."

Mother: "You mean he hit you a second time, don't you?"

Tommy: "No . . . I hit him the second time."

—Eugene Pennell, Carmanville, Nfld.

YOU GET IT — IN UNION

Cross-Cut or R.I.P.

A Magician contacted his agent, telling him: "I have perfected the trick 'sawing a woman in half' . . . get me bookings!" The agent replied, "Sawing a woman in half is old saw. . . It has been done before!" "But," butted the magician, "I do it length-wise!"

—Mel W. Berle, Bakersfield, Calif.

Mr. Pert Sez:

Only a very small man will hide behind a woman's skirts. Nowadays he's gotta be a real midget.

UNION DUTY—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

Punny Geography

"Is she HUNGARY?" Jim asked Bill. "I dunno," replied Bill, "ALASKA." When he did, she said: "Yes, SIAM."

"All right, I BOLIVIA and I'm GHANA FIJI," Bill promised. "Well, don't RUSSIA self," cautioned Jim. "But what if she WALES?" asked Bill. "Then give her a CANADA CHILE," Jim suggested.

"No," she said, "IDAHO lot rather have some TURKEY." So she had some without any GREECE and when the waiter brought the CZECH Jim said: "Look to see if EGYPT you. I'm afraid IOWA big bill and I CONGO for cheating!"

So the waiter tossed them out, yelling: "You go URUGUAY and I'll go mine . . . I have SPOKANE!"

—Janie Grech, Madison, Ohio

ALWAYS BOOST YOUR UNION

It Figures!

The professor was trying to explain the concept of measuring the circumference of an object. "If I go all the way around a figure, what will I get?" he asked.

A girl in the back answered: "Slapped!"

This Month's Limerick

A Turk by the name of Haroun
Ate whisky by means of a spoon.

To one who asked why

He made this reply:

"To drink is forbidden, you loon!"

—Mrs. John Bolchunos, Advada, Colo.

Different Matter!

The drunk was indignant on being arrested. He staggered up to the desk sergeant, pounded on the desk and shouted: "What I wanna know is why I'm arrested?"

The sergeant replied: "You were brought in for drinking."

"Well, thass different—thass fine. Le'sh get started!"

TAKE PART IN UNION MEETINGS

Mother Goose Revisited



Remember the story about The Cow That Jumped Over The Moon? Now we know . . . it was because of a milkmaid with cold hands!

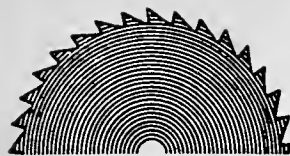


BE UNION — BUY LABEL

Tell Me Mower!

Joan—A job well done never has to be done again.

Jasper—Oh, yeah? What about mowing the lawn?



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Ohio Valley District Council Celebrates 75th Anniversary in Recent Ceremonies

CINCINNATI, O.—In the April, 1889, issue of *THE CARPENTER*, the official journal of the organization, attention was called to the fact that a Carpenters' District Council had just been formed in Cincinnati, Ohio, by Local 2 and 209. From April, 1889, until 1915, this District Council was known as the "Carpenters' District Council of Hamilton County, Ohio." In 1915, the name was changed to the "Carpenters' District Council of Hamilton County, Ohio; Kenton and Campbell Counties, Kentucky" and in 1938, the name was changed to the present name, "The Ohio Valley Carpenters' District Council."

The seventy-fifth anniversary of this District Council was recently celebrated by the members, officers, guests and their wives. About 1,000 persons participated in a commemorative program and observed the occasion with a grand banquet and dance held at the Hotel Sheraton-Gibson in Cincinnati.

The District has grown from several hundred craftsmen to a membership of 3,500, many of whom have contributed much to the success of both the local and

the national labor movement.

Presented special honors for long tenure of district service were Walter C. Borchers, delegate and officer for 52 years, and John E. Heimbrock, delegate and officer for 25 years. The honors program also included a presentation to Russell Austin, senior district representative now in his eleventh year of office, for diligence in establishing the welfare and pension plan. Austin was called Mr. Pension Plan. The wives of those honored were also given special presentations.

Earl Reed, District Council president, presided. Toastmaster was District Secretary Albert C. Scheer. The invocation was said by Rev. Eugene H. Maley of Mt. St. Mary's Seminary.

His honor, Cincinnati Mayor Walton Bachrach, presented the city's greetings, noting that the city has just marked its 176th anniversary and that it was looking forward presently to a rebirth in which the craftsmanship of the Carpenters and all the building trades would take part.

Finley C. Allan, First General Vice President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, was the chief speaker bearing the personal felicitations of General President Maurice A. Hutcheson. "Few organizations," said Allan, "can cite a record of 75 years of progress." He noted that carpenters here had six delegates at the founding convention of the United Brotherhood.

"This district," Allan continued, "has given many officers to the national Brotherhood and pioneered many new trade union activities." He cited D. P. Rowland, the Brotherhood's 6th General President; Al Fischer, 3rd General Secretary; J. H. Potts of the Executive Board; C. Conrad, Tom Murray and Robert Sauer, General Brotherhood Representatives.

Present officers of the district are Earl Reed, president; Joe Bender, vice president; Albert C. Scheer, recording secretary; W. C. Borchers, financial secretary; John Heimbrock, treasurer; Ed Egan, conductor; Bert Knille, warden; John McElroy, reading clerk; Ed Huber, Jack Johns and Herbert D. Meyer, trustees.

From the original Local 2 and Local 209, the district now represents Locals 2, 29, 224, 415, 873 and 1454, all of Cincinnati; 698, Newport; 703, Lockland;



Special presentations were made to John Heimbrock, left, and Walter C. Borchers, center, for 25 and 50 years service, respectively, while serving as officers and delegates of the Ohio Valley District Council. On the right, making the presentation, is First General Vice President Finley C. Allen.

Membership Pins Given By Local 125



UTICA, N.Y.—A 50-year pin was presented to Henry Wagner, left of Local 125, Utica, by Earl T. Blancher, past president of Local 125. Local President George Weber (center) looks on.

Nine members of Local 125 received 25-year pins, they were: Samuel Baker, Rudy Bruns, Frank Garramone, Roy Gates, Evan Griffith, Wm. Parry Sr., Joseph Soldano, Michael Suraske and Fred Russo.



District Secretary Albert C. Scheer, right, presents a watch to Russell Austin, business representative, for establishing the pension plan for the district.

712, Covington; 739, College Hill; 785, Erlanger; 854, Madisonville; 869, Cheviot; 1206, Norwood; 1477, Middletown, and 1602, Price Hill.

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Cheyenne Local Makes Pin Presentations



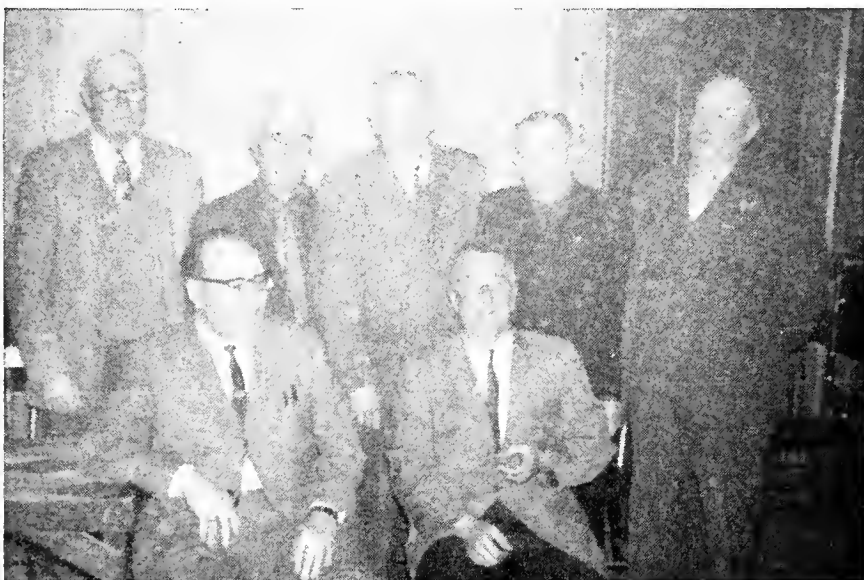
CHEYENNE, WYO.—Local 469, Cheyenne, presented 23 pins to those members with 25 or more years of service in the International Union and two pins for 50 or more years.

Front row, left to right are: Lawrence R. Rentz, Louis Neth and Oliver Sommers. Second row: John H. Southworth, Emerson Alderman, Ray Condra, William H. Reid, Fred Ford and Harry B. Barnes. Back row: Everett E. Shores, Wm. E. DeFond, H. G. Wagner, M. A. Young, H. E. Thompson and John H. Witt.

Some were unable to attend the award presentation, but were given their pins at home. They were: A. M. Londen, J. A. Gaukel, Gust Jerp, Ralph R. Roberts, L. A. Burr, Wm. M. Harris, O. L. Loshbaugh and Arthur E. Nelson.

Fifty-year pins were presented to Brothers A. Mallalieu and Emil Olson.

Local 1386 Honors Two Past Presidents



ST. JOHN, N.B.—Local 1386 of Saint John, New Brunswick, Canada, recently made a presentation of 25-year pins and two past president pins. After the presentations were made, members of Ladies Auxiliary 535 served refreshments.

Those receiving pins were, in front from left: Brothers Herbert Jessome and Harold Quimm, both past presidents; standing, from left are: Colin Gilker, Frank Doiron, George Marr, Ernest Cameron and Ernest Marr (all receiving 25-year pins).

Eight Decades of Service Commemorated at Wheeling



WHEELING, W. VA. — Carpenters Local 3 officers and members celebrated its eightieth year as a chartered local union (charter issued May, 1885) by honoring members who have been in continuous membership for 25 years or more.

Members and guests attended a special meeting at which Andrew G. Myers, Jr., executive secretary of the Steel Valley District Council, served as toastmaster. International Representative Charles Slinker delivered the main address and presented the membership pins to the honored members.

The meeting was followed by a dinner and social gathering, which had been arranged by business representative Thomas Baron and his committee.

The honored members, officers of Local 3 and guests shown are seated left to right: R. H. Moore, 30 years membership; Edward Smith, 29 years; H. E. Sutton, 30 years; Dana Dayton, 29 years; Donald Miller, 29 years; Frank Cornwell, 43 years; Joseph Bott, 26 years; Stephen Shepherd, 26 years; James Myers, 28 years. Standing from left are: Andrew G. Myers, Jr., executive secretary of the Steel Valley District Council; Jack Hossman, trustee; Ed Magers, vice president; William Roberts, treasurer; M. J. Petrock, recording secretary, 26 years; C. M. Slinker, general representative; Kelcel Westfall, president; Thomas Baron, financial secretary and business representative; John Cramer, conductor; William Coen, 27 years; Arthur Strader, 27 years; Harry Bushon, 25 years; William B. Cox, 27 years. Veteran carpenters not present for the picture included: Leo McDonnell, 61 years; Frank Tisher, 52 years; Fred Bushon, 45 years; John Vance, 43 years; Russell Welshaw, 41 years; David Kemp, 29 years; Robert Jones, 29 years; Frank Byers, 29 years; Norman Steer, 28 years; Layman Burch, 27 years; William Bartsch, 27 years; Donald Wright, 26 years; Orval Koon, 25 years; and R. B. Koon, 25 years.

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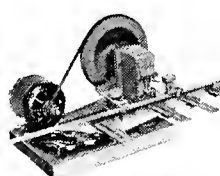


Foley Saw Filer

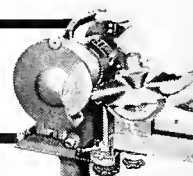
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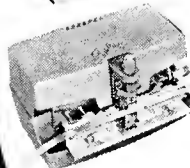
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Golden Gate Piledrivers' Annual Luncheon



SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—Piledrivers Local 34 of San Francisco recently held its Old Timers 9th Annual Luncheon. The event was well-attended with about 85 members present to discuss the many jobs and struggles in past years to obtain the conditions and benefits now enjoyed by labor.

Service Awards Presented by Local 503

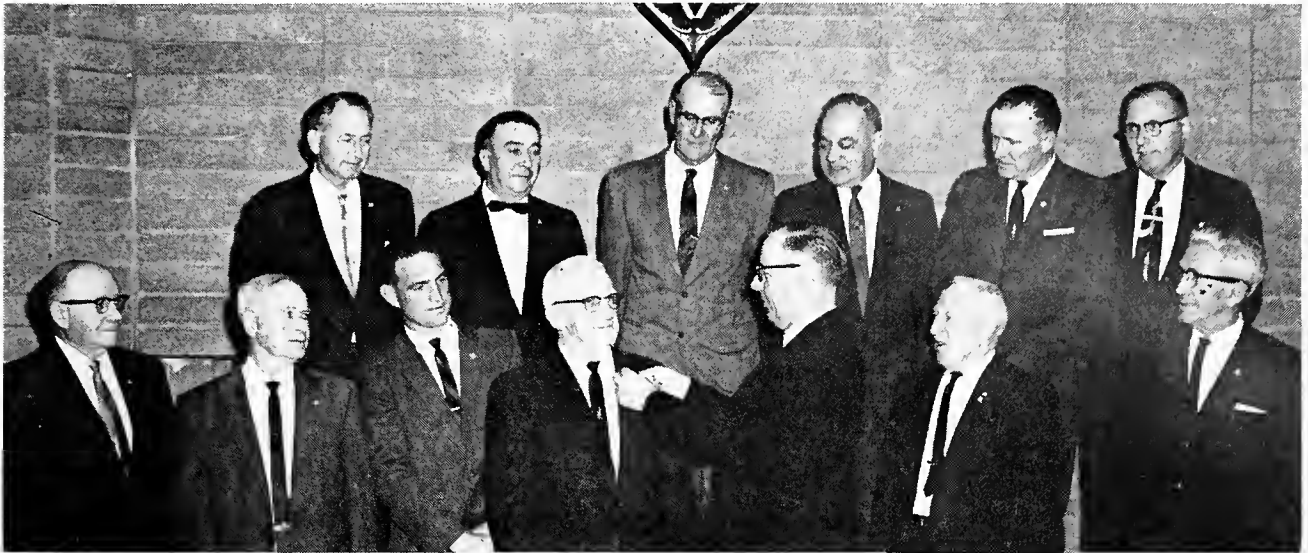


BUFFALO, N. Y.—Six members of Local 503, Buffalo, have received their 25-year pins. Herman J. Bodewes, business representative, made the presentations. From the left are: Willard Willison, Emmett Drilling, Peter Feiner, Mr. Bodewes, Grant LaVigne, Stanley Derejko and Stanley Kocialski.

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18 Members of Local 771 Represent 565 Years of Service



WATSONVILLE, CALIF.—Local 771 of Watsonville recently presented continuous membership pins to 18 members whose total years of service added up to 565 years. Membership pins were presented by Russel S. Hansen, president of the Monterey Bay District Council.

Front row, from the left are: Dan Mattos, Manuel Santos, Virgil Stringari, president of Local 771; G. L. De Wald, secretary-treasurer of Monterey County Building Trades Council and delegate to the Central Labor Council; Hansen, J. W. King, former president of the local; Harold Buchter, treasurer. Back row, from left, Ted Burt, Albert Marshall, Jack Sprague, Tony Bernardo, George Nichols and Kenneth Highman.

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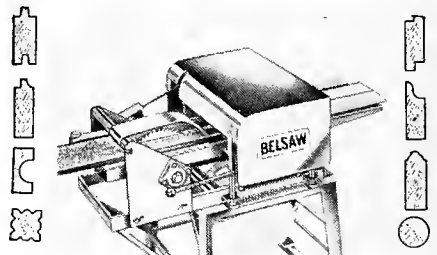
OGDEN, U.—January 15, 1965, was an eventful evening for Local 450, Ogden, at which time the members enjoyed an evening of dancing and entertainment in honor of the charter issued to the local on January 17, 1900. During intermission the release of the mortgage, which had been on their building since its construction in 1958, was read by Brother Ellis J. Rees, financial secretary, and turned over to President Roland Tueller, at which time Brother Tueller performed the fire ceremony and burned the mortgage.

At intermission twenty-five year membership pins were awarded to two members in attendance, Brother Andrew Robertson (left) and Brother Dan Benson (right). Seated in the center is President Roland Tueller. Two twenty-five year members were absent: Brothers Ralph Powell and Bote Dokter.

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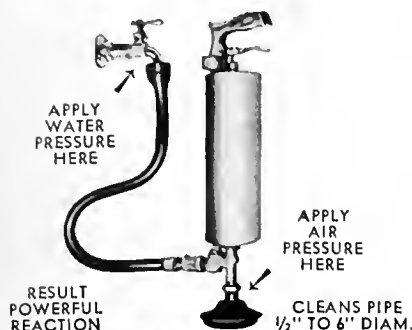
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LAKE LAND NEWS

Paul C. Pedersen of Local Union 1456, New York, N. Y., arrived at the Home February 10, 1965.

William J. Struthers of Local Union 2217, Lakeland, Fla., arrived at the Home February 12, 1965.

Arthur C. Tagtmeyer of Local Union 61, Kansas City, Missouri, arrived at the Home February 16, 1965.

Fred C. Mellon of Local Union 624, Brockton, Mass., arrived at the Home February 24, 1965.

Fritz E. Lange of Local Union 81, Erie, Pa., passed away February 14, 1965, and was buried at Erie Pa.

E. M. Moxley of Local Union 1723, Columbus, Ga., passed away February 18, 1965, and was buried at Birmingham, Ala.

Richard Carton of Local Union 188, Yonkers, N. Y., passed away February 25, 1965, and was buried at Yonkers, N. Y.

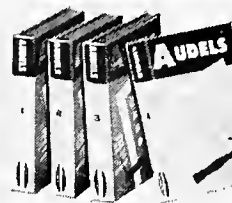
Michael Lavin of Local Union 2250, Red Bank, N. J., passed away February 17, 1965, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Union Members Who Visited the Home During February

Benchard Soro, L.U. 2305, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Clarence W. Newhouser, L.U. 492, Reading, Pa.
George C. Wagner, L.U. 429, Montclair, N. J., now living Haworth, N. J.
John Halonen, L.U. 8, Philadelphia Pa.
Charles Snow, L.U. 15, Zephyrhills, Fla.
Harry V. Cunningham, L.U. 1377, Buffalo, N. Y.
Martin Christensen, L.U. 1433, Farmington, Mich.
Thomas Vaksdal, L.U. 1161, Morris, Ill.
Martin Carlson, L.U. 58, Skokie, Ill.
J. D. Hedges, L.U. 1419, Sewald, Pa.
Robert Hackenberger, L.U. 187, Thompsonstown, Pa.
Monroe H. Clausen, L.U. 492, Reading, Pa.
Martin Du Graef, L.U. Paterson, N. J.
Joseph F. Slanec, L.U. 357, Long Island, N. Y.
Joseph J. Slavinsky, L.U. 357, Long Island, N. Y.
Eric Johnson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
Bennett B. Gomolka, L.U. 101, Baltimore, Md.
W. Kolsted, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
John Kertulla, L.U. 94, Foster, R. I.
Denis McNamara, L.U. 608, New York City, N. Y.
Anthony F. Olivio, L.U. 94, Providence, R. I.
G. Fujita, L.U. 27, Scarboro, Ont., Canada
Carl Lewton, L.U. 143, Massillon, Ohio
James Hoalson, L.U. 429, Montclair, N. J.
Robert Nyberg, L.U. 232, Ft. Wayne, Ind.
Hilmer L. Carlson, L.U. 141, Chicago, Ill.
Herman A. Saakre, L.U. 661, Ottawa, Ill.
Theodore Bethke, L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
Richard N. Leeds, L.U. 1489, Burlington, N. J.
Louis Albine, L.U. 94, Providence, R. I.
Engvald Everson, L.U. 20, Staten Island, N. Y., now living Gulfport, Fla.
Axel Hansen, L.U. 2305, Brooklyn, N. Y., now living St. Petersburg, Fla.
Bertil Patterson, L.U. 257, Baldwin, N. Y.
Paul M. Lucas, L.U. 60, Indianapolis, Ind.
Bernard M. Orville, L.U. 860, Framington, Mass.
E. E. Wales, L.U. 559, Gary, Ind.
Geo. E. Lockwood, L.U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
Arne G. Peterson, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.
John Sollie, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Burrel Ruffner, L.U. 136, Newark, Ohio
John I. Clauson, L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill.
Dody Jacobs, L.U. 1301, Monroe, Mich.
Jack Greenwood, L.U. 494, Windsor, Ont., Canada
H. Carood, U. U. 1305, Fall River, Mass.
Charles F. Carter, L.U. 1622, Palo Alto, Calif.
Edwin Marso, L.U. 1345, Buffalo, N. Y.
Gust Shoberg, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill., now living Lindstrom, Minn.
Henry E. Meyer, L.U. 181, Skokie, Ill.
R. J. Yelle, L.U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.
Lloyd Womack, L.U. 1033, Niles, Mich.
Melvin Paulson, L.U. 1573, Pewaukee, Wisc.
Dave O'Connell, Chicago, Ill., Washington, D. C.

Harry Christensen, L.U. 20, Staten Island, N. Y.
 Thomas P. Farney, L.U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
 Leonard C. Kelley, L.U. 662, Mt. Morris, N. Y.
 John Strombeck, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
 Albin H. Anderson, L.U. 33, Boston, Mass.
 Gustaf Adolph Anderson, L.U. 429, Montclair, N. J.
 Patrick J. Wolven, L.U. 2161, Catskill, N. Y.
 John H. Mittle, L.U. 1856, Chotten Raven, Pa.
 Val Coddling, L.U. 33, Boston, Mass., now living Framingham, Mass.
 Robert C. Moores, L.U. 40, Dracut, Mass.
 Eugenio Bianchi, L.U. 299, Fairview, N. J.
 Kelsey Thomas, L.U. 215, Crawfordsville, Ind.
 Knut Marjanen, L.U. 1921, Hempstead, N. Y.
 Harvey Thaumot, L.U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
 Frank Dickenson, L.U. 16, Springfield, Ill.
 Carl Carlson, L.U. 284, New York, N. Y.
 Charles Rudy, L.U. 1462, Bristol, Pa.
 B. O. Lofgren, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
 Luther Kelley, L.U. 508, Marion, Ill.
 Joseph Heck, L.U. 514, Wilkes Barre, Pa.
 Herman Christensen, L.U. 1973, Long Island, N. Y.
 August Strode, L.U. 1837, Long Island, N. Y.
 George Chafin, L.U. 608, New York, N. Y.
 Herman Bieling, L.U. 1062, Santa Barbara, Calif., now living Boynton Beach, Fla.
 Joseph Caron, L.U. 1305, Fall River, Mass.
 Charles Beyer, L.U. 104, Dayton, Ohio
 A. N. Houser, L.U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn., now living Maryville, Tenn.
 J. Trivett, L.U. 349, Bloomfield, N. J.
 Stephen F. Glanina, L.U. 1772, Hicksville, N. Y.
 Rodney Knight, L.U. 1681, Hornell, N. Y., now living Canisteo, N. Y.
 Andy C. Weber, L.U. 912, Richmond, Ind., now living Laurel, Ind.
 Olaf Ekstrand, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio
 John Clarke, L.U. 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Charles Palmer, L.U. 915, Detroit, Mich.
 Wm. T. Straham, L.U. 972, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Charles Messenger, L.U. 1175 Kingston, N. Y.
 Oscar L. Howard, L.U. 1319, Albuquerque, N. M.
 George E. Lagarce, L.U. 444, Lenox, Mass.
 W. Lee Sorrell, Sr., L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 Arvid Gustafson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.
 Leonard Barbato, L.U. 1209, East Orange, N. J.
 Vincent J. McCann, L.U. 49, Howell, Mass.
 Harney Pickney, L.U. 335, Grand Rapids, Mich.
 Maurice Carey, L.U. 630, Neenah, Wisc.
 Lars Hommeland, L.U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
 Fred Petrone, L.U. 781, Mon. Jct., N. J.
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 J. Chester Ploss, L.U. 61, Raytown, Mo.
 Reuben Kyson, L.U. 1743, Wildwood, N. J.
 O. Larsen, L.U. 787, New York, N. Y.
 Henry Beckmann, L.U. 58, La Grange, Park, Ill.
 Wm. P. Plajer, L.U. 1023, Alliance, Ohio
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 Fred Vincent, L.U. 1138, Toledo, Ohio
 Eugene Wolfe, L.U. 333, New Kensington, Pa.
 T. A. Carmichael, L.U. 225, Atlanta, Ga.
 Milo Kataja, L.U. 2006, Los Gatos, Calif.
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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Resource Development Is Not 'Pork Barrel' Expenditure; It's Lasting Investment

ONE OF THE THORNIEST PROBLEMS facing Congress is how much money to allocate to public works programs.

Each Congressman, naturally, has a pet project or two he wants initiated in his district. Critics of specific projects often apply the term "pork barrel" to these items.

However, it takes tragedy or near-tragedy to drive home the lesson that flood control projects, harbor improvements, etc., are sound investments; not boondoggles.

During the holiday season last year, the West Coast was hit by the worst flood in a generation. Forty lives were lost, 1600 people were injured, and half a billion dollars worth of damage was done. Nine communities were wiped out completely.

Bad as the situation was, experts estimate that another \$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000 worth of damage would have been done had it not been for state and federal flood control facilities completed in previous years.

The bulk of the damage occurred in areas with inadequate or no flood control facilities. An estimated \$100,000,000 worth of damages occurred along North California coastal streams and another \$50,000,000 occurred on the Rogue and Umpqua Rivers in Oregon, where flood control facilities do not exist.

By way of contrast, California's Sacramento Valley, because of its levee and by-pass systems, escaped tremendous damage. Portland, Oregon, was hard hit

by the flood, but engineers believe that the city would have been totally inundated without the up-stream flood control facilities. All railway lines would have been washed out or damaged to greater or lesser degrees. Debris in the river could have taken out bridges along both the Columbia and the Willamette.

Without up-stream dams which held back torrents of water, Eugene and Salem, Oregon; Vancouver, Washington; and Reno, Nevada, would have been severely battered.

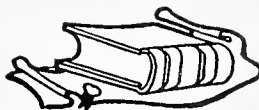
In the light of these evaluations by experts, the West Coast flood control projects authorized by previous sessions of Congress paid for themselves in a single week. The projects authorized this year will do the same thing in future decades.

The amount of work needed to protect the resources and cities of the nation is almost endless. Money spent to prevent floods, purify polluted streams, keep rivers navigable, etc., really comes under the heading of investment rather than expenditure.

A growing population keeps increasing the pressure on our natural resources. We need to keep developing and conserving them at the fastest possible rate. Every project to do a job becomes more expensive each year it is delayed. Consequently, the charges of "pork barrel" cannot be allowed to deter Congress from doing those things which can save the lives of our people and protect the economic health of all regions.

The citizens of Portland, Eugene, and Salem, Oregon, will certify to this fact.

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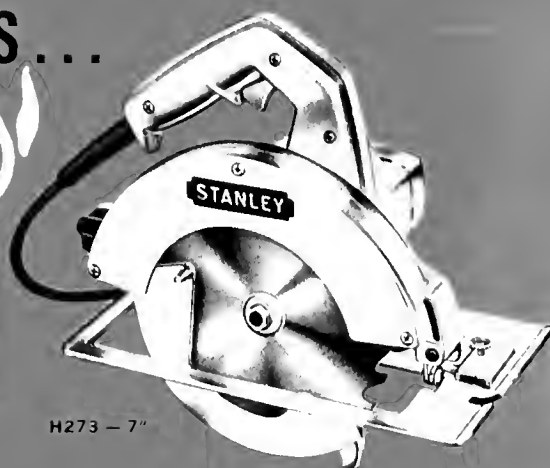
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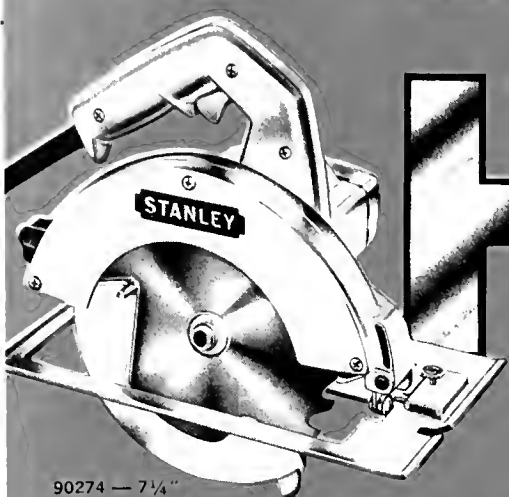
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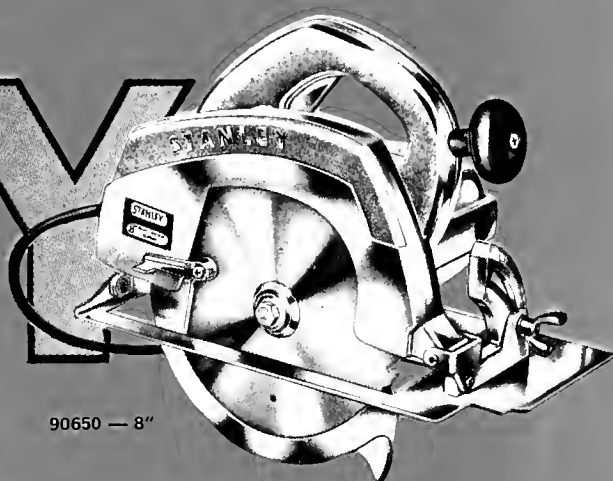


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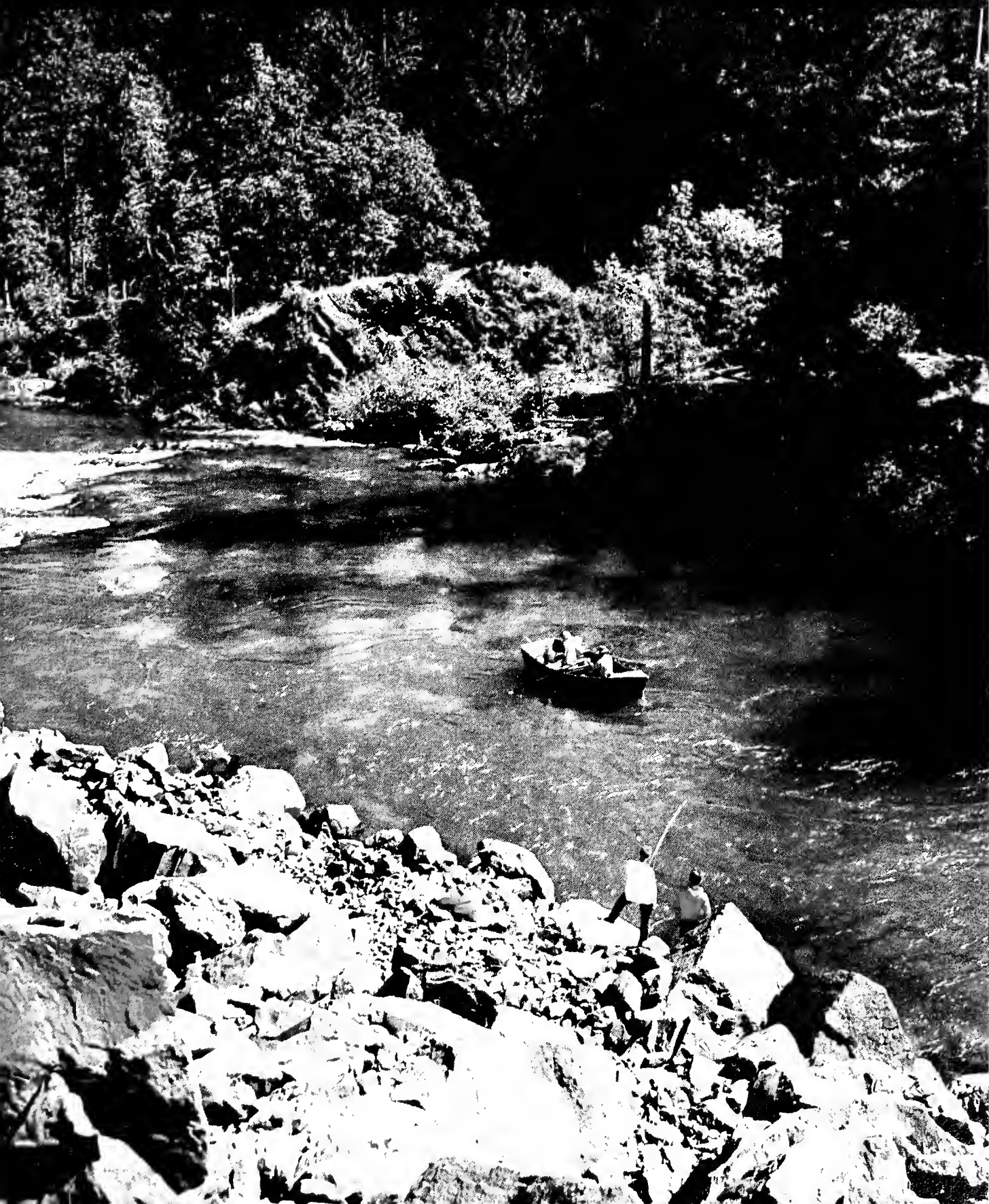
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THE

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FOUNDED 1881

MAY, 1965





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(How it can help you to a well-provided future)

Most of us think about the future in terms of our families—paying off the mortgage, educating the children, providing a retirement income.

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THE CARPENTER

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MAY, 1965

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor



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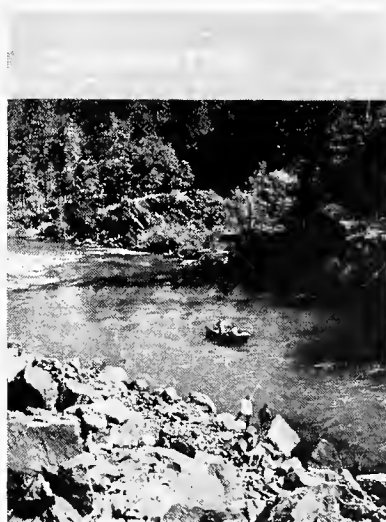
In the high reaches of Oregon's wild country, the Rogue River runs clear and clean. Fed by the rainfall and the melting snows of a watershed which reaches into Crater Lake National Park, the Rogue offers the plentiful bounty of one of our most precious natural resources—a resource which is rapidly being overwhelmed by man's waste.

Better treated than many of our largest streams, the Rogue nourishes a thriving community of wildlife, ministers to the increasing needs of man for water and provides man an opportunity for relocation.

Not so with too many of our large watercourses. Almost every major river in the East, and even the mighty Columbia and others in the West, are becoming so befouled with untreated or only partially treated wastes from cities, farms and factories, that a catastrophic water shortage is just 15 years or so away.

The scope of the problem—why we're running out of clean water, what we're doing to catch up with past sins, and a hint of the monumental work yet to be done just to stay even with pollution—is examined in detail in this issue of *THE CARPENTER*.

Our cover picture is reprinted from *National Wildlife*, official publication of the National Wildlife Federation. It is a Bureau of Land Management photograph.



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We're Running Out of Clean Water; What Is Your Community Doing About It?



FEDERAL FUNDS AVAILABLE; BOND ISSUES AND WORK PROJECTS NEEDED

IN Yellowstone National Park, icy cold rivulets of crystal-pure water carom down the precipitous flanks of the Rockies to feed the first two links in a major U.S. watercourse. Shoshone and Lewis Lakes, sparkling gems of clean water, are home to the mountain trout, the moose, elk, deer and bear, and offer peace and solitude to travelers lucky enough to get a glimpse of its natural beauty.

But by the time this clean water has merged with the mighty Columbia and run its course to the sea, it has become almost unbelievably foul. Because of pollutants added by communities and industries along the way, fish die for lack of oxygen and food. Commercial fishermen, groping near the mouth of the Columbia for the few fish left, can barely raise their nets because of the added weight of the pollution sludge which encrusts them.

The picture is not a pretty one, but it's almost universal. Everywhere on the face of the earth man is rapidly turning one of his major resources—probably the most important and indispensable—into a useless burden.

In earlier times, the supply of clean

water seemed inexhaustible, and there was, indeed, enough of it to accept the added burden of man's waste and still remain pure. Animal and bacteria life, sunlight and oxygen purified it.

Today, incredible as it may seem in the face of the immense quantities around us, we are running out of clean water. Experts estimate that by 1980, there won't be a single unused drop available in the United States!

While the amount of rainfall stays the same, the population grows. The 150 million Americans of 1950 have become 194 million today, and will more than likely increase to 260 million just fifteen years from now. Compounding the problem is the tremendous jump in the amount of water each individual uses.

With the coming of home laundries, garbage disposers, second and third bathrooms in the home, broad lawns that need watering, per person use has increased 4 times since 1900. Your family, if it comes close to the U.S. average, uses 600 gallons of water *each day*. Just try lugging that from the well.

With industrialization, too, has come a large, additional drain on clean

water supplies. U.S. industry uses 11 times as much water now as it did in 1900. Agriculture, since the introduction of modern irrigation practices, is using 7 times more than at the turn of the century.

To do the essential job of supporting life, water must be clean, whether its been used before or not. Already, in some parts of the country, there isn't enough "new" water to go around. Every drop of the Ohio River is used 3.7 times before it gets to the Mississippi. The Mahoning River in Ohio is used 8 times before it gets to Youngstown. In some communities, inorganic detergents, extremely difficult to remove from used water, put a head on water coming out of the kitchen tap, and many of the major rivers in the East froth wherever they tumble and churn.

Aside from the repulsive aesthetic aspects of dirty water, there are compelling practical reasons why it must be clean before it is returned to human, industrial and agricultural use.

The most obvious is disease. Live viruses and bacteria dumped into the source of drinking and bathing water still fell and kill Americans.

In addition, organic wastes sap the oxygen from water, taking away both marine life and the ability of water to purify itself.

Part of the water cleansing job is handled at the intake end, through purification, but these plants can cope with only limited amounts of pollution. Some of the newer pollutants cannot be removed at all with our present knowledge. The biggest challenge, and the only opportunity for eventual success in the fight against pollution, is at the waste discharge end of our water systems.

Right now, one out of every three people in the U.S. is not served by any kind of municipal sewage system. In remote areas, where adequate precautions have been taken to separate water supply and septic fields, the supply may be safe, but there is serious concern with the safety of 6 million people, living in smaller communities, where wastes are discharged raw without any kind of treatment.

The U.S. Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control of the Public Health Service calculates that 127 million people have "adequate" waste treatment facilities in their communities, while another 18.6 million are served by below-par systems.

In more than 1900 communities, with populations of almost 40 million, sewage and surface runoff are carried in the same lines. During dry periods, the treatment plants can handle the quantities involved. But when there is heavy rainfall, some of the flow

must be diverted to the nearest watercourse, untreated. As these communities grow, which they are constantly doing, the normal load approaches always nearer the overload point. Without system modification, raw sewage eventually will be going into the watercourses the year round. These combined systems represent the most serious immediate municipal waste challenge.

Even some of the "adequate" plants which remove around 90 per cent of the organic wastes—are not good enough. Chicago, which has one of the best treatment plants in the country, pours treated wastes equal to raw waste from a million people into the Illinois River every day.

Sewage, of course, is not the only kind of pollution. In terms of total impact, industrial wastes are worse. The organic pollution from industry—animal and vegetable material from industries such as food processing, textiles and paper manufacturers—chokes our national water courses with the equivalent of raw sewage from 160 million people. This is just about double the present raw amount from our cities. By 1980, while population will go up about 70 million, industrial organic waste is expected to increase by the equivalent of another 160 million people.

Inorganic industrial waste—minerals and chemicals which are the by-products of mining, metal, manufacturing and chemical industries—give water offensive colors, odors and taste. They

Discharging into the Missouri River, this city sewer carries storm water, sewage and industrial waste. Fish and wildlife along the waterway suffer, in addition to man.



POINTERS FOR COMMUNITY ACTION

Alarmed about the increasingly critical water supply problem, a number of organizations are co-operating with the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare to promote participation in the Federal pollution control assistance program. The hope is that by pointing out the magnitude of the problems and suggesting a course of local community action open to each citizen greater participation will result. All of these organizations suggest:

1. Finding out what's needed in your community.
2. Publicizing the shortcomings and needs.
3. Getting out the vote to back bond issues which will enable the community to take advantage of Federal grants.

The Incentive Grant Program is administered jointly by the Public Health Service of HEW and water pollution control agencies in all 50 states and Puerto Rico, Guam and the Virgin Islands. Application forms and related materials are normally obtained from the state agencies. For information about the Federal program, write to the Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, Public Health Service, Washington D. C. 20201.

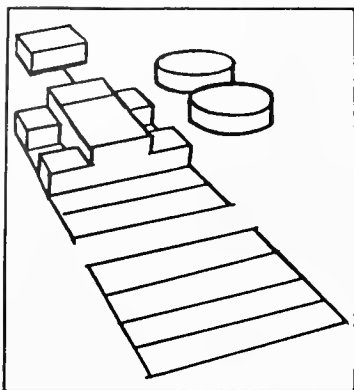
Among the helpful materials available are several brochures:

NEEDED: CLEAN WATER, published by the Channing L. Bete Company, Inc., Greenfield, Mass. 01301, in cooperation with the National Wildlife Federation. 25 cents each. Bulk discounts on quantities over 10.

FOCUS ON CLEAN WATER; Public Health Service Publication No. 1184, available from the Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. 20402 for 20 cents.

BUILDING FOR CLEAN WATER, Public Health Service Publication No. 867, available from the Government Printing Office, for 10 cents.





WHAT IT COSTS

A community of 10,000 population, Heath, Ohio, recently completed its first sewerage system at a cost of \$1.6 million. The city had been totally without sewers and treatment plant before the construction job was finished in 1964, except for a few private lines running into several nearby creeks. With future growth in mind, the sewers were built to handle a population of 25,000. The sewage treatment plant, as is often done today, was built to handle the existing population, with provisions for simple addition of more units as population grows.

Out of the total cost, about \$1 million went for the sewers, and \$600,000 for the treatment plant. About 20 miles of sewers were laid, ranging in size from 6-inch vitrified clay pipe for service to property lines to 24-inch mains.

The treatment plant delivers 90-95 per cent effective treatment of the sewage. In a typical arrangement, the sewage comes in through a wet well, where it is partially disintegrated by a large grinder-mixer. It then goes to one of three pumps, from 3-5 horsepower, to be lifted to primary settlement tanks. There are two of these, each one 15 by 42 feet, and over nine feet deep. From the primary settling tanks, sewage flows to the two much larger aeration tanks, 16 by 112 feet, where air is blown across it. After aeration, the sewage goes to two final settling tanks, about the same size as the primary tanks, and is then pumped to the primary and secondary digesters—round tanks 40 feet in diameter with a depth of over 20 feet. A 500,000 BTU heater on the first digester speeds up natural decomposition, aided by a continuous mixer.

Some of the liquid remaining is shunted back to the intake well, and the sludge from the secondary digester is pumped out to eight open sludge drying beds. Each bed is 25 by 100 feet.

introduce hardness and corrosive qualities. Many of them interfere with normal waste treatment processes and some are toxic or poisonous.

Much of the most puzzling inorganic pollution is traced to the chemical industry. The speed of progress in the industry has far outstripped our knowledge of methods to combat the new pollutants. There are no known means of detecting some of them, and the effect of many on man and animals has not even been measured before they are pumped into the water courses.

Another "waste" product of indus-

remove, and the number of contributing factors—weapons testing, radioactive material mining and refining, new industrial medical and research uses of radioactive materials—is increasing rapidly.

Also on the rise is pollution from pesticides and insecticides more are being used, and they are generally more potent than earlier chemicals. Most of our major rivers have detected amounts of pesticides, and they are only partly removed by ordinary waste treatment processes. So far, concentrations are below the danger level, but the hazard will become more seri-



Sludge thickening tanks of a Mansfield, Ohio, treatment plant.

try is heat. The return of cooling water from both industries and power plants reduces the amount of oxygen the water can hold, in effect increasing pollution. Heat is also added to the natural storehouse of water by dams constructed for power, irrigation, navigation, flood control and water supply. The shallow basins soak up more sunlight than water running naturally in deep channels.

Ironically, the water needs of industry are as critical as those of human beings, and industry gulps it in great quantities. It takes seven gallons of water to make one gallon of gasoline; 200 gallons for a dollar's worth of paper; and 65,000 gallons to make one automobile.

Delicate chemical reactions can be upset by traces of impurities and minerals in steam water encrusts boilers and pipes.

The newest form of pollution is radioactivity. Although it is well below the safe allowable concentrations at the present time, this menace must be carefully watched because the effect on man is cumulative. Radioactivity is difficult and expensive to

ous with time.

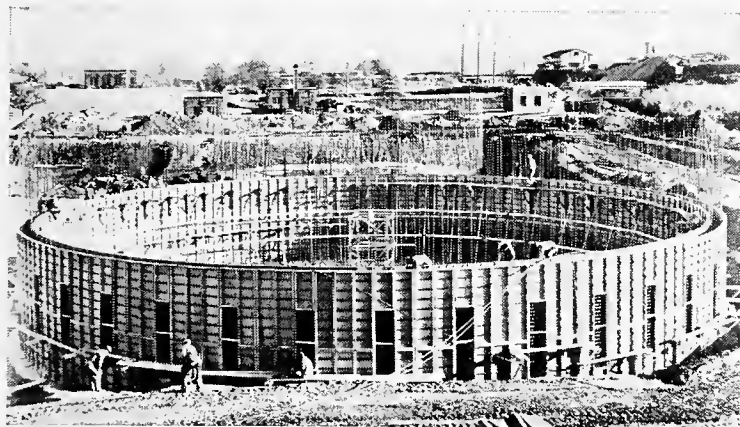
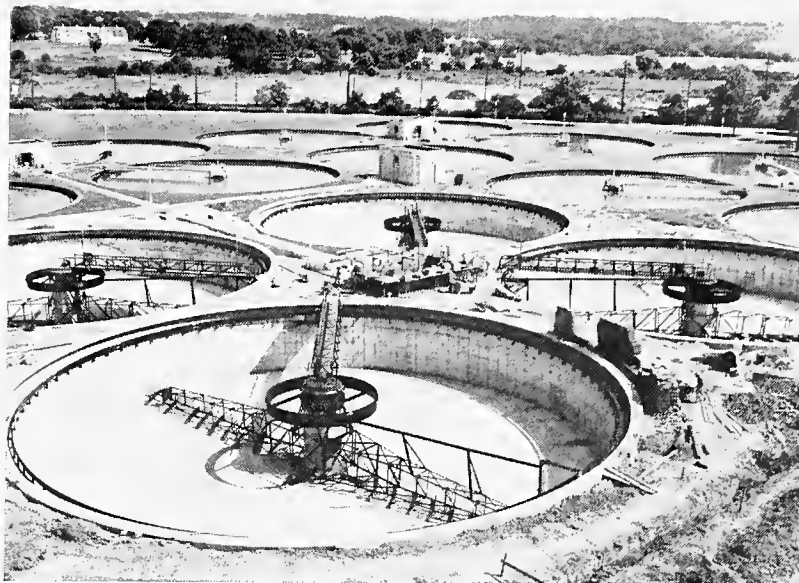
Fortunately, the pollution picture is not entirely bleak. Great strides are already being made. Along the Missouri River, for example, where every major city discharged raw sewage into the mainstream ten years ago, four major population centers have either built or are building treatment plants, and the meat packing plants in the vicinity have improved greatly.

A National Technical Task Committee on Industrial Pollution has been set up since 1950 by industry, and is working with the Federal Government to thrash out ways to attack industrial pollution.

The Federal Government has given the municipal pollution problem a big push with its 1956 Federal Water Pollution Control Act and subsequent related bills. The Government's program is aimed at catching up with the backlog of sewage control facilities which should have been built long ago. Federal spending, right now, is over \$100 million a year, and will continue through 1967 under the existing laws. Money is allotted to the states

on the basis of population and per capita income, and the Federal Government pays for 30 per cent of the cost of a sewer treatment plant, up to \$600,000.

This has proven to be a powerful stimulus, especially since passage of the 1962 and 1963 laws providing additional money. Cities are now investing over \$600 million a year in building or rebuilding treatment plants and sewer lines. In 1963 just after passage of the Public Works Acceleration Act, and an increase of money under the old bill, municipal sewer work jumped 25 per cent. Since the first act was passed, Federal money has helped 5,617 communities construct facilities. The Federal Government contributed



Above: New settling basins were added to the Washington, D. C. sewage treatment plant as a part of a recent \$11 million expansion program. They typify construction needed to control pollution. At left: These 100-foot diameter sewage digester tanks were built as part of Birmingham, Alabama's improvement program. About 10,000 feet of form work was required for the first lift in each 29-foot-high tank.

\$575 million, and state and local governments \$2.15 billion.

Even so, there are over 5,500 communities, serving 33 million people still in need of facilities to handle existing loads. To build treatment plants and sewers for them, and to modernize and maintain treatment works and sewers now in existence, would cost \$2.2 billion more.

Although the price tag seems high at first glance, it's very reasonable in comparison with other municipal facilities such as hospitals and schools. While a typical community of 50,000 may invest \$102 per person in hospitals, and \$303 in schools, only \$36 a person would be necessary to build a secondary treatment plant capable of removing about 90 per cent of the harmful pollutants. The 50,000-people community plant represents a total cost of about \$1.8 million. For a small community, \$50,000 might be enough.

The greatest need right now is for separation of the combined sewer system. About 58 million people are now using these inadequate facilities, and to modernize them would cost about \$8 billion. In most cases, new sanitary sewers would be needed, leaving the

old systems for surface drainage only. The plumbing system within each building would have to be rearranged to separate rain water and sewage at its source.

Despite recent progress in industrial pollution control, the Senate, in its 1963 Pollution Study Report, noted, "The construction of needed industrial waste treatment facilities has never kept up with the increase in the number of waste outlets nor with the increase in production of wastes. As with municipalities, this has resulted in a large backlog of construction needs."

The Senate staff estimates that at least 6000 projects are necessary, and that annual spending should be at least as great as the funds allotted to municipal pollution control.

Present government goals, in the entire municipal-aid program, are for only 80 per cent removal of organic wastes before discharge. As long as there is plenty of unspoiled water to dump into, we're in pretty good shape. However, in just 15 more years, the experts estimate, we'll run out of natural streamflow sufficient to dilute and carry this waste. By 1980, a way must be found to bolster natural flow

by 522 billion gallons a day. By 2000, the requirement will be a daily rate of 700 billion gallons. This increased flow can be provided by strategically-located reservoirs, to store water in wet periods for discharge during dry spells. Such a program will involve \$12 billion worth of reservoir construction by 1980, and another \$6 billion to carry us through the year 2000.

Despite present spending by both federal, state and local governments of over \$800 million each year, we're only treading water. While there has been overall improvement in the communities which already had sewer systems, facilities are falling behind population growth in those communities without any kind of sewage system at all.

There's absolutely no doubt about the seriousness and immediate importance of the water pollution problem. Its solution requires the unified interest—and action—of people at all levels, from the smallest local government unit up to the Federal administrative branch. Until our pollution control program catches up with our rate growth, our children stand a good chance of inheriting a foul wind.

*Member of Vancouver local union
skirts death by inches as a
rescue team clears space for
a helicopter landing pad overhead*



BURIED ALIVE for Three Days.. BENEATH AN AVALANCHE

By EINAR MYLLYLÄ
As Told to Albro Gregory



I WASN'T AFRAID at anytime. I thought my friends would be there any minute to pull me out. I didn't know that I was slowly freezing to death. I didn't hurt.

I didn't know that the whole camp was swept away in the snow avalanche and that many of my buddies were dead.

I had been walking across the snow to Bunkhouse No. 4 to put in some shelves. The avalanche didn't make any noise. It hit me from behind. I can't remember much.

I remember that I chopped at the snow with my hammer in the hand that wasn't pinned under me. But I guess I would pass out. And when I came to each time I thought I had just got there.

I thought that when the fellas got to dinner they would see that I was gone, and they would find me. Then I guess I would pass out again.

I remember when they found me. A guy looked down in my face. He said, 'Here's one,' and they loaded me on the helicopter. I can remember that. I can remember getting to the hospital and the doctor asking me where I hurt. I said I don't know.

I came to the Granduc October first, last year. I guess I had been there longer than anyone when the slide hit. I had talked about leaving when we had a bunkhouse bull session the night before this thing happened. But then you always are talking about leaving. Sometimes you don't really mean it.

Left: Einar Myllyla, member of Local Union 452, rests in the Ketchikan, Alaska, General Hospital as he recovers from injuries sustained when he was entombed beneath the snows of an avalanche near Stewart, B. C.

Right: Bro. Myllyla's foot and hands, injured by frostbite during the days he was buried alive, are visible in photo by author Albro Gregory. Exclusive pictures and story by Gregory were taken and written especially for The CARPENTER.



The money was good. I made \$3.34 an hour. There was lots of overtime. You save all your money on a job like that. There is no place to go. You can't spend it.

I signed up for the job in Winnipeg, where I was living. I belong to Local 452 of the Carpenters in Vancouver. I have belonged all the time since I came to Canada in 1952. I was born in Finland.

See how I can move these fingers? The medic says I'll be able to work again. I still got the thumb on that hand. Looks pretty good, eh? See, I can move the toes on that foot, too. I keep moving these things all the time I am awake. The doctor says I have to.

Lots of people come to see me. Look at all the cookies and things these women have brought me. They bring me books. I like to read. There is a woman from Finland. She comes in every night. She writes my letters in Finn. I got a letter from my sister and brother in Finland and I got a lot of others, too. They are from all over the world. They even tell me how to get rid of this frost bite!

I can get around pretty good in the walker. I talk to a lot of the other people around here. I don't get lonesome. I just wish I could remember more what happened. They say I was under 77 hours. I can't tell.

They're real good to me here. I have special nurses. They give

me three baths a day in that whirlpool tub. That helped me a lot. That tank thing sure was good for me. They say it saved my hand and leg.

I'm going down to the hospital in Vancouver. That's where they'll decide what to do about those toes. The doc says that's where I'll get rehabilitated too. I like it here. But down there I've got a lot of buddies.

Up here they give me a bottle of beer before I go to sleep each night. It's real nice. I can have steak or anything I want.

EINAR MYLLYLA tells his story haltingly, like he's always digging for facts about the 77 hours he lay under tons of snow at the Granduc Mine near Stewart, B. C. It was on February 18 that the mountains, overburdened with snow, loosed their fury on the camp of about 160 men.

So great was the weight of snow avalanche that it made matchwood of the buildings and threw most down the mountain three-quarters of a mile.

But the most remarkable part was the survival of Einar Myllyla, the carpenter, who was caught from behind by the fury of the slide, then lay buried for about three days. When they found him, half frozen, it was February 21.



Above: As he was wheeled into the Ketchikan hospital, Myllyla was unconscious. In his own account of his burial in a tomb of snow, he says he thinks he was unconscious most of the time. A bulldozer uncovered his body, hidden beneath the snow!

Below: With frostbitten hands exposed, Myllyla lies in oxygen tank flown in for him from Buffalo, N. Y. This exclusive picture taken by Albro Gregory. The avalanche killed 26 workers.





Members of the Brotherhood arrive at Vancouver after escaping the avalanche which killed 26 and imprisoned Myllyla in an icy tomb for three days and three nights. From left are Paul Valkama, John Maccone, Ken Pynn, Henry Siemers, John Howett, Ola Jallinoja, Karl Kunz and Art Whittles. All are from L.U. 542 except Maccone, from Edmonton. The Granduc Mine is "in the heart of a heavy snow belt."



Karl Kunz of L.U. 452 is greeted by his wife as he returned to Vancouver from the Granduc slide disaster. Every available man and piece of equipment went into action as the hunt for survivors of fatal avalanche got underway. P. Haelele and Uno Nyrhinen of L.U. 452 survived, as did L. Mack of L.U. 1251. Herman Orlaw, Don MacKinnon and Stewart McLeod of L.U. 452 died in the disaster.



At left: Tears of happiness flow as Brother Ken Pynn is greeted by his daughter on his return to Vancouver. Many relatives did not know whether their husbands and fathers were dead or alive for long anxious hours.

At right: Glad to be alive, bearded Henry Siemers of Local 452 walks away after clearing customs at Vancouver airport following flight from Ketchikan.—All photos on this page were taken by Carl Erickson, Financial Secretary of Local Union 452.



From the time he was brought to Ketchikan General Hospital the best brains of medical science have been at work, first to save the life of the 38-year-old bachelor, then to save his limbs.

Up to this time, medical science has largely succeeded. But it wasn't easy.

The mine where Myllyla was working is situated 3,000 feet up on a mountain of the rugged Coastal Range. The camp is 30 miles north of the hamlet of Stewart, B. C., near the Alaska border. It is in the heart of a heavy snow belt.

Granduc, now being developed, is said to contain one of the richest copper lodes ever discovered. Virtually the only access to the mine is by plane or helicopter. It will be that way until the company finishes the road to Stewart, which includes a tunnel 11 miles long.

I have been close to Einar Myllyla ever since the disaster which claimed the lives of 26 of his buddies. I was there when he was lifted from the ambulance at the emer-

gency entrance of Ketchikan General Hospital and I was there when he was loaded aboard a plane for Vancouver on April 8.

I saw Einar Myllyla gradually return to something like his old self. I saw him in the oxygen tank which



was flown here from Buffalo, N. Y. to breathe new life into the near-dead tissues. I saw him when the frost was visible up to his elbows and up to his knees.

Einar is not a fellow with a gift of gab, so to speak. He measures each word carefully. So the whole story—as much as he can remember—has been a long time in coming out.

Myllyla was entombed on his right side under about 10 feet of snow, his right arm pinned under him, his left free.

He didn't know it, but workmen had smoothed out a space directly over him for an emergency helicopter pad. He couldn't even hear the whining of the engines.

His rescuers were members of the Ketchikan Volunteer Rescue Squad, whose members come from all walks of life. They drop everything from axes to slide rules whenever their services are needed, which is not infrequently in this rugged country.

Continued on page 17



Washington **ROUNDUP**

IN AREAS OF HEAVY RACIAL UNREST, people are going to pay a heavy economic price, Ewan Clague, Commissioner of Labor Statistics, recently told the world in a Voice of America Broadcast. "We have made studies of this," he said. "Results show that businessmen and industrialists are hesitant about investing in areas where there is a clear lack of racial harmony and tolerance. This means loss of jobs and purchasing power, a catastrophe for any community."

THE NATION'S CAPITAL is not leading the nation in at least one type of legislation. F. H. McGuigan, AFL-CIO legislative representative, told a House Committee that thousands of workers in the District of Columbia are grossly underpaid and should have, at least, a minimum wage of \$1.25 an hour and a 40-hour work week.

USE OF POLYGRAPHS as "lie detectors" by Government agencies has been questioned by a House Subcommittee. The Subcommittee already has condemned abuse of such "detectors" and wants to have further information from the Defense Department, the National Security Agency, and the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

CONGRESS HAS SOME SKELETONS in its own closet, or rather in its kitchens, according to Senator Wayne Morse (D.-Oregon). In United States Senate facilities in Washington, Morse disclosed, men and women are toiling in the kitchens for less than the Federal minimum wage of \$1.25-an-hour. In fact, some Senate restaurant and cafeteria employees are paid as little as \$1.02-an-hour.

THE BOY SCOUTS OF AMERICA and the AFL-CIO have set up a program to expand union sponsorship of scouting, especially among boys from low-income families. Heading the program will be the first full-time Scout representative to the AFL-CIO, O. William Moody, Jr., who formerly served as secretary-treasurer of the Greater New Orleans AFL-CIO. He will seek to expand union sponsorship of Boy Scout troops and encourage greater participation by union members as scout leaders. At present, there are 500 union-sponsored Boy Scout troops in the United States, and approximately 25 percent of all scout leaders are members of AFL-CIO unions.

A NEW MINE SAFETY LAW that would call for Federal inspection of metallic and nonmetallic mines has been proposed to Congress by Secretary of the Interior Stewart L. Udall. The legislation would affect some 200,000 workers not now covered.

PUBLIC RECORDS -- The AFL-CIO has called for changes in a bill to require Federal agencies to make records available to the public. In a statement submitted to the House Subcommittee on Foreign Operations and Government Information, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew Biemiller said that the Federation supports "the principles and purposes of legislation to open up the processes of government to public view" because only a fully-informed public can govern itself wisely.

A FURTHER CUT in income taxes paid by lowest-income families was urged by Douglas Dillon in his last speech before stepping out as Secretary of the Treasury, last month. The relief already given is inadequate, he told a symposium of Federal taxation in Washington.

Conference Room in Philadelphia Building Trades Headquarters Dedicated to Former Leader



Mrs. William Blaier, widow of our late vice president, cuts the ribbon to open the memorial room, shown at right.



In a full day of activities, April 3, the Philadelphia, Pa., Building Trades Council paid tribute to present and departed leaders—including the late Second General Vice President of the United Brotherhood, O. William Blaier.

The special day began with the dedication of the Council's new headquarters, The James L. McDevitt Building, recently erected at 2535 Orthodox Street. The spacious new building pays tribute to the Plasterer who served his apprenticeship in Philadelphia, became president of the city's building and construction trades council, later was state federation president, and finally took over the tremendous task of directing Labor's League for Political Education, which later became the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education.

More than a hundred labor and civic leaders—including several national and international union officers—participated in the dedication ceremonies at 12:30 p.m. on a bright spring Saturday afternoon. The Rt. Rev. Monsignor Martin J. Lynch asked Divine guidance for the trade unionists who gather and work in the new building. On the platform with him at the dedication ceremonies were the widow and son of James McDevitt: the gen-

eral president of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons Int'l. Assn., Edward J. Leonard; Al Barkan, present national director of COPE; and several other officials.

Barkin recalled the work of his predecessor and called upon the assembled trade unionists to carry on the political education work begun by McDevitt.

Among the honored guests were Michael Johnson, executive secretary of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO; the Hon. Paul D'Ortona, president of the Philadelphia City Council; Hunter P. Wharton, general president of the International Union of Operating Engineers; C. J. Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department; Harry Boyer, president of the Pennsylvania AFL-CIO; Edward Toohey, president of the Philadelphia AFL-CIO Council; Jacob David, secretary of the Philadelphia Council; and William Peitler, general president of the Marble, Slate and Stone Polishers.

Heading the United Brotherhood group attending the ceremonies was General Treasurer Peter Terzick. Other leaders included Robert H. Gray, secretary-treasurer of the Metropolitan District Council of Carpenters, Philadelphia and Vicinity; and John

Anello, Council business representative.

Following ceremonies outside the building, the doors were opened for a tour of the new facilities. At this time there was a brief ribbon-cutting ceremony for the opening of the O. William Blaier Conference Room. As Brother Terzick, Mrs. James McDevitt, and others stood by, the widow of our late international officer snipped the bright ribbon at the conference room door, and visitors got their first view of the beautiful wood-paneled room.

To climax a busy day of activities in the City of Brotherly Love, a testimonial dinner was held that evening for James J. O'Neill, president of the Philadelphia Building Trades Council. The program for that festive occasion had this to say about the Brotherhood officer to whom the conference room was dedicated during the afternoon:

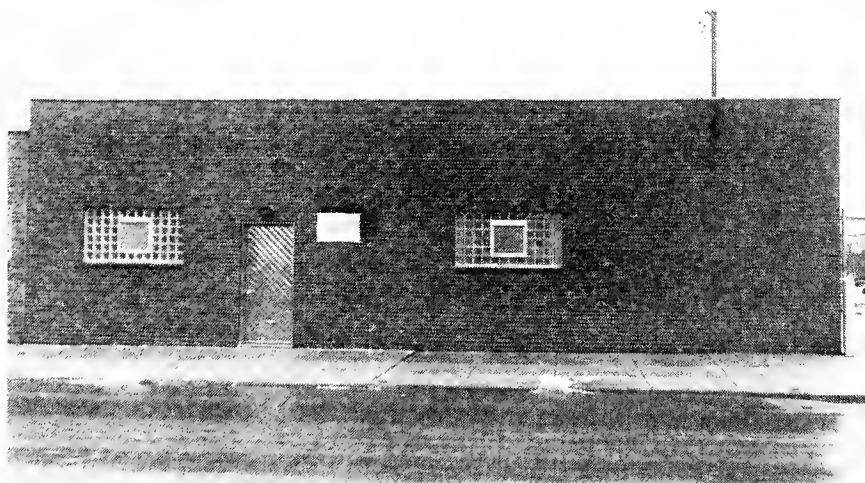
"The passing of O. William Blaier has left a large gap in the labor movement and in the memory of his many friends."

Blaier died on January 4, 1962, at the age of 65. He served our organization for many years in local and international posts, and the special room to his memory is a fitting tribute to this departed leader.

RIGHT: Dedication ceremonies for the McDevitt Building. **BELOW:** Mrs. James McDevitt unveils the plaque at the building's entrance. With her are Paul D'Ortona, president, Philadelphia City Council; and James O'Neill, president, Building Trades Council.



Assembled in the William Blaier Room following ceremonies were, seated left to right: Frank Graver, President, District Council; Ray Ginnett, General Representative, United Brotherhood; International Treasurer Pete Terzick; Robert H. Gray, Secretary-Treasurer, District Council; John Anello, Business Representative, District Council (Anello designed and supervised work on the memorial room). Standing: Harry Boyer, President, Pennsylvania AFL-CIO; Charles Shedaker, LU 359; Charles Boyer, Representative, Carpenters District Council; Tom Martin, retired Business Agent, Philadelphia District Council; Harry Dooley, Assistant to Secretary, District Council; Jack Gushue, Business Representative, Local 454; Harry Anderson, Business Representative, 454.



LEFT: The new McDevitt Building. **ABOVE:** Robert Gray, Peter Terzick and John Anello present a memorial plaque to the widow of William Blaier.

Brotherhood Tallies \$375,000 Aid to Red Cross Disaster Relief Since 1906

On behalf of the Brotherhood, First General Vice President Finlay C. Allan, recently presented, in West Coast ceremonies, a check for \$69,400 to aid victims of winter floods in the Coastal States. The check was presented to General James F. Collins, president of the American National Red Cross, for that organization's disaster relief work.

Present with Mr. Allan to present the check were Lyle Hiller, of Portland, Oregon, Seventh District Board Member; and Patrick Hogan of Los Angeles, Eight District Board Member.

Upon accepting the contribution, General Collins emphasized that "all Red Cross disaster relief assistance is given as an outright gift and no repayment is ever requested or expected."

He added that the contribution from the United Brotherhood would be used to help flood victims rebuild and repair homes and to provide clothing and household furnishings. He said that Red Cross expects to spend some \$4 million in flood recovery aid before the job is finished in the disaster-stricken areas of northern California, Washington, Oregon and Idaho.

Mr. Allan pointed out that members of the United Brotherhood were victims of the floods themselves and had received Red Cross assistance. "Since the San Francisco earth-



Finlay C. Allan (left), first general vice president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, recently presented a check for \$69,400 for flood disaster relief to Gen. James F. Collins, president of the American National Red Cross, at the organization's Western Area Headquarters in San Francisco. Looking on are Lyle J. Hiller, (second from left) Portland, Oregon, Seventh District Board Member; and Patrick Hogan, Los Angeles, Eighth District Board Member. The check was the largest single contribution made for relief of disaster victims in the recent West Coast floods. General Vice President Allan and General Collins were making official administrative visits to their respective San Francisco offices.

quake of 1906," he said, "carpenters have contributed a total of \$375,900 to disaster relief."

Contributions by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America since 1906 are as follows:

- 1906, April—California—San Francisco earthquake, \$10,000; 1927, May—Mississippi Valley Flood Relief—East Coast—Miami, Florida District Council (cyclone) \$7,500.
- Year 1937, Ohio River Relief—Louisville flood, \$20,000.
- 1950, May—Flood relief—Winnipeg, Canada, \$50,000; May, Fire relief—Quebec, Quebec, \$20,000; May, Relief for membership—Marysville, Calif., flood, \$20,000.
- 1955, May, Flood relief—Northeast U. S.—Indianapolis chapter, American Red Cross, \$50,000.
- 1956, Jan., Flood disaster—West Coast, through National

Red Cross, \$50,000; March, Flood relief fund—Pennsylvania State Council \$9,000; March, Matching contributions made to flood relief—California State Council, \$20,000.

- 1964, April—Earthquake and flood relief—Alaska, through American Red Cross, \$50,000.
- 1965, March, Western flood fund—through American Red Cross, \$64,900.

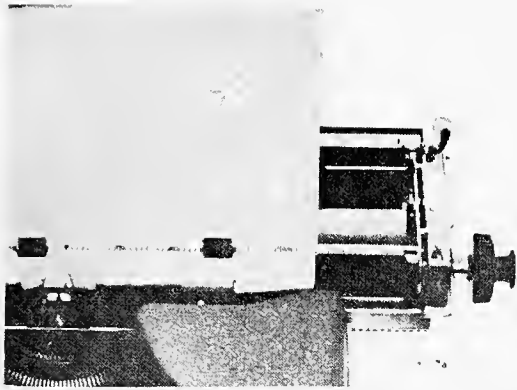
Total contributions: \$375,900.



Gen. Collins presented Vice President Allan with a certificate of appreciation to the Brotherhood for its contribution for relief of flood disaster victims.

First Aid Training

First aid is required training for many industrial workers. A large number get their instruction from Red Cross volunteers. This is the same instruction given to over 1,000,000 Americans every year by Red Cross specialists in teaching emergency aid at home and on the highway. Ask your local Red Cross about first aid training in your vicinity.



EDITORIALS

* STAY OUT OF THE NEWSPAPER!

This summer millions of Americans are going to clog the nation's highways. Whether on business or pleasure-bent on vacations, they will each pose a threat to the safety of the other.

If you are going to be one of them, do yourself and your fellow travelers a favor: have your car thoroughly checked out before you start. Replace dangerously-thin tires. Have your brake linings and master cylinder checked. Inspect the steering linkage. Carefully go over operation of direction signal lights, stop lights and tail lights. Have the positioning of your headlights checked for maximum night-time visibility with minimum blinding effect on oncoming motorists. If you don't have seat belts, install them. If you do have them, make certain you use them.

This summer there are going to be newspaper stories about highway tragedies. Many will have grisly pictures of the hapless victims, dead and dying, strewn on the concrete. With proper care ahead of time and good driving practices, you can insure that you or your family will not be included. Start now!

* THE OTHER SIDE OF THE COIN

Every hourly worker knows that his "high hourly rates" don't mean high annual earnings . . . in spite of what the newspapers sometimes insinuate.

Latest earnings statistics from the U.S. Department of Labor confirm his view: A total of 184 occupational and professional classifications (out of 321) have higher annual earnings than the carpenter, bricklayer, cabinet maker, concrete finisher, and the other building and construction trades. With non-union workers tilting the scales downward, the median or average earnings for the construction worker in 1959 was less than \$4,900 a year!

Lowest paid craftsmen in the Department of Labor's tabulation were shoe repairers, with \$2,800 a year. Highest paid—you guessed it—doctors—with an average of \$14,561.

Craftsmen who do a substantial amount of out-of-door and seasonal work are going to have a hard time keeping their annual take-home pay high.

That's why it's so important that we fight even harder for higher hourly wages and benefits . . . and why—to achieve our wage goals—we must have public support. Every union craftsman has a public relations

job to perform. He must show the quick-reading snap-judging public the other side of organized labor's hard-earned coin.

* CHERRY TREES AND VIEWPOINTS

The past month saw literally hundreds of thousands of people pour into Washington, D. C., to see the cherry blossoms in bloom. These trees were the gift of the Japanese government in 1912. After another Japanese government directed the air attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, there were cries against the defenseless trees which had, at that time, taken firm roots in their adopted country for 29 years. Despite guards placed around them, at least one tree was chopped down by "patriots."

A few years earlier, when F. D. Roosevelt announced plans for the Jefferson Memorial and it was learned that several of the trees would be removed, zealous women marched in protest and several chained themselves to the threatened trunks. Characteristically, FDR placated both sides as he arranged to have the trees transplanted rather than merely chopped down.

The only point to be made here is that cherry trees and many other pleasant factors we pass on our way through life are often enjoyed and even taken for granted until some foreign intrusion is thrust upon us. Then, in all likelihood, emotions take over where reason once held sway and grown people often begin to act like truant, spoiled children.

It is nice to have a sense of balance, especially when things begin to get a little bumpy. Enjoy Life's "cherry trees," but don't try to blame them for others' misdeeds or attribute to them false aspects of irreplacability.

* TESTING, TESTING, TESTING

Intelligence, aptitude and personality tests are being administered to many job seekers and job holders today. Some seem innocent enough . . . But then there's the case of the non-union trucking company which has a list of 500 questions it asks of potential drivers, including whether the prospective employee prefers a shower to a bath tub, if he is afraid of deep water, and if he thinks women should be allowed in bars. It would be interesting to know what the employer expects to learn about his truck drivers. Possibly some drivers like to take a shallow bath in a mixed bar.



The horse-drawn caisson at an Army military funeral in Arlington National Cemetery. The caparisoned, riderless horse follows.

THE MOST HALLOWED



This Memorial Day, the United States pays tribute to its war dead at Arlington National Cemetery.

Two Presidents, scores of generals and admirals, thousands of officers and men are buried there.

The man who devotes his life to the military service must be prepared to sacrifice that life in the defense of his country. Whether he be general or private, this obligation is foremost in his mind.

In war, the general officer usually lives a more comfortable and satisfying military life, by virtue of his rank and responsibilities. The private, on the other hand, lives from day to day carrying out orders and doing his job to the best of his ability.

When called upon to make that supreme sacrifice, the graveside ceremonies remind us of this necessary distinction in rank. The enlisted man receives "standard honors." This consists of the traditional three-volley rifle salute and the playing of "Taps." Officers, on the other hand, receive "full honors," which varies again according to commissioned rank. This usually involves a horse-drawn caisson, a platoon of troops, a color guard, and the service band. In the case of a general officer, the platoon of troops can grow to four companies of men, and a cannon salute may be fired by batteries of artillery.

Ironically, it is at the moment of interment—the final act one man can do for another—that the general and the private, for the first time, line up side by side . . . equal at last.

ARLINGTON National Cemetery is the oldest and one of the largest of all our national cemeteries . . . second only to Long Island National Cemetery at Farmingdale, N.Y. Its 420 acres are located on the gently-rolling Virginia hills overlooking the Nation's capital, across the Potomac River. Shaded by thousands of trees, white marble markers fall away in all directions in unbroken lines.

There are graves for Continental soldiers from Washington's Army of the Revolution; a grave for 14 soldiers and sailors who died in 1812; one grave for 2,111 Union dead from Bull Run and the roads to Rappahannock; a section set aside for the 229 men who died when the Maine exploded in Havana harbor, and the graves of some whose names have been lost.

The first recorded burial in Arlington occurred on May 13, 1854, when Private William Christman, Company G, 67th Pennsylvania Infantry, was interred beneath the shading branches of a cedar tree. Two days later, an unknown Confederate prisoner of war was buried nearby. Since then many great leaders of every American conflict from the Civil War through the Korean Conflict, have joined Private Christman.

They include: Major Pierre Charles L'Enfant, designer of the City of Washington; Robert Todd Lincoln, son of Abraham Lincoln; William Jennings Bryan, "The Silver Tongued Orator;" Admiral Robert E. Peary, first at the North Pole; William Howard Taft, President and Chief Justice of the United States; General Philip Kearny, "Fighting Phil;" Admiral William T. Sampson, who planned the destruction of Spain's last Armada; General Leonard Wood of Teddy's "Rough Riders;" John J. (Black Jack) Pershing, General of the Armies; General Jonathan Wainwright of the Bataan "Death March;" Admiral William (Bull) Halsey, World War II naval commander; Admiral Richard E. Byrd, explorer of the frozen ends of the earth; General George C. Marshall, soldier and statesman; John Foster Dulles, post-World War II Secretary of State; and John F. Kennedy, 35th President of the United States.

Walking through this great national shrine, many questions run through one's mind—unique markers, maintenance of the cemetery, why some markers are standing upright while others are lying flat on the ground, and many others. Here are some interesting sidelights of which most visitors are not aware:

★ Burials average 28 per day, and have increased by 1000 per year. Today, there are approximately 135,000 persons interred in the cemetery.

★ Available space in the present acreage is expected to be filled by the end of this year—1965. Plans are underway to clear the buildings and utilize the adjacent South Post of Fort Myer, Virginia, for burials. This additional acreage will last approximately 10 years.

★ Eligible for burial are members of the United States armed forces or veterans with honorable discharges.

GROUND

The wives, husbands, widows, widowers, minor children, and unmarried daughters of servicemen or service-women are also entitled to an Arlington burial.

★ Among the honored dead lying in Arlington are the Unknown Soldier of World War I, and the Two Unknowns of World War II and Korea.

★ Between 85 and 100 graves are kept available for funerals at all time.

★ The "mock burial" (a term used by the cemetery staff) is often used whereby those attending the funeral stand on the nearest road, where the ceremonies are executed. The military pallbearers then carry the casket to the grave itself. The "mock burial" is used when the ground is too wet or soft for the participants to walk on.

★ Old regulation allowed "side by side" burials for a man and his wife or children. Because of a space shortage, the caskets are now "stacked"—one on top of another. The grave is dug five feet for a single burial and seven feet for a multiple burial.

★ There is no embalming at the cemetery. This has to be done by a licensed mortician.

★ For the servicemen buried at sea or lost in action, a Memorial marker is used. Whereas the usual grave is five feet wide and ten feet long, the Memorial grave is five feet by five feet. Some of the men who went down with the U.S.S. Thresher in 1963 are honored by this type of marker at Arlington.

★ A serviceman released with an honorable discharge, who later is convicted of a crime and serves more than five years in prison, cannot be buried

in a national cemetery.

★ The cemetery employs about 150 people, 85 of whom work at maintaining the grounds. Two weeks out of every month are spent cutting the grass.

★ Individual grave markers are set in the ground upright. A marker laying flat on the ground designates a mass burial. For example, there are several markers honoring men killed in airplane crashes or explosions.

★ The Black Charger, a caparisoned, riderless horse carrying a pair of cavalry boots reversed in the stirrups, may accompany the body of any General Officer as well as all commis-

sioned officers who served in the cavalry.

★ To date, approximately 8,300,000 persons have visited the grave of President Kennedy. During the summer, visitors average about 10,000 a weekday and 50,000 on Saturdays and Sundays.

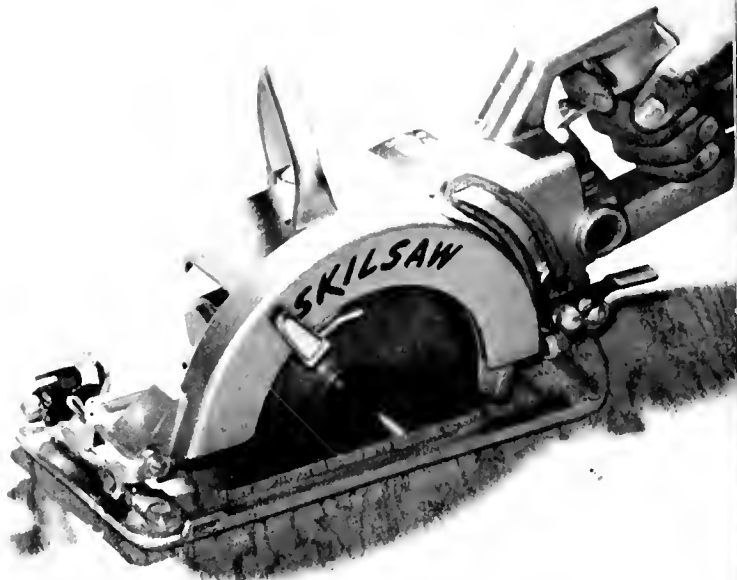
The slow cadence of horses pulling the caisson, the inspirational sound of "Taps", a volley of rifle shots, the distant boom of a cannon and the roll of the drums are ever-present throughout the hills of Arlington Cemetery. They are a constant reminder of the history of American sacrifice that has kept this nation free.



A lone infantryman stands guard at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.



These simple white headstones mark the graves of Private William Christman, the first man to be buried in Arlington, and General John Pershing.



What are the best selling saws among pros? Three guesses!

You're right the first, second and third time. Skil's complete line of heavy-duty, super-duty and worm drive saws is a solid favorite among tradesmen. There are more in use, by a hefty margin, than any other make.

And for clear reasons. This is the *only* line that offers your choice of all three types. The *only* line with all the special features shown at right. Each carries a lifetime guarantee, backed by nationwide network of over 115 service outlets that keep these saws on the job longer.

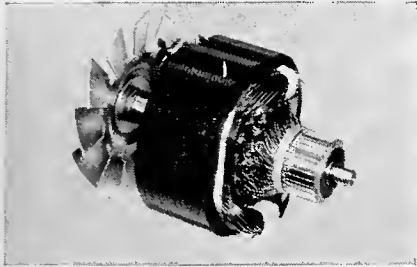
Take your pick among the pick of the pros. The broadest, most complete line of portable saws anywhere. Then have your distributor demonstrate.

Go with the pick of the pros...

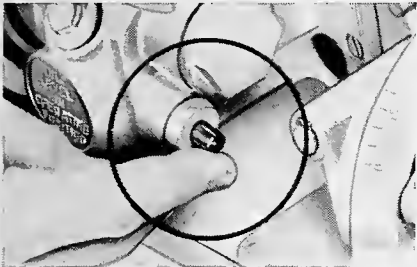
SKIL
POWER TOOLS



Features that pros can appreciate



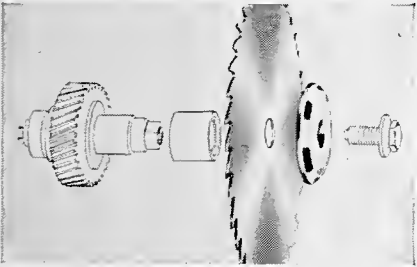
Super Burnout Protected Motors with-stand overloading. Armature connections are welded (not soldered). Windings are dip coated in polyester resin.



Exclusive blade lock. Blade changing on all Skilsaws is simplicity itself. Push a button—the blade is safely engaged and locked.



Exclusive sawdust ejection. No sawdust buildup in front of your line of cut. With a Skilsaw model, a jet of air blows sawdust away and onto the floor.



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SKIL
POWER TOOLS

MAY, 1965

BURIED ALIVE

Continued from Page 8

A bulldozer crew found Myllyla as the big blade systematically sliced inch after inch off the snow wall, at the edge of the landing pad on what was to be the last pass so as not to disturb the landing area. That last few inches spelled the difference between life and death for Einar Myllyla.

Everything that medical science can do has been done for Myllyla, sufferer of what the medics call cold injury. The oxygen machine, which weighed 1,600 pounds, was flown from Buffalo by the Royal Canadian Air Force, together with an operator.

Cold injury experts were flown in from Anchorage.

Myllyla's right hand and left foot were most seriously damaged. The fingers and toes looked as if they had been dipped into black ink. The fingertips of the right hand were removed. Only the thumb remains intact.

But Dr. James Wilson, and his brother, Arthur Wilson, who have been taking care of Einar from the start, say he will again be able to grasp carpenter tools. The big problem now is the left foot. Only time will tell about that and the decisions will be made at Vancouver General Hospital.

Along with the cold injury, the body chemistry of Myllyla got out of kilter. But this has largely been corrected by Dr. Arthur Wilson, the internist in the brother medical team.

During his six weeks in Ketchikan General Hospital, Myllyla was attended the clock around by special nurses. Whirl-pool therapy was a part of each day's routine. This was to help return circulation to the injured members.

The Granduc Corporation is paying all the bills and will continue to do so until Myllyla is able to return to work.

Among the hundreds of letters received by Myllyla were some which recommended "sure-fire" cures for frost bite. One from a woman in Chicago explained that "you boil the flax, or carpenter's glue" and apply it by poultice to the frozen limb. "This draws out the frost,"

she wrote, explaining that it was a successful remedy handed down by her grandmother in Austria.

The Drs. Wilson give Myllyla himself much of the credit for his strides back to near full recovery. While Myllyla is a man of few words, says Dr. Jim, he is a man of great determination. This, with the medical help, gets the full credit for Einar's progress.

Einar's room in the new Ketchikan hospital operated for the city by the Sisters of St. Joseph of New-ark, overlooked beautiful Tongass Narrows. From his bed he could look out across the waters and see the passing fishing boats and the new autoliners of the Alaska Marine Highway System as they glided across the quiet waters on their 630-mile runs between Prince Rupert, B. C., and Skagway, Alaska.

If Einar got tired of that he would board his "walker" and go visiting down the corridors.

Just before leaving Ketchikan, Einar said to me:

"How about it this summer if I come back and have a go at salmon fishing with you?"

"That's for sure," I replied.

Einar answered with his infectious smile.

Then he said:

"Did you say that the carpenters here just got a raise to \$5.85?"

"That's for sure," I said.

"I'll see you this summer, Greg."



EDITOR'S NOTE: Keep your International Union magazine posted on happenings in your own union. Remind your officers to keep us informed.

LABOR MEMBERS NAMED TO JURISDICTION BOARDS

The AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department has moved ahead quickly to implement the new jurisdictional disputes plan for the construction industry.

Two weeks after the plan was signed in February ceremonies at the White House, the B & CT Council named eight experienced union leaders to the National Joint Board for the Settlement of Jurisdictional Disputes and the newly-created appeals board, which will render final decisions.

Still under study is the selection of an

impartial umpire to head the appeals board. The contractors who negotiated the disputes plan with the department will name their members of the board and the appeals body separately.

The council decided that members of the board and the appeals body would be rotated annually by election of the council. It made clear also the need for speeding the processing of appeals because of the nature of construction work, so that a case can be decided while it is still pertinent. It indicated that the appeals board would be empowered to reject frivolous or meaningless appeals

to ensure prompt action on pertinent cases.

The National Joint Board was set up as a voluntary group by construction labor and management 15 years ago. The agreement signed earlier this year is a major reorganization of procedures, including the establishment of the appeals board and an impartial umpire, consideration of consumer interests in the resolution of jurisdictional disputes, definition of standards used by the Joint Board in reaching decisions and consultation with management groups affected by disputes between unions.

NAMED TO JOINT BOARD



JOHN J. McCARTIN is the Assistant General President of the United Association of Journeymen and Apprentices of the Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the United States and Canada. He is a native of Chicago, Illinois, and former general organizer.



FRANK HANLEY is the Assistant to the President of the Operating Engineers International Union, specializing in jurisdictional disputes. He is a graduate of Notre Dame University in South Bend, Indiana.



JOSEPH T. POWER is Executive Vice President and Executive Board Member of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association of the United States and Canada. He is a native of Chicago, who served his apprenticeship as a plasterer in that city.



MAURICE FANCHER is the Eighth Vice President of the International Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America. He is Regional Manager of the Union's Charleston, West Virginia, Regional Office.

NAMED TO APPEALS BOARD



S. FRANK RAFTERY is the President of the Brotherhood of Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America. Born in St. Louis, Mo., he is a former general representative. Mr. Raftery was a representative of the first Joint Board for Jurisdictional Disputes for 12 years.



WILLIAM SIDELL, Second General Vice President of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has been a member of his union for more than 25 years. A leader of the Brotherhood in California for many years, he was elected a General Executive Board Member from the 8th District at the 1962 Convention.



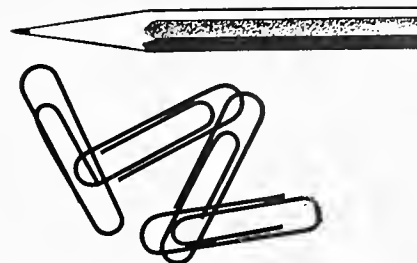
HOMER E. PATTON is Secretary-Treasurer of the International Brotherhood of Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers. He worked as a boilermaker on the West Coast for some years before being appointed an international representative in 1941. He became secretary-treasurer in 1958.



JOHN MCCARTHY is the Vice President of the International Association of Bridge and Structural Iron Workers. Born in St. Louis, Illinois, he has been an Iron Worker for 35 years and was a general organizer in the Illinois territory.

HOME STUDY COURSE—UNIT 1

Basic Mathematics



This series of mathematical units, beginning in this issue of the "Carpenter" and continuing in following issues, is intended as a review of the basic functions and elements of mathematics which we need in our everyday work.

It is not intended that this series of units will serve as a complete course in the fundamentals of mathematics. However, it is hoped that an interest will be stimulated in each reader to improve his skills in those areas in which a weakness may be discovered as a re-

sult of the problems presented in each unit.

A minimum of definitions and specific instructions in the various operations needed to solve the problems will be included for each of the major topics included in these units. Sample problems with answers will be given as illustrations for the topics. Additional problems will be presented for you to solve to assure that you have a mastery of the topic being discussed. Periodically, a test of the material will be presented to determine how well you actually

know the correct process to use and that you are using your skills with accuracy.

The following topics will be presented:

1. Whole numbers—addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division.
2. Decimals and percentages.
3. Fractions—common and mixed.
4. Mensuration—linear, angular, area, and solids.

ADDITION OF WHOLE NUMBERS—Addition is the process of finding the sum of a series of numbers. The initial step in setting up a problem in addition is to place the numbers to be added in such a manner that the last digit of each number is directly under the last digit of the previous number. By doing this, it is possible to add each of the columns of numbers accurately.

EXAMPLE: Add the following numbers: 24, 36, and 148.
Start with the right hand column and add the number in that column. $4 + 6 + 8 = 18$. Place the 8 under the line and carry the (1) over to the next column and proceed to add the second column. $2 + 3 + 4 = 10$. Place the 0 under that column and carry the (1) to the next column and the third column. $1 + (1) = 2$. Place the 2 under the third column. The answer which is called the "sum" is 208.

Solve the following problems:

1. $\begin{array}{r} 29 \\ 36 \\ 71 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2. $\begin{array}{r} 88 \\ 13 \\ 64 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3. $\begin{array}{r} 458 \\ 96 \\ 481 \\ \hline \end{array}$	4. $\begin{array}{r} 456 \\ 987 \\ 630 \\ \hline \end{array}$
--	--	--	---

5. $\begin{array}{r} 1368 \\ 7362 \\ 1275 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6. $\begin{array}{r} 596 \\ 17 \\ 9 \\ \hline \end{array}$	7. $\begin{array}{r} 39 \\ 435 \\ 7908 \\ \hline \end{array}$
--	--	---

8. $\begin{array}{r} 4499 \\ 996 \\ 9361 \\ 37 \\ 440 \\ \hline \end{array}$	9. $\begin{array}{r} 2376 \\ 909 \\ 87 \\ 214 \\ 8459 \\ \hline \end{array}$	10. $\begin{array}{r} 58762 \\ 462 \\ 7301 \\ 83 \\ 49908 \\ \hline \end{array}$
--	--	--

11. $2 + 18 + 126 + 497 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

12. $225 + 553 + \dots + 6307 = \underline{\hspace{2cm}}$

SUBTRACTION OF WHOLE NUMBERS—Subtraction is the process of finding the difference between two given numbers. The initial step in setting up a problem in subtraction is to place the smaller number (the subtrahend) under the larger number (the minuend) in such a manner that the last digit of the smaller number is directly under the last digit of the larger number.

EXAMPLE: Find the difference between 248 and 635.
Start with the right hand column. Since 8 is larger than 5, it is necessary to borrow from the next column to make the 5 greater than 8. We can now subtract 8 from 15 which is 7. Place the 7 under the line in the first column. Proceed to the second column. We now see that we must subtract 4 from 2 so again we must borrow from the next column. 4 from 12 leaves 8 which is placed in the second column under the line. Continue to the next column and subtract 2 from 5 which is 3 and place the 3 under the line in the third column. The answer to the problem $635 - 248 = 387$. Subtraction problems can be checked for accuracy by adding the answer to the subtrahend. This sum must equal the minuend. Note: $387 + 248 = 635$.

Solve the following problems:

1. $\begin{array}{r} 98 \\ -62 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2. $\begin{array}{r} 231 \\ -175 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3. $\begin{array}{r} 864 \\ -465 \\ \hline \end{array}$
---	---	---

4. $\begin{array}{r} 6243 \\ -4539 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5. $\begin{array}{r} 57362 \\ -9756 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6. $\begin{array}{r} 503 \\ -96 \\ \hline \end{array}$
---	--	--

7. $\begin{array}{r} 987 \\ -789 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8. $\begin{array}{r} 2398 \\ -489 \\ \hline \end{array}$	9. $\begin{array}{r} 7102 \\ -4666 \\ \hline \end{array}$
---	--	---

10. $\begin{array}{r} 68452 \\ -50737 \\ \hline \end{array}$

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS ABOVE ON PAGE 25

Long-Time Lakeland Superintendent Retires; Plymate Named Successor

Reprinted from the Lakeland, Fla., Ledger



ABOVE: Joseph A. Plymate, left, newly-appointed superintendent of the Carpenters Home, shakes hand with Marshall Goddard, who is retiring after 25 years of service. With them is Mrs. Goddard, the home's organist and librarian.



LEFT: A view of the Brotherhood's Home for Aged Members at Lakeland, Florida, where Marshall Goddard started work in 1929.

Marshall Goddard, who has been the superintendent of the Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida for about 35 years has announced his retirement.

Replacing Goddard is Joseph A. Plymate of Washington, D. C., who has served as the secretary to the general president of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for the same period of time Goddard served at Lakeland as superintendent.

Goddard was employed by the old Thelma Hotel on the corner of East Lemon Street and North Kentucky Avenue in Lakeland before he became the kitchen and dining room supervisor for the Carpenters Home in 1929.

Carpenters Home was started in 1928 and the first meal was served there in 1929 to 19 retired men.

"Since then it has grown quite a bit," Goddard noted.

"Managing the Home has been more than a job to me. It has been a way of life I will miss."

From his first job as kitchen and dining room manager, Goddard was promoted in 1939 to superintendent.

Since it opened, Carpenter Home has seen 1,785 men pass through its halls, and Goddard knew just about every one of them. He had to. As superintendent, Goddard said,

"My first obligation was to the men.

"Of course, you have to be just a little bit of everything to them, but you must constantly remember that their lives are in your hands."

And Goddard's wife has also been active at the home. She is the organist and the librarian and is also retiring along with her husband, although she will stay at the home for a few more weeks.

The Goddards live at 710 S. Mississippi Ave., but hope to spend much time at Anna Maria Island nearby, just "fishing and swimming." Goddard hopes to spend much of his

retirement playing golf.

The employees have helped him to enjoy those leisure hours. They gave him a television set, golf cart and some balls as a going-away-present.

"You know," he said sadly as he took his last walk through the long hallway, "I'm sad to leave this place. After 35 years you sort of get used to your surroundings."

And from the looks of the retired men sitting in their rocking chairs as they watched Goddard and his wife stand for the last time on the home's front steps, they'll miss them too.

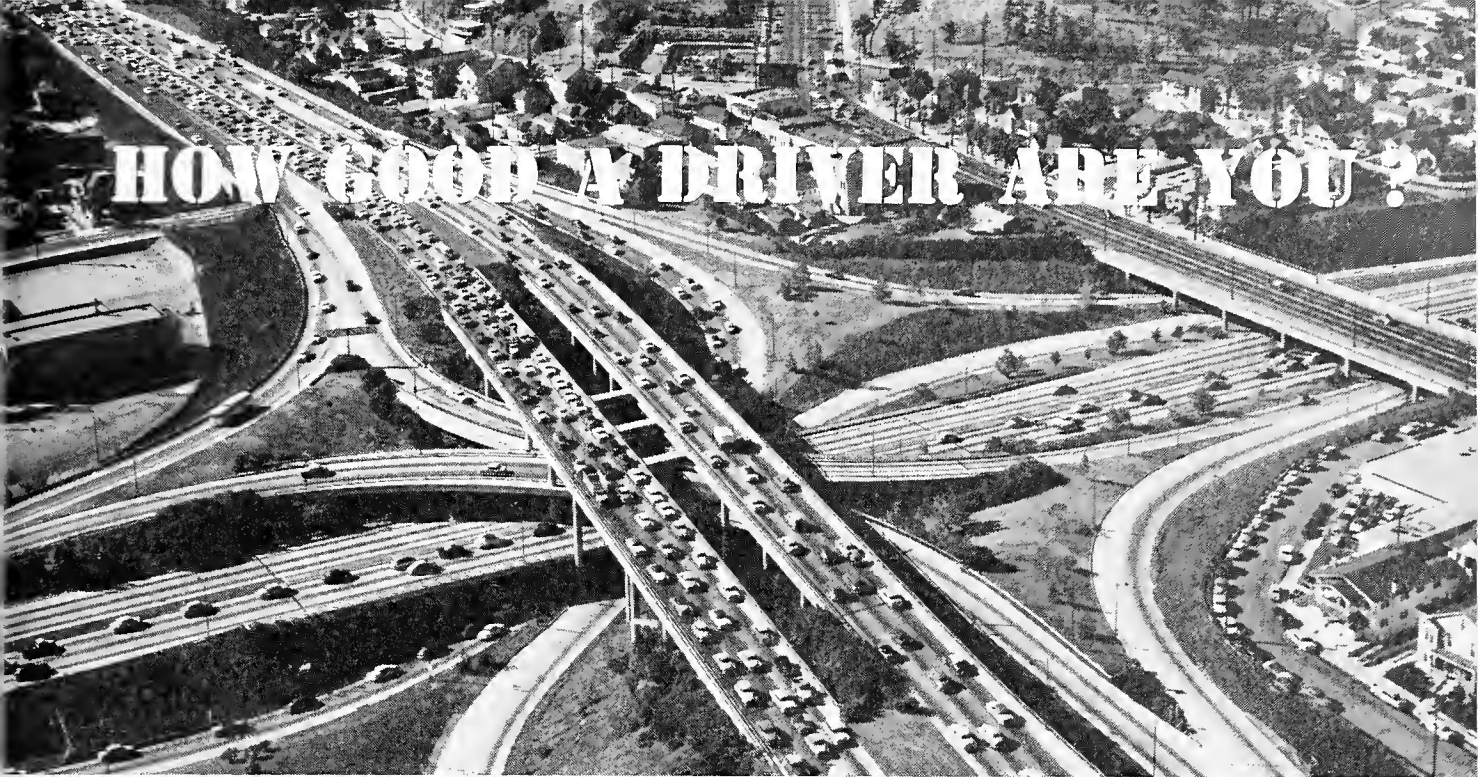
Recent Contributions to Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

Local No.

7, Minneapolis, Minn.	\$ 14.50
10, Chicago, Ill.	48.43
13, Chicago, Ill.	87.50
44, Urbana, Ill.	250.00
105, Cleveland, Ohio .	50.00
176, Newport, R. I. . .	10.00
180, Vallejo, Calif. . .	45.76
287, Harrisburg, Pa. .	25.00
514, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	50.00
642, Richmond, Calif.	60.00
801, Woonsocket, R. I.	10.00
900, Altoona, Pa.	3.30
1035, Taunton, Mass. .	67.25
1135, Port Jefferson, N. Y.	3.20

Local No.

1319, Albuquerque, N. M.	\$ 46.05
1644, Minneapolis, Minn.	138.90
2189, Madera, Calif. . .	2.00
2264, Pittsburgh, Pa. .	20.00
Ladies' Auxiliary No. 467, Landover Knolls, Maryland	10.00
March and April contributions	\$ 941.89
Previous contributions	126,310.52
Grand Total	\$127,252.41



HOW GOOD A DRIVER ARE YOU?

Special Nationwide Telecast May 24 Will Test Your Driving Skills

LAST year 47,000 Americans, men women and children lost their lives in auto accidents. Many of these were members of trade unions; some of them, unfortunately, belonged to our own union. In addition to the tragic deaths, millions of dollars in wages, medical costs, and property damage, were sustained.

Traffic fatalities this year are again approaching new records if the present pace is maintained. And no relief is in sight with the most hazardous driving period of the year, the summer months, fast approaching. More Americans, according to the National Safety Council, will drive to their deaths this summer than in any three-month period in the entire history of the organized safety movement, unless something *extra* is done.

On the night of Monday, May 24 beginning at 10:00 p.m. (EDT) something extra will be done when the CBS television network goes on the air with a coast-to-coast telecast entitled "The National Drivers' Test." The show, significantly enough, will be shown four days prior to Memorial Day, traditional weekend of national highway carnage.

The purpose of the CBS telecast is not to make good drivers out of bad drivers but to call attention to the need for already-licensed drivers to improve their skills in order to be able to survive on the road.

Although the show is not billed

strictly as entertainment it is an interesting and exciting presentation and gives the viewer an opportunity to test his driving skills and knowledge. Specially prepared film sequences will illustrate each question and will be shown both in slow-motion and at nor-

mal speed to permit the viewer to share the experience of a collision or near collision. All the viewer has to do is watch his TV screen as intently as he would watch the highway if he were driving and then record his re-

Continued on Page 31

THE NATIONAL DRIVERS TEST

OFFICIAL TEST FORM			
A. JUDGMENT Defensive Driving Techniques <i>circle correct letter</i> <div>SCORE</div> <div>1. a. b. c. d. . . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2. a. b. c. d. . . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>3. a. b. c. d. . . . <input type="checkbox"/></div>		B. KNOWLEDGE Rules of the Road: <i>circle T [true] or F [false]</i> <div>SCORE</div> <div>1. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>3. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>4. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>5. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>SCORE</div> <div>6. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>7. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>8. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>9. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>10. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>SCORE</div> <div>11. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>12. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>13. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>14. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>15. T. F. . . <input type="checkbox"/></div>	
C. PERCEPTION Hazards Alertness 1. List the number of driving hazards you have seen <div>NUMBER () SCORE <input type="checkbox"/></div>		D. SPECIAL <i>circle correct letter</i> <div>SCORE</div> <div>1. a. b. c. d. . . . <input type="checkbox"/></div> <div>2. a. b. c. d. . . . <input type="checkbox"/></div>	TOTAL SCORE <div><input type="text"/></div>



Rent-A-Man Hiring A Threat to Unions

PORTLAND, Ore. (PAI)—Is a "temp" casting a shadow over your job security?

"Temps" are temporary workers—the people sent out on jobs to the "rent-a-man" employment contractors.

Gene Klare of the Oregon Labor Press recently investigated the use of "temps" in the Portland area and came up with some information which applies all over the country.

These employment contractors rent people for temporary employment. They charge the employer from about \$1.75 an hour on up—and pay the worker \$1.10 an hour and up.

The people-renters pocket the rest to cover their expenses and provide them with a tidy profit.

Employers like the system because it saves them money and bookkeeping bother. An employer saves money because the temporary worker is paid less than the union scale and gets no fringe benefits.

The employment contractor puts the temp on his own payroll, takes care of all tax and Social Security bookkeeping and assumes all employer functions involving unemployment insurance and workmen's compensation.

Herbert Galton, an attorney for a number of unions, sees a serious threat arising from employment contractors as technological change increases, with many job skills giving way to automated processes and in some cases, mere button-pushing.

Unions face a problem in policing the situation, when a temp is hired by a union-shop employer, because union members on the job sometimes don't report the temporary worker's presence.

One international union publication recently sized up the rent-a-man practice in this way:

"The attraction of the temporary worker lies in the savings the employer realizes in the area of fringe benefits . . . the very things for which the labor movement has struggled the hardest and over which the longest battles have been waged."

The union had this advice:

"While the employer insists that the temporary worker is in the employ of the labor broker and not the company, the union's position is that certification automatically includes all people working inside the plant in job functions covered by the contract."



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Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Occupation _____

Canadian Section

Ontario Council Calls Upon Provincial Government to Outlaw Strikebreakers

The Ontario Provincial Council of the Brotherhood presented a brief to Premier John Robarts on March 17 which was probably one of the best presentations made by any union to the government in recent years. The brief was presented by Council President A. J. Campbell and Secretary-Treasurer George F. McCurdy. The Ontario Council represents 94 local unions and district councils in the province.

The 57-page brief of almost 10,000 words was supplemented by 10 exhibits providing documentary evidence on a variety of subjects.

While most of the brief dealt with matters affecting the Carpenters' jurisdiction in particular, some of them, like medicare, were of general import to the public as well as the trade union movement. The Council urged the government to shelve its proposals for a limited medical insurance program in favour of a bigger plan based on "the superior features of the national medicare plan as recommended by the Hall Commission."

The Hall Commission submitted a report to the federal government virtually endorsing labor's program for a comprehensive health insurance plan covering all services and all the people. The Ontario plan as put forward by Premier Robarts is for limited government aid only for the lowest income groups for medical care alone, with the rest of the population to be covered under a voluntary plan, all by private insurance companies.

The Council's policy is in line with that of the Canadian Labor Congress and the Ontario Federation of Labor.

The brief protested the use of professional strikebreakers. Strikebreak-

ers should be barred, it demanded, and employers should be required to rehire striking employees once the strike is settled. The government's attention was drawn to the strikebreakers used in the current Typo strike at the three Toronto newspapers as well as to the use of farm-settlers as strikebreakers in the Northern Ontario dispute which led to the clash at Reesor Siding in which three Lumber and Sawmill Workers were killed.

"If there were no lessons learned at Reesor Siding—if the Ontario government is to be oblivious to situations like the newspaper strike in Toronto—then this attitude represents an open invitation for a return to the law of the jungle."

Amendments to the Criminal Code and to the Judicature Act were proposed, to permit pickets to persuade others to support their actions by peaceful means, and to eliminate the abuses of ex parte injunctions. The Council expressed its opposition to Bill 41 which institutes a system of compulsory arbitration in hospital disputes when conciliation fails.

Among the other proposals in the Ontario brief were:

- broadening of the Human Rights Code to include a bar on discrimination against older workers.
- guarantee of access rights for union organizers to remote logging and lumber camps,
- extension of the powers granted to the Ontario Jurisdiction Disputes Commission. Present language in the labor act weakens the commission's ability to resolve disputes, the brief contended,
- increase in the minimum wage for workers to \$1.50 an hour and for tradesmen to \$2 an hour,

• broadening of the fair wage standard in government contracts to cover all structures in connection with highway construction,

• trade certification for carpenters, millwrights and other skilled groups to end substitution of half-trained, cheap labor for trained mechanics,

• requirements for employers to participate in on-the-job training programs and licensing of all contractors, and

• more stringent action by the Department of Labor to enforce municipal inspection under the Construction Safety Act or transfer of the responsibility to the department itself.

Ontario Construction Higher Than in 47 States

Canadians are beginning to brag a little about their rate of construction. Latest cause for cheering were 1964 construction figures which show that per capita spending in construction in Ontario is higher than in 47 out of 50 American states. The exceptions are California, Illinois and Texas.

Ontario's capital helped set the record. Toronto's per capita construction last year was the highest of any city on the continent except Los Angeles. Moreover the city's rapid rate of building is continuing this year.

Building expenditures in Metropolitan Toronto in 1964 were at the rate of \$336 for every man, woman and child. The corresponding Texas figure was \$243, Ontario's \$215.

Another Ontario city with a major building boom is Windsor. In the last decade, this motor city, opposite Detroit, experienced considerable slackening in business. The auto boom has brought back the boom in Windsor, to such an extent that manufacturing plants increasing here at a faster rate than anywhere else in the country.

The figures again tell the story.

Construction in Windsor in 1964 doubled over 1963, and will be up again 30 per cent this year. This tripling of building in three years is the best in Canada. Of course the earlier slack years make the present growth rate look particularly good.

If the new auto trade agreement between Canada and the U. S. works out as expected, Windsor should continue to enjoy good growth for some years ahead.

Federal Spending Bolsters the Economy

Government spending on capital investment will continue to have a beneficial effect on the Canadian economy. Estimates for 1965 total \$4.7 billion. This is a three-quarters of a billion increase over last year.

Of the total amount, the federal government is expected to spend about one billion dollars, the provincial governments about \$2.3 billion and the municipal governments about \$1.4 billion.

This capital investment will go into roads, schools, universities, housing and so on.

Henry Rhodes Named To Organizing Post

Ottawa, Ont.—Pres. Claude Jodoin of the Canadian Labour Congress has announced the appointment of Henry Rhodes as the CLC's acting director of organization.

Rhodes, 52, has been assistant director of the department and fills the vacancy caused by the appointment of Joseph MacKenzie, who has taken a leave of absence, to the Board of Maritime Trustees.

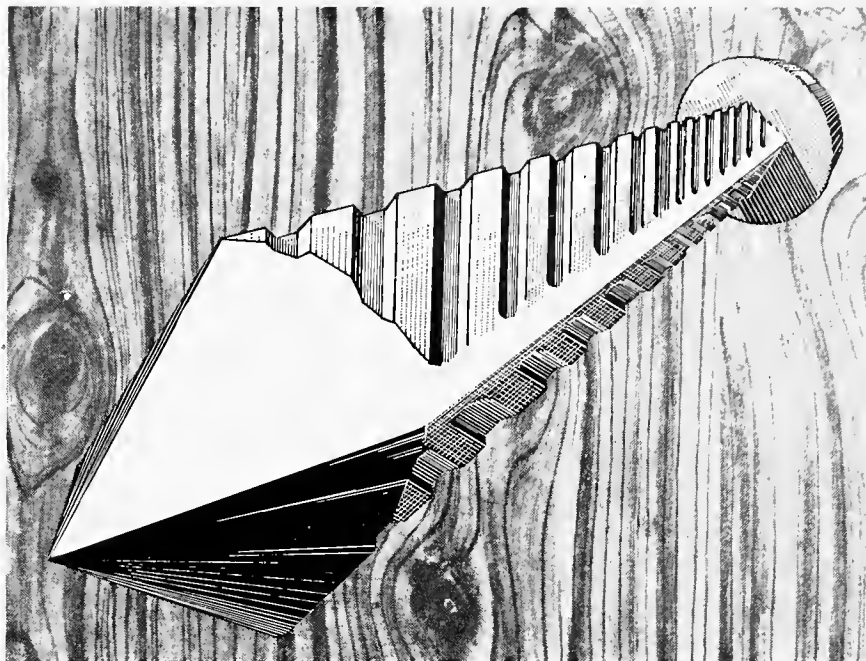
HOME STUDY COURSE

Answers to Problems on Page 19

Addition: (1) 136; (2) 165; (3) 1035; (4) 2073; (5) 10005; (6) 1423; (7) 16460; (8) 15333; (9) 12045; (10) 116516; (11) 643; (12) 7085.

Subtraction: (1) 35; (2) 56; (3) 399; (4) 1704; (5) 47606; (6) 407; (7) 198; (8) 1909; (9) 2436; (10) 17715.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Please do not send answers to Home Study Course problems to the International Office in Washington. These problems are for training and practice and are not "for the record."



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Department W-1135, 7000 Roberts Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64125

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COMPANY _____			
STREET _____			
CITY _____	STATE _____	ZIP _____	
DEALER'S NAME _____			
DEALER'S ADDRESS _____			

ARMCO STEEL



LOCAL UNION NEWS



TOP: At the head table, from left: Mr. and Mrs. Frank Atkinson, Mary Walker, Mr. and Mrs. Harry Hanssen, Robert Carlyon, Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Meyers, Mr. and Mrs. D. U. McKell, Marie Shelley, Mr. and Mrs. Chris Enevold, Mr. and Mrs. John Welsh, Senator and Mrs. Eugene McAteer and, continuing, **CENTER:** Finlay Allan, Phil Dougherty, Jack Dougherty, Theodore Lauridsen, Mr. and Mrs. Carl Lind, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene O'Connor, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Paczoch, Mrs. M. A. Andrade, Henry Sanders and Mr. and Mrs. Rollo Brown. **INSERT ABOVE:** Frank R. Semeit, awarded 50-year pin, and son, Henry, awarded 25-year pin. **LEFT:** A view of the celebration.

Local 22, One of the Brotherhood's Oldest Local Unions, Honors Old Timers

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.—On March 27, 500 members of Local 22 and their wives, attended a dinner at the Jack Tar Hotel, San Francisco, followed by presentation of pins and entertainment.

First General Vice President Finlay Allan, brought greetings from General President Maurice Hutcheson and called attention to the fact that Local 22, the oldest local union in the United Brotherhood, was chartered Feb. 15, 1882, and he compared working conditions of the Carpenters 83 years ago with those of today.

"Organized labor, and its members, have had far more than their share of lean years," Brother Allan commented. "Those

of you who have been union carpenters for a long time need no reminder of that fact.

"Nor do I think that any of us should need to be reminded that neither the United Brotherhood nor Local 22 would be here to enjoy these years of comparative prosperity without the steadfast loyalty of the many members who have stuck with their union through the years when the rewards of union membership were not so apparent as they are today.

Vice President Allan presented pins to two members with 65 years membership, two with 60 years, eight members with 55 years, nine members with 50 years, eight members with 45 years, 18 with 40

years, 14 with 35 years, 103 with 30 years and 400 with 25 years membership.

Frank Semeit received a 50-year pin, and his son, Henry Semeit, a 25-year pin.

Joseph O'Sullivan, financial secretary and business representative of Local 22, acted as toastmaster and introduced Guest Speaker and State Senator Eugene McAteer, who congratulated the honored members and complimented the Officers and members of Local 22. He said, "They are an asset to the trade movement of San Francisco and the State of California." He concluded by reminding, "What is good for labor is good for the Community."

Chattanooga Crew In Retraining Effort

The Manpower Development and Training Act provides for training programs designed to meet the needs for additional trained workers, to provide upgrading or skill improvement training, or to retrain workers whose skills have become obsolete. Such programs may be administered by any employer or group, industry, labor, community, or others who may be qualified to conduct effective training for the labor market.

Such a program was recently initiated in Chattanooga through the Apprenticeship Training Committee of the Tri-State Carpenters District Council of Chattanooga and vicinity.

In most cities vocational schools provide the training for this program. The Hobart Welding School in Troy, Ohio, for example, has trained 40 under the act. However, in other cities where no such training facilities are available, other provisions have been made by renting equipment, buildings, and for hiring instructors.

The latter was the case in Chattanooga, where a 10-month welding training program was initiated recently for Carpenters and Bricklayers. The program, first of its kind in the United States, got underway with a registration of 230, and if a 75 percent attendance record is maintained, there probably will be other programs of this type initiated throughout the country.

Many are responsible for initiating and



Left to right: George L. Henegar; W. W. Orr; C. C. York; Joe De Matteo; Jack Chandler, trainee, member, Carpenters Local 74; and Kenneth Maynor, instructor, member, Carpenters Local 74.

administering the Chattanooga program, particularly Joe De Matteo, Field Representative for the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor; George L. Henegar, Business Representative of Tri-State Carpenters District Council who is chairman of the program; Walter Lerch, Vice President of Garland Sherman Company, who is secretary of the program; Clayton Wyatt, Assistant Business Representative and member of the apprentice committee; and Howard F. Gray, Financial Secretary, Carpenters Local 74 and member of the apprentice committee.



Committee responsible for initiating Chattanooga Carpenters and Brick Masons Welding Training Program: (seated, left to right) Robert Elmore, Director of Public Affairs, Chattanooga; V. V. Abram, Superintendent of Personnel, E. J. Du Pont de Nemours & Co. Construction, Chattanooga; George Henegar, Chairman of Chattanooga Carpenters and Brick Masons Welding Program, Chattanooga; W. W. Orr, International Representative for Carpenters, Chattanooga; John Speer, Assistant Regional Director, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor, Atlanta, Ga.; Wendell M. Jones, District Representative, Hobart Brothers Company, Chattanooga. (Standing) H. M. Garrett, State Supervisor for Tennessee, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Bureau of Labor, Nashville; W. W. Orr, Jr., Secretary of Tri-State Carpenters District Council, Chattanooga; Stan Markuson, MDTA Specialist, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Bureau of Labor, Washington, D. C.; Charles Parsons, Director of Vocational Education, Chattanooga; Joe De Matteo, Field Representative, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Bureau of Labor, Chattanooga; C. C. York, International Representative of Carpenters, Nashville; Howard Gray, Secretary of Carpenters Local 74, Chattanooga.

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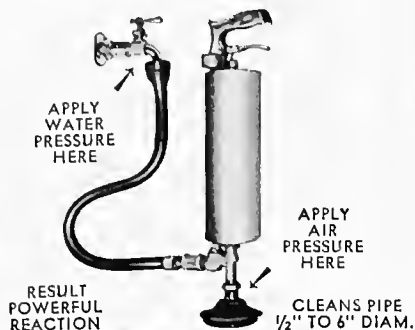
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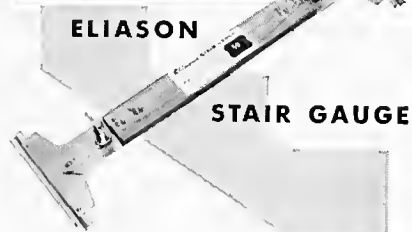
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D. C. Leader Passes



WASHINGTON, D. C.—President Carroll Trumble of Carpenters Local 132, recently passed away. He is shown above, left, with his son, last Christmas.

Born July 15, 1891; initiated into Local 132, December 18, 1917, he was elected President of Local 132 in June, 1961; re-elected June, 1963 and died in office. He was a delegate to The Carpenters District Council and a delegate to the Greater Washington Central Labor Council. He served on numerous wage committees and jurisdictional disputes and was instrumental in the establishment of the local's welfare and pension plans.

He was found dead in his bed February 23, 1965.

Receives 25-Year Pin



KEWANEE, ILL.—Lowell Morrison, right, president of Local 154 in Kewanee, presented a 25-year pin for continuous membership to Bud Baker, financial secretary of the local for the past 18 years. The presentation was made at the annual dinner-dance of the local.

Clancy, seated, 65-year member, being congratulated by the President of Local 1244, Ivor Miller.

Suit-of-the-Month

LOUISVILLE, KY.—The State AFL-CIO runs a "Suit-of-the-Month Club." Purpose of the Club is to file at least one court action every 30 days against cities and towns that have adopted local right-to-work laws. The name of each month's municipal target is drawn from a jar.

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Lumber and Sawmill Local Presents Pins



THE DALLES, ORE.—The first members of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers Local 2785 to receive 25-year pins were recently honored at the Local meeting. Presentation of the pins was made by Julius Viancour, assistant to Earl Hartley, executive secretary of the Western Council of the Lumber and Sawmill Workers.

Receiving pins were: standing—Edger R. Welsh, John A. Dickenson, Reuben A. Johnson, and Arthur V. Means. Seated—William A. Neuman and Walter I. Driver.

Not present at the meeting but eligible for a pin was Harvey Tracy. All of these members are employed at the J. H. Baxter and Company, except Reuben Johnson who is retired.

California Local Honors 40 25-Year Men



MARTINEZ, CALIF.—Carpenters Local 2046 recently honored 40 of its veteran members eligible to wear 25-year service pins. Pins were presented at ceremonies following a regular business meeting in January. Winter weather and illness prevented many old timers from being present, but the following, shown above, were present: Front row, from left—Harry Elliott, Robert Kellog, Dave Healy, Stanley Stefick, John Lukens, Vernon Borem, Ralph Antrim, and Ernest Dimmick. Back row—General Representative Clarence Briggs, who presented the pins; John Freeman; Al Figone, president of the Bay County District Council; Anthony Ramos, executive secretary of the California State Council; Charlie Newell, representing James Pierce, who was ill; Leonard Benson; A. J. Kinney; Dean Frazier, and G. P. Heard.

Correction

In the March issue of *The Carpenter* we published a news item from Local 633, Granite City, Illinois, in which we

incorrectly reported that a \$140-million expansion program for Granite City Steel Company was planned for East St. Louis. The big project is actually scheduled for erection on a site at Granite City.

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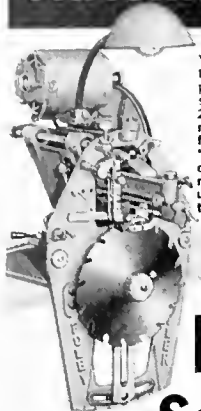
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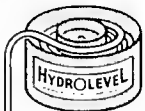
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Edward Staser Receives Watch Upon Retirement



LOUISVILLE, KY.—Edward Staser, Local 2516, Plywood and Furniture Workers, on the right, receives a watch from Andy Sayers, business representative for the local union. The watch was presented to Staser upon his disability retirement from the General Plywood Corporation in New Albany, Ind.

Fifty Silver Dollars, Too



MASON CITY, IA.—George Thompson, right, of Local 1313 looks over old carpenter's tools with another veteran of the trade, Jacob Ravenstad. Thompson was honored for his 50th year of membership. Besides the half-century pin, he also received 50 silver dollars and a special apron.

The child was diseased at birth, stricken with a hereditary ill that only the most vital men are able to shake off. I mean poverty—the most deadly and prevalent of all diseases.

—EUGENE O'NEILL.

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CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. Reprinted—has 163 p., 403 ill., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. \$3.50.

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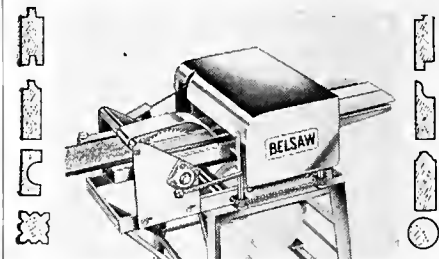
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Remodeling Project at Orphanage



Local Union 490 of Passaic, recently donated its services to remodel a recreation room for the Nutley Sons of Italy Orphanage. George Collura, president of the local union, has announced. Among those who assisted in the project were, left to right, above: Steven Nemeth, William Bonnema, business agent; Sister Gina Maria, of the Orphanage; Rocco De Biasi; and William Holda. Absent when the photo was taken were the following: George Miller, George Cioce, Sr., George Cioce, Jr. Michael Zboray, and John Rypkema, William Collari, from Local 1939.

Local 1023 Pin Presentations



ALLIANCE, O.—Local 1023 of Alliance, presented 25-year pins (from the left) to: William Plajer, Harry Unger, Paul Blanchard, H. C. Russell, Joseph Barkdoll and George Thal. In the absence of local president, Carl Binius, George Sanford (on the right) conducted the ceremony and presented the pins.

HOW GOOD A DRIVER?

Continued from page 21

sponse on the questionnaire, reproduced at the bottom of this page. His score is as private as he wants to keep it. His motivation, however, may be to join a driver improvement course.

As the viewer fills out his test form at home, he will actually be competing against the entire nation. Since it wouldn't be possible to grade everyone in the country, a scientifically selected sample will take the test and be representative of the nation. The person at home will grade himself (answers will be given on the show) and he or she can then compare his score with other drivers as represented by the sample. A special IBM computer will

be utilized to get the results of the selected sample to those taking the tests at home so they can quickly compare results.

This show offers an excellent opportunity for carpenter locals across the country to use their union meeting halls during the telecast to take the tests. A regular meeting could be scheduled for the night of the show and this could be billed as a special safety meeting. Then at the end of the meeting forms could be compared, and the safety telecast discussed in detail.

Be sure to save the form on Page 21 so you can take the test and make an honest appraisal of your own driving. Who knows—the life you save may be your own!

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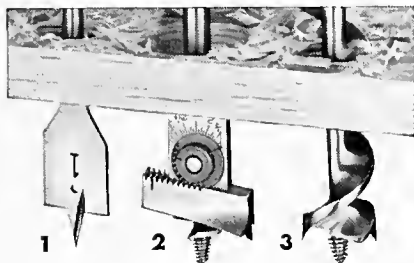
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91-Year-Old Member



MONTREAL, QUEBEC, CANADA—History was once again made in our Brotherhood as well as in Local 1244. On January 24, 1965, the local union had the honor and privilege to present to J. P. Clancy his 65-year membership button.

Born on June 28, 1874, Clancy at the age of 91 years, is believed to be the oldest member, in age as well as in membership, in the Province of Quebec. His initiation date is February 13, 1897, which makes 68 years continuous membership.

It was at the turn of the century, when our Brotherhood was organizing in Canada, that young members such as Brother Clancy, foresaw the future in joining together to create a stronger force to obtain better wages and working conditions.

Signboard Assist



McALESTER, OKLA.—Local 986 of McAlester recently joined other unions in its section of the Southwest to assist the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union in organizing a lingerie plant. Union carpenters produced the sign, and union painters did the lettering.

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Kasmar, Luke
Morse, Louis
Nashlund, Nels E.
Nelson, Oscar E.
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Smith, Glen I.
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Barr, William
Meek, Roderick

L.U. NO. 33, BOSTON, MASS.

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Bradley, Samuel
Damico, Peter
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MacKenzie, Hugh J.
Simmons, Frank C.
Warren, Lloyd
Wirtz, Charles E.

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Lee, John Allen

L.U. NO. 36, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Showalter, Walter H.

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Curl, Kenneth
Ihley, Charles
Mason, Roger
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Young, Alex

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Radmaker, Ernest

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Brock, Isaac
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Dickerson, Ray
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Robertshaw, Thomas
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L.U. NO. 89, MOBILE, ALA.

Vickery, Jessie R.

L.U. NO. 94, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

D'Arezzo, Bennie
DeLuca, Joseph
DiFilippo, Clement
Lavigne, Gabriel
Levesque, Robert J.
Thibault, Albert

L.U. NO. 101, BALTIMORE, MD.

Finch, George W.
Forster, Frederick

L.U. NO. 103, BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

Guthrie, Charles
Jenkins, Henry T.
Lofton, H. P., Sr.

L.U. NO. 112, BUTTE, MONT.

Boyer, Lewis P.
Gaffney, John
Gribble, James
Jones, George
Knuckey, Joseph H.
Paffhausen, Earl
Raita, Thomas
Siem, Kris
Thomas, Richard H.
Walters, William H.
Wolfs, Charles H.

L.U. NO. 135, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Nassau, Philip
Pellettieri, R. J.
Sokol, Sol
Weinberg, Nathan

L.U. NO. 139, JERSEY CITY, N. Y.

Morley, James

L.U. NO. 142, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Mossneau, Jacob

L.U. NO. 144, MACON, GA.

Tuck, Joseph L.

L.U. NO. 159, CHARLESTON, S. C.

McWaters, William F.
Shuler, Ralph W.
Vickery, A. B.

L.U. NO. 162, SAN MATEO, CALIF.

Anderson, Joseph
Brink, Harrison S.
Davis, Dan
Feige, Alphonse H.
Freschet, Antonio
Gentry, Luther
Hickman, Leroy

L.U. NO. 174, JOLIET, ILL.

Girard, Joseph

L.U. NO. 188, YONKERS, N. Y.

Carton, Richard V.
Zahradka, Joseph

L.U. NO. 198, DALLAS, TEXAS

Bishop, L. D.
Chappell, John B.
Huse, E. W.
Morton, Eugene W.
Reinle, Otto

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Barclay, Harry
Biggs, Richard
Pacoe, Victor

L.U. NO. 211, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Glover, William
Pearce, Clarence

L.U. NO. 215, LAFAYETTE, IND.

Johnson, Frank W.

L.U. NO. 261, SCRANTON, PA.

Davis, John H.
Kearney, Morley
Marullo, Paul
Osborn, Joseph
Predenkoski, Stanley

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Hopwood, Guy

L.U. NO. 287, HARRISBURG, PA.

Bell, Merle R.

L.U. NO. 298, LONG ISLAND CITY, N. Y.

Schrempp, Karl

L.U. NO. 301, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Parrella, Stephen

L.U. NO. 311, JOPLIN, MO.

Roper, Earl
Tucker, Garland R.
Wisdom, Onie

L.U. NO. 322, NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.

Misch, Thomas

L.U. NO. 325, PATERSON, N. J.

Beun, John
Krugman, Louis
Quackenbush, Nat
Van Goor, John

Van Heste, John
Wieman, Frank

L.U. NO. 349, ORANGE, N. J.

Magnuson, Martin
Wiggins, Alfred

L.U. NO. 355, BUFFALO, N. Y.

Shore, Stanley

L.U. NO. 357, ISLIP, N. Y.

Nelson, James
Rusy, Andrew

L.U. NO. 359, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Mueller, Nicholas
Perry, John O.

L.U. NO. 362, PUEBLO, COLO.

Carlson, George J.

L.U. NO. 368, ALLENTOWN, PA.

Rizzotto, Robert

L.U. NO. 369, NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y.

Dahl, Lewis A.
McRae, John D.

L.U. NO. 406, BETHLEHEM, PA.

Fluck, Wilmer

L.U. NO. 422, NEW BRIGHTON, PA.

Sheerer, Park L.

L.U. NO. 430, WILKENSBURG, PA.

Allison, Harry

L.U. NO. 488, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Anderson, Gunnar
Bruno, Guiseppe
Ekholm, Fred
Graff, Herbert
Guarino, Santi
Horbach, Anton
Kreisler, Sam
Lilliedahl, Charles
Lopez, Juan
Wilson, George

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Sochaski, Julian

L.U. NO. 529, CAMDEN, ARK.

Love, Lowell

L.U. NO. 532, ELMIRA, N. Y.

Rumsey, T. P.

L.U. NO. 543, MAMARONECK, N. Y.

Beceiglia, Patsy

Cherbrock, Nicholas
Olson, Oscar
Petrosillo, Pat
Socoski, George

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Brown, Arthur A.

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SACRAMENTO,
CALIF.**
Mullen, Ira J.

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NEW YORK, N. Y.**
Handy, William
Lynam, Thomas
Pumo, Paul

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MONTPELIER, VT.**
Ainsworth, Paul

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Grim, William C.

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Baker, William J.
McGee, Raymond
Sailsbury, C. W.

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HIALEAH, FLA.**
Evans, James K.
Mosley, Layne E.

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SOUTH NORWALK,
CONN.**
Fairchild, Frederick

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Rigdon, H. W.
Stevens, C. A.

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Wall, George

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FLA.**
Pierce, C. O.

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W. VA.**
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Stewart, Guy
**SAN BERNARDINO,
CALIF.**

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Culler, E. C.
Gonzales, S. B.
Hauer, Arthur P.
Jordan, C. A.
Nelson, Ragnar
Stafford, Harry E.

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Huestis, Wilbur
Schmitt, Joseph H.

**L.U. NO. 978,
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Carter, Lawrence A.
Gault, Henry
Wommack, Floyd

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DETROIT, MICH.**
Helzerman, Albert F.
Rice, William M.

**L.U. NO. 991,
WINCHESTER, MASS.**
Wilson, Roy W.

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Drapeau, Alfred
LaBarre, Henry
Ryan, Robert D.

**L.U. NO. 1053,
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Nitschke, Fred
Radtke, Herman

**L.U. NO. 1075,
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Hagadone, Marcy

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McNabb, Fred
Williams, Charles L.

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Freimark, Ferrol

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Mann, C. H.
Simo, William F.
Sullivan, William A.

**L.U. NO. 1165,
WILMINGTON, N. C.**
Reid, Charles M.

**L.U. NO. 1172,
BILLINGS, MONT.**
Fish, Garold
Haverland, Claude
Lewis, James
Stiles, Warren
Wimmer, C. A.

**L.U. NO. 1209,
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Scott, William
Snyder, Herman

**L.U. NO. 1224,
EMPORIA, KANS.**
Arndt, J. F.

**L.U. NO. 1281,
ANCHORAGE,
ALASKA**

Fisk, Paul
Lander, Arndt
Leonard, Ronald
Pichler, Joseph
Reed, Paul H.
Steele, Cliff
Yaun, Porter

**L.U. NO. 1337,
TUSCALOOSA, ALA.**
Bell, Hugh B.

**L.U. NO. 1367,
CHICAGO, ILL.**
Pearson, Sanford

**L.U. NO. 1402,
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Chappell, R. L.
Cuddihy, John J.
Phillips, J. R.

**L.U. NO. 1423,
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TEXAS**
Meyers, William A.
Satterwhite, C. L.

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CALIF.**
Waller, Virgil Ervin

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Baker, Luna Ray
Johnson, J. C.

**L.U. NO. 1524,
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Bredok, Andrew

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Swanson, Raymond J.

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Andrews, Elmer L.
Bollen, Leroy
Bost, Ray
Fisher, Harry
Goff, George
Harrison, Gilbert
Howell, Virgil
Moore, Ray
Robinson, Carl
Smiddy, Jack
Thomasson, O. E.
Tuckness, William H.
Weeks, Roy
Willig, Karl F.

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Magnuson, Henry
Rathburn, Ray

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McDiarmid, Troy

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Carlisle, N. C.
Chadwick, T. B.
Ellerbee, O. L., Sr.
Glass, C. C.

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Windsor, George W., Sr.
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Binka, John

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Culp, Oscar L.
Jones, Albert L.
Steward, Clyde
Virta, Oskar

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Joyce, Bert
Sprinkle, J. H.

**L.U. NO. 1832,
ESCANABA, MICH.**
Carlson, E. Olof

**L.U. NO. 1835,
WATERLOO, IOWA**
Avis, Roy E.

**L.U. NO. 1967,
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SAN JUAN, P. R.**
Laboy, Agapito Santiago

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Barnett, Otis
Carter, Loyless B.
Minihan, John J.

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PITTSBURGH, PA.**
Fornataro, Mike
Mitchell, Paul
Sassone, Frank

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Beers, Cecil
Brand, Seymore
Fuschette, Anthony
Hyers, James H.
Norman, Charles
Olsen, Chris
Padgett, Otis D.
Raine, Clarence
Sieben, William
Tantum, Harry

**L.U. NO. 2261,
FORT MYERS, FLA.**
Eddy, Earl J.

**L.U. NO. 2288,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**
Smith, Charles F.
Tillman, Arthur

**L.U. NO. 2396,
SEATTLE, WASH.**
Erickson, Trygve
Larson, Lawrence
Minear, Charles
Ronmark, Ole
Sande, Gust
Seppi, Elmer

**L.U. NO. 2435,
INGLEWOOD, CALIF.**
Hamilton, Clarence E.
Hansen, Milton L.



"If I were a factory worker, a working man on the railroads or a wage earner of any sort, I would undoubtedly join the union of my trade. If I disapproved of its policy, I would join to fight that policy. If the union leaders were dishonest, I would join to put them out. I believe in a union, and I believe all men who are benefited by the union are morally bound to help to the extent of their power in the common interest advanced by the union."

*... President
Theodore Roosevelt*



By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

More Sturgeon News

Recent column item on sturgeon by Bill Fenger of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, prompts more on the subject.

From Kenneth E. Skonberg, a member of Local 80, Chicago:

"We have some pretty good sturgeon fishing about 160 miles north of The Windy City. Enclosed is a photo of a lunker I was fortunate enough to take out of Lake Winnebago, through the ice by spear, in a special winter season in Wisconsin. It tipped the scales at 40 pounds and measured 52 inches from nose to tail."

From Gilbert Wilson of Jerome, Idaho, a member of Local 1258. Pocatello:

"I darn near got more than I bargained for on a winter (January) fishing trip to the Snake River. Being rigged for lighter game with twelve-pound test line and a five foot casting reel, I tied into a finny moose, a sturgeon that checked out close to 50 pounds. It took me 45 minutes to land 'old fighter' who had things his way in that fast water."



Kenneth Skonberg and 40-lb. catch

Mountain Lion Cubs

Somewhere along life's highway an envelope containing a photo and letter from Suzanne (Suzie) Lee Brasher, wife



Brasher brothers and lions

of Charlie Brasher, a member of Local 844 in Reseda, California, was lost. Consequently I don't know where to send the lures. But, as I said, I do have the photo and letter which follows:

"Two brothers, Charlie (Chuck) and Jim Brasher, both members of Local 844, returning home from a deer hunting trip to Grand Junction, Colorado in mid-December, this past year, bagged a pair of mountain lions, eight-foot specimens, in the Salina Canyon. The enclosed pic seals the story.

Jim's wife Sharon and I enjoyed the trip as much as the men. We also brought back a deer each and a brace of Christmas trees. It was a most memorable experience for us all."

If Mrs. Brasher will take the trouble to drop me a card at 0216 S.W. Iowa, Portland, Oregon, 97201, I'll be happy to fire back some killer dilllers.

Mighty Beaver Dam

Probably the longest beaver dam on record was located on the Jefferson River near Three Forks, Montana. It measured 2,140 feet in length.

Wisconsin Deer Hunt



Bucks grow on trees

Shades of the deer hunting season just past, pickings were great in Wisconsin last year, according to a recent letter and snapshot from Albert G. Evans of Birchwood, Wisconsin, a member of Local 2711.

Al's snapshot might indicate that the Wisconsin bucks grow on trees. "Taint so," says Al, "we had to work for them."

"There are six bucks hanging in this tree," says Al, "and one doe on the ground." Six members of the Evans family and brother-in-law Russ Schwoerer participated in the hunt. Additional members of the Carpenters' Union on the hunt were George Evans, president of Local 2711; Russ Schwoerer, and George and Bill Evans. Others on the successful hunt were Al's father, Gomer Evans, his wife, Lois Evans and brother Ed.

Al modestly admits that the hunting last November in northern Wisconsin "wasn't too bad."

Cheesecloth Sinkers

Saltchuck anglers will do well to take a tip from the surf fisherman who ply the rocky California coast. They use small squares of cheesecloth filled with sand or gravel as sinkers.

If snagged in the rocks, the cloth rips, freeing line and saving expensive lures, hooks and swivels.

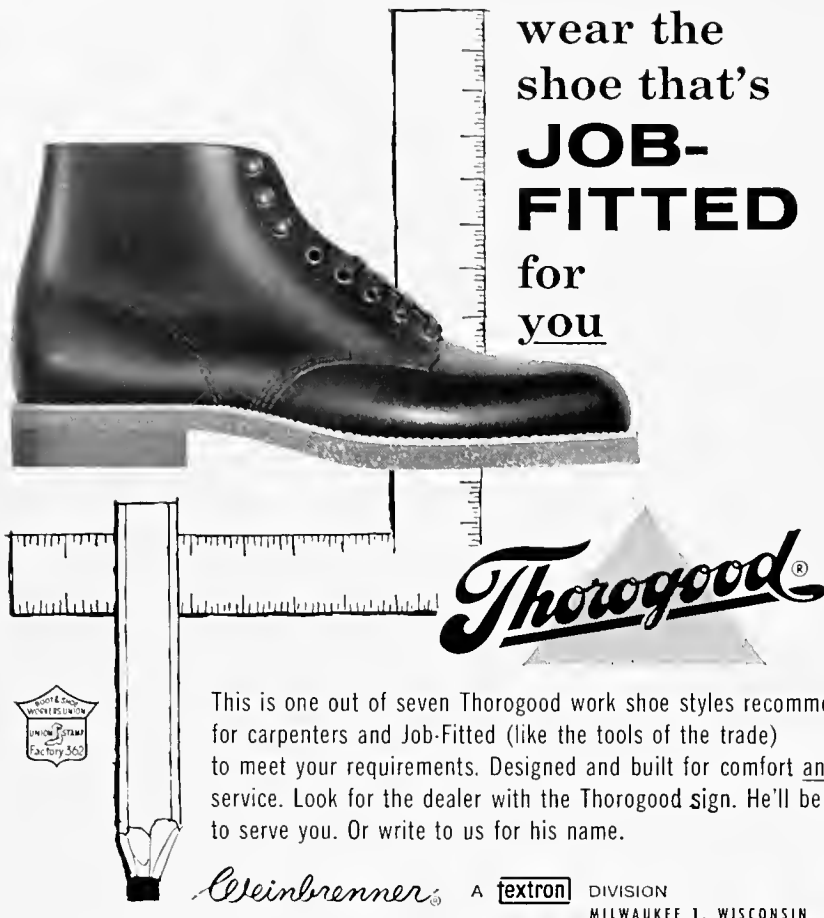
Tips On Nylon Line

Don't worry if your monofilament nylon line has been exposed to extremely cold temperatures. Cold has no effect on the tensile strength breakload of a premium monofilament. But don't use line that has been stored on a window sill exposed to the sun for the past three or four months. Sun can weaken monofilament.

Normally, fishermen don't have to worry about sunlight affecting the properties of the line, since much of it is in

Continued on Page 36

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shoe that's
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you



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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

Continued from Page 35

the water and little of the same part of the line is exposed for long on the reel while fishing.

Lake Mases' Basses

H. E. Updike of 905 E. Elm Street, West Frankfort, Illinois, a member of the Carpenters' Union for 44 years and Treasurer of Local 1193 for close to 17 years, says his most enjoyable outdoor pastime is bass fishing, and on a recent junket to Lake Mases, east of Benton, Illinois, he amassed a bowed-in-the-middle, 10-pound stringer of the largemouth variety, largest of which was a 4½ pounder.

H. E. lauds the finny merit of Lake Mases, says it features 37 miles of shoreline.

You May Have A Record!

That big deer, elk or bear or what-have-you-downed this past hunting season might be a world record. If you wish to find out, write to the Boone and Crockett Club, 5 Tudor Place, New York 17, N. Y.

They will send you the proper registration blank if you specify what animal you have downed. The form has detailed charts and instructions on how to measure your trophy.

Time Out For Fish

Bill Goetsch of Sacramento, is one Californian who'll forever sing the praises of Oregon's piscatorial resources.

Seems like Bill had a couple of hours to kill and decided to try his hand for salmon in Alsea Bay near the town of Waldport. He purchased a one-day angling license for a dollar and a one-dollar salmon tag. He promptly caught an 18-pound Chinook and a nine pound silver salmon. Oregon: The land of milk and honey—and salmon!

Packing A Bear

William Kudler of 1699 Ramble Road, Parkland, Pennsylvania, member of Local 359 says "shootin' them is not the chore of packin' them out—not by a long shot. One shot from his 30/30 brought down a big black bear in Pike county, P.A., that dressed out at 275 pounds. It took Brother Kudler and a partner three hours to pack the brute out—two miles of rough, virgin forest, across creeks, land-falls and knobs.

One Less Sly Fox

Steve Dible of Carey, Ohio, says he and his dad, a member of Local 822 out of Findlay, Ohio, cover a lot of acreage in their outdoor meandering.

Last time out for mushrooms, they ran across a sly old fox and dad nailed it with a well-placed shot from his 32 caliber carbine rifle.

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Use the marking holes at 16", 24" and 32" to mark stud centers without lifting T-Square—saves time, makes it almost impossible to miss a stud when nailing up panels.

The blade is same width as a standard outlet box. You cut both sides of the hole with perfect accuracy without moving the T-Square.

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ADDRESS.....
CITY.....ZONE.....STATE.....

LAKE LAND NEWS

B. L. King of Local Union 132, Washington, D. C., arrived at the Home March 2, 1965.

Chester A. Berry of Local Union 428, Fairmont, W. Va., arrived at the Home March 8, 1965.

Gus Spaht of Local Union 718, Havre, Mont., arrived at the Home March 22, 1965.

Charles O. Hewitt of Local Union 542, Salem, N. J., arrived at the Home March 23, 1965.

Lars Larsen of Local Union 1456, New York, N. Y., passed away March 1, 1965, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Butler McClintic of Local Union 854, Madisonville, Ohio, passed away March 2, 1965, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

William Ande of Local Union 15, Hackensack, N. J., passed away March 2, 1965, and was buried in the Home cemetery.

Lewis H. Harrison of Local Union 101, Baltimore, Md., passed away March 3, 1965, and was buried in Baltimore, Md.

Olaf R. Johnson of Local Union 62, Chicago, Ill., passed away March 14, 1965, and was buried in Chicago, Ill.

Jiles M. Dunfee of Local Union 1627, Mena, Ark., passed away March 15, 1965, and was buried in Mena, Ark.

George J. Hartman of Local Union 340, Wilkesburg, Pa., passed away March 22, 1965, and was buried in Oakmont, Pa.

William Zichterman of Local Union 271, Chicago, Ill., passed away March 24, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Charles A. Hedstrom of Local Union 181, Chicago, Ill., passed away March 28, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Union Members Who Visited the Home During March

Einan Frodalius, L.U. 1772, Hicksville, L. I., N. Y.
Mauntz Nordin, L.U. 49, Chelmsford, Mass.
E. H. Sommers, L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.
A. Martin, L.U. 299, Union City, N. J.
Frank Osterback, L.U. 1456, N.Y.C., now living Hillside, Lake Rappersburg, Ill.

Alex Makinen, L.U. 413, South Bend, Ind.
Maurice W. Howes, L.U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass.
Alfred W. Jung, L.U. 1889, Downers Grove, Ill.
Herman Reck, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
Peter Fruskiewicz, L.U. 1006, New Brunswick, N. J.
Stanley G. Milner, L.U. 878, Beverly Farms, Mass.
Charles H. Milner, L.U. 878, Beverly Farms, Mass.
Fred Zimmers, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Stanley E. Nelson, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Joe Klar, L.U. 7, Minneapolis, Minn.
Joseph Mella, L.U. 385, New York City.
Arthur H. Abele, L.U. 716, Zanesville, Ohio.
Hilton Woodruff, L.U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.
Frank Meligo, L.U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.
Junnus Phillips, L.U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
Harry J. Schleicher, Sr., L.U. 1285, Allentown, Pa.
Otto F. Ryberg, L.U. 854, Cincinnati, Ohio.
William Dahlman, L.U. 224, Cincinnati, Ohio.
Louis Black, L.U. 210, Stamford, Conn.
Harold O. Nelson, L.U. 94, Providence, R. I., now living Cranston, R. I.
Anton J. Liehl, L.U. 1741, Milwaukee, Wis.
Harry Nelson, L.U. 993, Miami, Fla.
Gunnar Eckman, L.U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, now living Melbourne, Fla.
Fred M. Welch, L.U. 2246, Fennimore, Wis.
Russell M. Hughs, L.U. 428, Fairmont, W. Va.
A. C. Hugus, L.U. 428, Fairmont, W. Va., now living Inverness, Fla.
Byron Legge, L.U. 866, Norwood, Mass.
Daniel Bonomice, L.U. 188, Yonkers, N. Y.
Ivar Swanson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
Walter F. Wintek, L.U. 1236, Michigan City, Ind.
Gust A. Swenson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
John Chivinski, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Howard Brackenbury, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
Walter Radtke, L.U. 721, Santa Monica, Calif.
Thomas L. McDade, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C., now living Jefferson, Md.
Robert J. Bluvett, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.

Continued on Page 38

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LAKELAND NEWS cont'd

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 Ralph H. Cleyton, L.U. 2018, Pt. Pleasant, N. J.
 C. Kafod, L.U. 106, Des Moines, Iowa.
 Levi Nelson, L.U. 61, Chicago, Ill.
 P. Heijn, L.U. 325, Little Falls, N. J.
 Lester W. Williams, L.U. 163, Peekskill, N. Y.
 Oscar Voss, L.U. 290, Lake Geneva, Wis.
 Charles Griffin, L.U. 53, White Plains, N. Y.
 Geo. M. Clyburne, L.U. 531, Reddington Shores, Fla.
 Charles Hayer, L.U. 455, Summerville, N. J.
 David H. Johanson, L.U. 1307, Evanston, Ill.
 Victor Kantelo, L.U. 15, Ramsey, N. J.
 Diedrich Sturken, L.U. 608, Carmil, N. Y.
 Erik Leanderson, L.U. 1573, West Allis, Wis.
 Walfred Peterson, L.U. 80, Chicago, Ill., now living Chesterton, Ind.
 Clarence L. Wille, L.U. 839, Des Plaines, Ill.
 Byron C. Stoddard, L.U. 229, Glen Falls, N. Y.
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 J. B. Bruce, L.U. 671, Cloves, N. Mex.
 Walter Johnson, L.U. 2117, Flushing, N. Y., now living Woodstock, Conn.
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 G. Nelson Miller, L.U. 377, Alton, Ill.
 Charles D. Campbell, L.U. 186, Steubenville, Ohio, now living Toronto, Ohio.
 S. A. Campbell, L.U. 186, Steubenville, Ohio, now living Toronto, Ohio.
 Paul Pingel, L.U. 1196, Franklin Port, Ill.
 Claes Palmberg, L.U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
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 Bernard Hallin, L.U. 1248, St. Charles, Ill.
 Robert A. Schade, L.U. 182, Cleveland, Ohio.
 Emile Leske, Jr., L.U. 496, Mt. Vernon, N. Y.
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 Carl Mehlin, L.U. 927, Danbury, Conn.
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 Vallin Ramsvick, L.U. 1456, Hicksville, N. Y.
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 H. Schmitz, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.
 Mathew Masson, L.U. 1784, Chicago, Ill.
 John E. Jones, L.U. 18, Hamilton, Canada.
 Enmon R. Smithers, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.
 R. J. Siebelt, L.U. 1275, Largo, Fla.
 J. J. Knutelsky, L.U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
 Frank Murphy, L.U. 608, New York City.
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 Emil Salo, L.U. 623, Danielson, Conn.
 Henry Overeem, L.U. 325, Paterson, N. J.
 T. Kendrick, L.U. 8, Westmont., N. J.

Continued on Page 39

—LAKELAND NEWS cont'd—

Gunnar Nelson, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill.
 Axel Anderson, L.U. 58, Prospect Heights, Ill.
 Raymond Johnson, L.U. 15, Tappan, N. Y., now living Largo, Fla.
 Wallace H. Scolpini, L.U. 964, Tappan, N. Y., now living Clearwater, Fla.
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 Allen Musakka, L.U. 1331, Buzzards Bay, Mass.
 Everette H. Dorman, L.U. 61, Kansas City, Mo.
 Alfonso Vitello, L.U. 1922, Chicago, Ill.
 David E. Berg, L.U. 15, Hackensack, N. J., now living Jameston, N. Y.

Frank Heimann, Model Home Builder

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.—Working alone and by hand, with no blueprints, Frank J. Heimann, retired member of Local 166, Rock Island, recently built two houses in five months, but at a scale of $\frac{3}{8}$ of an inch to a foot!

This is a notable feat since both the miniature log cabins were built to exact detail. Heimann said that he built the "backwoods cabin" first, reminiscent of his own childhood home. The cabin is complete with such minute details as an old wooden pump and an outhouse situated at the rear, including a toilet paper roll on the door.

Some of the pieces in the larger cabin are so tiny that Heimann used a magnifying glass while working on them. For example, the double windows contain little panes of glass and 25 pieces of wood each. The doors and gates actually open and include an overhead garage door which slides open when the latch is released.

The houses, built of wood throughout, include chimneys which at first appear to be of stone, and shingles, which are actually thin pieces of walnut veneer.

The newer model, which Heimann terms a "suburban home," includes a light fixture inside. The light can be snapped on by flicking a switch situated inside the tiny front door.

Although Brother Heimann plans to build no more homes, his wife states that she would like him to make a church for her.



Heimann holds the tools given to him when he was eight years old. He proudly displays his first four models. Carefully protected in glass-enclosed cabinet, these include a bobsled, and milk, farm and coal wagons.



Frank Heimann and his two log cabins. The one in the foreground represents the "backwoods cabin" and the other is his "suburban home."

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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

'... If There Had Been None of Them, No States Could Exist at All'

NOW that the passage of a medical care and hospitalization program for the aged is virtually assured in this session of Congress, we think it time to turn our attentions to the healthy older worker.

Hardly a day passes that we don't have a personal acquaintance with or read in the daily papers of some worker over 40 who sees job opportunities pass him by because of his age. This is most unfortunate in a nation now in its golden age of development and one that will need all of its human resources to reach its greatest potential.

The latest available statistics show us that there are over 17 million men and women in the 65 years or older category, currently the mandatory age for retirement from the market place. This compares with just over 10 million in the 18 to 21 year old bracket, the age when youths begin to enter the work force.

Statistics also show that as a nation we are growing older. The median age for our entire population is nearly 30 years and this is increasing yearly.

So what are we as a nation going to do about our older population that still has many years of productive service left? Men and women whose wisdom and knowledge gained through years of experience could be making a great contribution to our nation, but they are being passed over by many unwise employers, particularly those employers who are afraid they will have to put out a few dollars in retirement benefits later on.

One man who has been campaigning for a better break for the older worker is 58-year-old Congressman Clarence Long (D., Maryland).

Congressman Long recently introduced a bill in Congress to establish within the Labor Department a Bureau of Older Workers. Long said the central purpose of the

proposed agency would be to convince employers, through facts and figures, that it is good business to hire workers over forty.

At a recent Conference on Job Barriers Against Older Workers, called together by Congressman Long, the representatives of business and labor who attended unanimously agreed that many qualified people as young as 40 and even 35, are being denied employment because of their age.

In the bill introduced by Congressman Long, the Bureau of Older Workers would be responsible for leadership in increasing job opportunities for men and women over forty years of age by formulating standards and policies to promote the welfare of older workers, to remove arbitrary and artificial job barriers, and otherwise to advance opportunities for profitable employment.

An agency of this type is long overdue. When we look about us and see older men and women with unlimited talents being shunted aside because of their age it makes us wonder. What if Winston Churchill had been forced to retire from public service in 1939 at age 65, one year before he was to be made Prime Minister of England. The course of world history may well have been far different indeed. And what if Albert Schweitzer, the medical-missionary, just turned 90 and still operating his native hospital on the Ogowe River in French Equatorial Africa, had been recalled to his native Alsace a generation ago because he was too old to go on at 65?

Marcus Tillius Cicero, in the ages before Christ, even then put the older worker and his relationship to the community of man in proper perspective when he wrote: "Intelligence, and reflection, and judgment, reside in old men, and if there had been none of them, no states could exist at all."

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UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

JUNE, 1965



Tell Congress: A 'Yes' Vote on 77



Will End 'Right-to-Work' Laws

THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXV

NO. 6

JUNE, 1965



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

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THE COVER

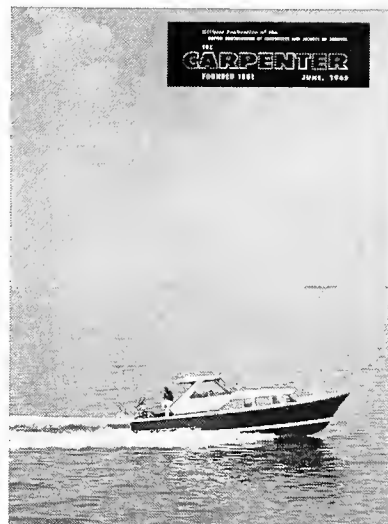
On the bays, rivers and lakes of the United States and Canada, recreational boats ranging in size from modest little "putt-putts" of about 12 feet, up to giants of 50 feet and longer, are part of the growing trend toward "life on the water".

Boating is bringing a large volume of employment to members of our Brotherhood in building, maintaining and repairing the thousands of pleasure boats.

When the article beginning on Page 4 was undertaken, THE CARPENTER's photographer went to the big Chris Craft Corporation's boat factory at Salisbury, Maryland, located on the famed "Eastern Shore," where fine boat-building has been a proud tradition for over 200 years. Members of L. U. 2811 employed there have the same pride of workmanship as their forebears.

The article beginning on Page 4 praises the use of wood, the traditional material, for boat-building. Yet our shipwright members also work with other excellent materials in many locations. THE CARPENTER hopes to cover their activities in future issues.

We wish to acknowledge the courtesy of the Chris Craft Corp. in furnishing the marine scene on the cover which features a "Brotherhood-built" 1965 35-foot Chris Craft "Sea Hawk."



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Action Begins On Section 14(b)

WE MUST ASSUME THE 'NOW OR NEVER' ATTITUDE

THE MOST IMPORTANT

... action you can take this month to protect your union wages and working conditions is to write your Congressman and tell him that you want Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law repealed. You want favorable action on HR 77, the bill now pending to accomplish that purpose. Put it in your own words and send it post haste to your own home-district Congressman, c/o House Office Bldg., Washington, D.C. 20025. Urge your wife, relatives and neighbors to write too. Put it in your own handwriting. It's time well spent!

IN a special message to the Congress, May 18, 1965, President Lyndon Johnson urged the repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act "with such other technical changes as are made necessary by this action."

This expected request by the President was a follow-up to his State of the Union Message of January 4, 1965, when he said: "... as pledged in our 1960 and 1964 Democratic platforms, I will propose to Congress changes in the Taft-Hartley Act including Section 14(b). I will do so hoping to reduce conflicts that for several years have divided Americans in various states of our Union."

With this latest appeal of the President on May 18th, we must assume the "now or never" attitude. Every union member should write to his Congressmen and fight to

repeal this law which is designed to destroy unions and free collective bargaining.

While the Taft-Hartley Law, passed by Congress in 1947, permits various restricted forms of union security, Section 14(b) of that law permits state "right-to-work" laws to outlaw these same forms of union security. This is inconsistent and contrary to a basic principle of our American legal system, the supremacy of Federal law. Furthermore, Section 14(b) does not allow states to permit such forms of union security as the union shop.

In his most recent message to Congress, President Johnson also urged the amendment of the Fair Labor Standards Act to extend its protection to an additional 4½ million workers; and to restrict excessive overtime work through the payment of double time. Concerning the unemployment insurance program, the President wants it strengthened to provide a permanent program of Federally extended benefits for long-term unemployed with substantial work histories.

As this issue of *The Carpenter* goes to press, the House Labor and Education Committee plans to hold hearings on HR 77, the bill to repeal 14(b), almost immediately.

The forces opposed to strong unions—the forces behind these so-called "right to work" laws—are mounting a full-scale campaign against repeal of 14(b). We have to be able to answer their propaganda with facts. As long as 14(b)

repeal is before Congress, we will try to provide those facts. Attached are some questions about "right-to-work" laws that frequently come up, and the answers to them. (*They were supplied to us by the Women's Activities Division of COPE.*)

We urge you to spread this information throughout your community and to make 14(b) repeal your Number One political objective in the months ahead.

Questions and Answers on Section 14(b) Repeal

Q. How is it that unions want to force workers to belong and pay dues when no other organization compels membership?

A. Unions, unlike church organizations or service clubs, are in the special position of being required by law to provide service to all persons in a bargaining unit. Such services cost money and the costs should be shared fairly by all those benefited by them. A church, for instance, does not have to provide its facilities to a person who does not join. An arbitration case can cost a local union \$1,000 or more to restore a fired worker to his job. It is simply not fair for one worker to get the benefit of such help without paying his share of the cost.

Q. Why shouldn't each state have the right to decide on its own whether or not the union shop will be permitted?

A. First of all the Constitution of the United States empowers Congress to regulate commerce (and

labor relations is part of commerce) between the states uniformly. Secondly Congress has long recognized that uniform standards of labor legislation must apply in all states if some workers aren't to be treated unfairly. This very point was spelled out both in the original Wagner Act, and when Taft-Hartley itself amended the Wagner Act, it was spelled out again. Finally, Section 14(b) permits states to make the law more restrictive, but not less restrictive—the only such provision in all Federal law.

Q. Don't working people themselves want Section 14(b) to protect them from having to join a union?

A. Emphatically, no! When the original Taft-Hartley Act was passed in 1947, it contained a provision requiring a vote of workers to approve the union shop before it could become part of a contract. In 46,119 elections conducted under that provision, workers voted for the union shop in 44,795 of them—97.1%. All told some 5,500,000 individual votes were cast, and 91% of them were cast in favor of the union shop.

Q. Don't the "Right-to-Work" laws passed under Section 14(b) by state legislatures bring more industry and more jobs to states that have such laws?

A. No. In every survey of the major reasons why plants locate in a state, anti-labor laws rank at the bottom of the list of reasons for new plant location. Topping the list are resources, transportation and closeness to major markets.

Q. Doesn't compulsory union membership force a member to pay, through his dues, for some things he doesn't believe in?

A. Of course not. Every intelligent worker believes in job security, better wages, and working conditions—offered by union contracts. Taxes force some people to pay for some government policies they don't believe in. But union decisions, like governmental decisions, are arrived at by majority vote. If the majority decides that a particular program is beneficial, then the union must carry it out if it is to be truly democratic.

'Right-to-Work' Forces Gear Up to Block Repeal

All the forces that have tried to foist so-called "right to work" laws on American workers for years—the right-wingers, NAM, Chamber of Commerce and the National Right to Work Committee—are cranked up for an all-out drive to prevent repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.

The National Association of Manufacturers has distributed to business leaders throughout the country a complete kit of pro-14(b) material to try to drum up public opposition to repeal.

The National Right to Work Committee has registered as a lobby in the national Congress. One of its lobbyists is Edward Nellor who served on Barry Goldwater's press staff in the 1964 presidential campaign, and who once worked on the staff of right wing broadcaster Fulton Lewis Jr. The obvious purpose of its lobbying will be to prevent 14(b) repeal.

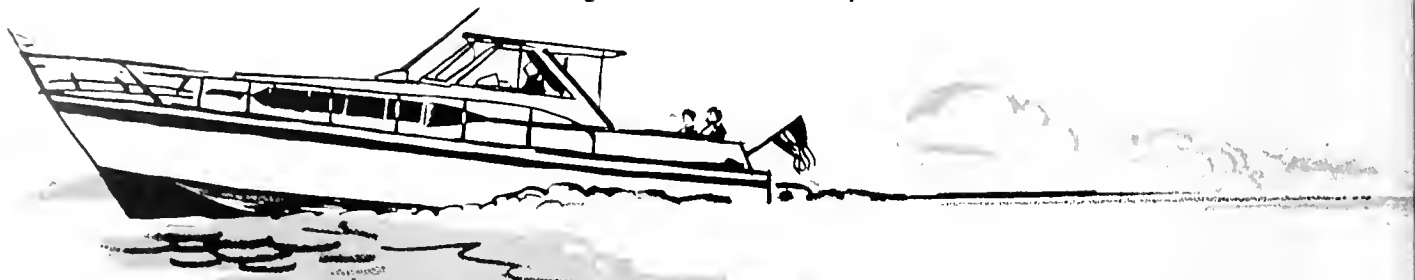
From the journals and printing presses of the right wing extremists, there is a flow of propaganda, likening repeal of 14(b) to a national disaster.

"Human Events," one of the major right wing publications, is filling its pages with anti-repeal material. And the John Birch Society already has urged its members to work against 14(b) repeal.

All of the elements backing the open shop and fighting 14(b) repeal are urging their followers to write to congressmen and senators, newspapers and opinion-makers expressing their views. How about you? Have you taken up your pen for repeal of 14(b)?



Union boat builders carry an
age-old skills of the craft
in booming small-boat industry



Pleasure Boat Building . . . the



J. R. Pocklington, manager of Salisbury plant of Chris Craft Corp., rear, was once president of Federal Labor Union 20783, Detroit. With Preston Morris he checks checks on a 38-foot Corinthian being shipped to Boston.

WHEN early man observed that a log would float, it was not long before he hollowed one out and climbed aboard that first and most crude of all boats. The beginning arts of primitive man were quite often highly developed with regard to boatbuilding. Even today the Indian birch-bark canoe remains a thing of grace and beauty.

Through the ages and in each culture, boatbuilders have handed their acquired knowledge and skills down from father to son.

Boatbuilding has been a skill of many members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America since the establishment of the union. Today, union shipwrights are employed in all boat-building centers of North America.

Boatbuilding for the recreational trade in the United States is increasingly becoming "big business". Better pay and shorter hours, lengthened vacations and better access roads to open water and rivers have made the diversion of boating and boat-based water recreations available to more people and has resulted in virtually a mass market for small boats. Engineers have developed simple methods of marine conversion for mass-produced automobile engines, thus substantially lowering the cost of marine power plants.

According to the Outdoor Boating Club of America, the use of small outboard boats has more than doubled in the past 13 years. In 1950, 131,000 outboard-type boats were sold. In 1963, there were 257,000. The dollar



After the engine is positioned, all connections must be made. Here William Moore, left, and William Hancock, members of Local 2811, deftly pull everything together.

President of L.U. 2811 is William Davis, here operating a hot press of Chris Craft design which joins sheets of marine plywood together. The unit has 370 members.



Sharp tools make for safety and good work, so Claude Nichols, vice president of Local 2811, puts new edge on shaper head. The plant operates as a union shop.



The cabin deck of this Chris Craft cruiser nearing completion at the Salisbury, Maryland, plant where L.U. 2811 members are employed, is littered with items of trim which are being installed by M. W. Hearn and V. C. Elliott.



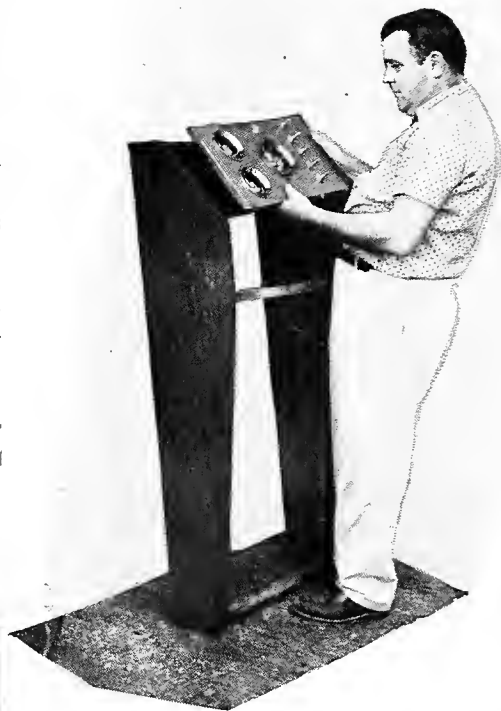
Union Way

value of the motors sold for use on the nation's outboards zoomed from \$63 million in 1950 to a high of \$253 million in 1959 and dropped to \$167 million in 1963.

The U.S. Coast Guard maintains totals of boat registrations in the 50 states and the District of Columbia. By law, all motor boats according to varying horsepower requirements of the states (and sailboats generally from 25 feet), up to 65 feet, must carry a registry number issued by the state in whose waters they are principally used. Above 65 feet they are considered "vessels" rather than "boats". The 1964 boat total, according to Coast Guard records, was 3,568,100. The vast majority of these were relatively small boats.

With this vast market at his disposal, modern techniques have assisted the wooden boat builder in his efforts to produce an ever more acceptable and economical small boat. Large craft have gone to stronger steel (who could visualize a wooden Queen Mary?) but the strength of seagoing wood has been significantly increased by today's remanufacturing processes. Wood which has been laminated into plys and cemented with waterproof adhesives has a strength which would have been both the joy and envy of those early craftsmen who turned out the fleet Yankee Clippers on the shores of Chesapeake Bay.

Many boats of the past were built as open shells, into which the compartmented cabins and interior structures were largely simply deposited.



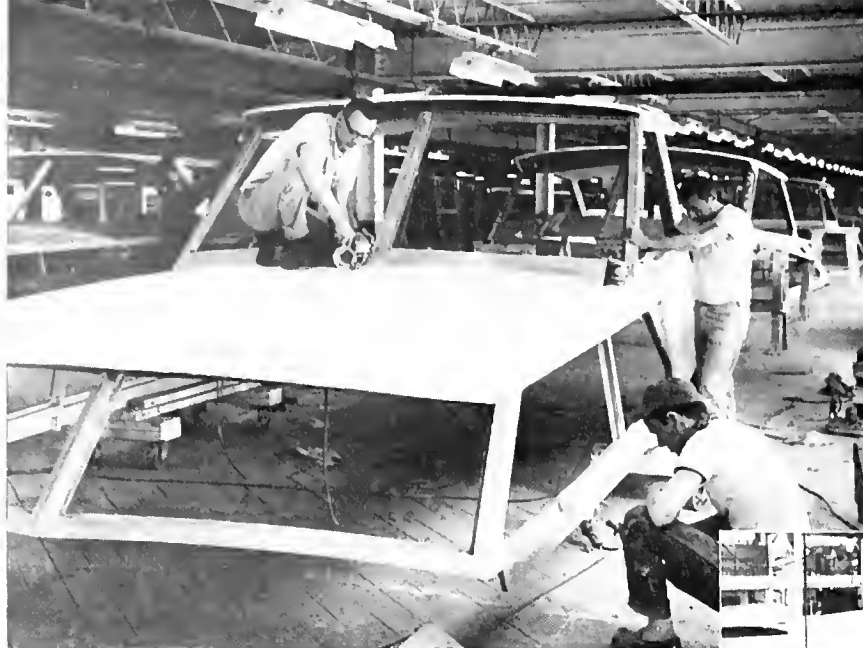
Operating with glaring battery of lights behind him, Frank Ross, chief shop steward, puts final coat of glossy white paint on bow of cruiser nearing completion.



L.U. 2811 treasurer, Murray Shores, left, a clerk in engine office, checks specifications with Tommy Northam, supervisor, formerly financial secretary of local union.

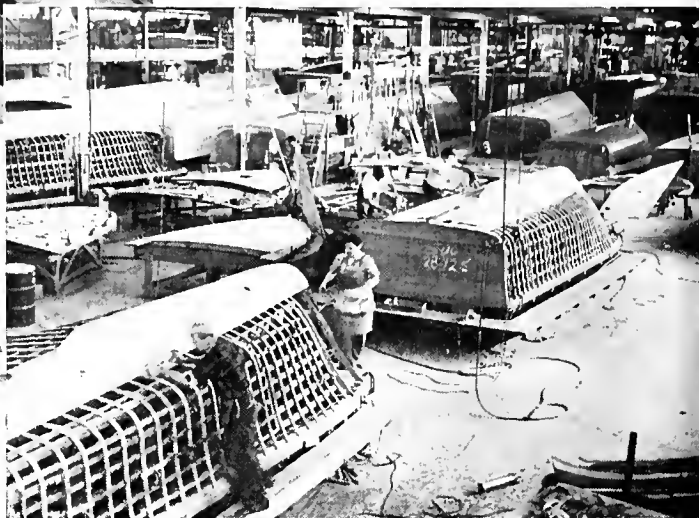


Kirby Evans assembles instrument panels to be positioned in cruisers. Every bit of wood in Chris Crafts is painted both sides, even if hidden or upholstered.



At left: A cabin superstructure approaches completion. Robert Hearn, far left, inserts bungs over screws. Thomas Johnson on roof installs horn. Dale War hands a corner post and Alton Banks in foreground, applies white filler. Cabin will go on a 35-foot "Constellation."

Below: The great public interest in recreational boating is evident in this long shot of one section of the Salisbury plant. Here cruisers are having planking applied over the "skeletons" of keels and ribs. Man in foreground is using power sander to smooth a hull.



Today every bulkhead and bit of cabinetry serves to strengthen and stiffen the wooden boat without adding unnecessarily to its weight.

The boat builders have also found that there is a practical limit to the size of glass fiber hulls. While a few extra-large hulls (above 35 feet) have been molded, most boat builders prefer to hold them to 30 feet and, preferably, smaller.

There was a time when no master of a small craft would think of trusting a hull unless it was laid up with solid planking at least an inch and an eighth thick. The old displacement hull shape with a generous amount of freeboard at the bow to hold against crashing head-on seas had no substitute.

Today many a 35-footer (or even larger) goes blithely and safely cru-

ing into churning offshore waters with only a scant five-eighths of an inch of marine plywood hull, scientifically-designed, between the people inside and the water outside.

One of the primary reasons boatmen continue to prefer wood in their small craft, both motorboats and sailers, is that only wood has real marine beauty. Wood takes a fine finish easily. With staining and varnishing, wood has a warmth which no synthetic material can completely recreate. Improved plastic-based varnishes have made it possible to maintain boats "in Bristol fashion" (first-class condition) with far less application of the varnish brush than was possible in years past. A boat almost has to have a certain minimum amount of bright work (natural wood trim) in order to have buyer-appeal, sellers agree. Even glass fiber boats and those made of various metals generally have natural wood trim added for beauty's sake.

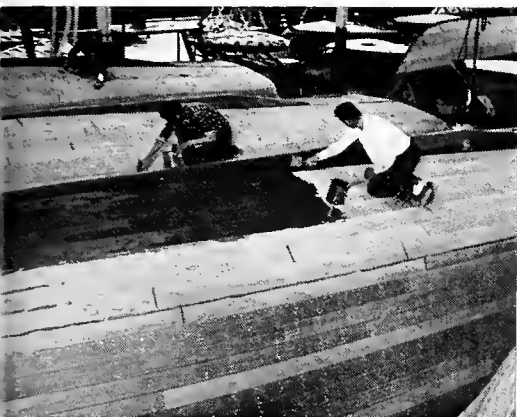
The natural strength of wood, which never diminishes after years of flexing in a boat, makes it highly desirable as a boatbuilding material. Oak is generally used as the material for keels and other hull framing members, often being steam-bent into shape.



Nelson Bragg, recording secretary of Local 2811, feeds seat backs into sander.

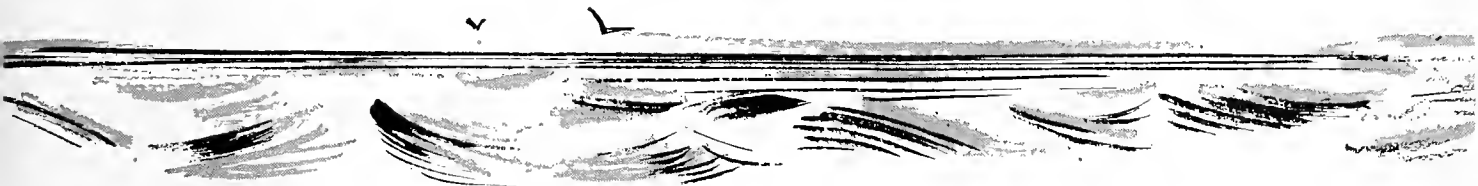


One of five women members of the local, Eunice James, stitches cabin draperies.



Anti-fouling paint is applied to finished hulls by Guilford Abbott, James Murphy.

At right: A group of the skilled craftsmen in the Chris Craft plant try their skills at indoor shuffleboard during lunch period. They made board themselves.



Mahogany is widely-used for its strength in framing and planking and because of its beauty when used for interior panels and exterior members. There are many other sturdy woods popularly used in boat construction such as spruce, teak, cedar, pine, fir and cypress.

Wooden boats, properly maintained, have a life expectancy which has become positively indefinite. In the olden days, a well-built boat could reasonably expect a lifetime of from 20 to 30 years. Now, with modern chemical techniques for filling the pores of wood and chemically safeguarding it against the onslaughts of rot and natural deterioration, the life of a wooden boat is something subject only to conjecture; certainly well over 30 years with even ordinary care.

The metallic boat and the glass fiber boat came about in answer to problems of wooden boat maintenance, most of which problems have now been greatly diminished. Some small boat builders of repute are continuing to construct their craft of wood, but cover the completed hulls with a thin veneer of glass fiber. Decks and other exposed upper surfaces, formerly varnished or painted, are currently

being covered with cemented-down vinyl and other similar materials which will take heavy foot traffic without surface damage. Boat build-



Power plant of each craft is tested after it is completed. Hoses provide supply of water to engines. Fred Cullen runs tests.

ers are beginning to favor a plywood with an overlay called "medium density" on its exposed surfaces. This is an exterior grade plywood panel with a cellulose fibre surface bonded to its

face with phenolic resin. Marine enamels are then used over the "medium density" and the service life of the enamel is thereby greatly extended. Sheet vinyl is being laminated to plywood in some boat yards and the next logical step is the use of factory-fin-

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FLOATING A BOAT

The boom year for U. S. boat-buying was 1959. It was about this time when the nation's bankers "discovered" boating. Several years previously, one had to have cash in order to buy any kind of a boat. Then the finance companies were tempted to take a chance on boats. The interest charges were considerable.

Then the banks discovered that the finance companies were coming to them, borrowing money at a relatively low rate of interest, financing boats at a higher interest rate, and pocketing the difference. Many bankers then broke with hidebound tradition, and more have done so in the ensuing years. Today many boats, properly insured and with a significant down payment, are being financed for periods up to seven years.

The Journeyman of Tomorrow

CAREER CRAFTSMAN

IT IS SOMETIMES SAID of the foreign language newspaper that every time they print a death notice, they lose a subscriber.

IS THE CARPENTER, perhaps, similarly chronicling the gradual demise of the Brotherhood of Carpenters as an aggregation of loyal, union-minded members every time it prints a photo or news report of a 25-year pin ceremony or an "old-timers night"?

Who is going to take the places of these stalwart old-time members when they leave the craft? What kind of union members will their successors be?

These are thoughts which have undoubtedly occurred to many in the Brotherhood, and those who have regarded the future of the Brotherhood and of trade unionism in general with some foreboding may be interested in a significant experiment in trade union education which has just rounded out its first year of operation in the San Francisco Bay Area.

In that time, 540 Carpenter apprentices have attended, and 460 have graduated from, special trade union education classes held two hours a night, once a week for 10 weeks, covering a variety of subjects which include general labor history; the history and structure of the Brotherhood; union and negotiated benefits, by-laws and working rules; jurisdiction; automation; political education and labor economics.

The trade union classes are separate from the regular trade classes, and where there is a schedule conflict, the apprentices are excused from regular classes to attend them.

This precedent-setting trade union education program was inaugurated in March 1964 by the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters, whose jurisdiction embraces San Francisco and adjoining Alameda, San Mateo and Marin counties.

Spark-plug for the venture was District Council Executive Secretary C. R. Bartalini, who had come to realize over a period of time that, as he puts it, "we're losing over 100 members a month due to death or retirement. These are the solid old-timers who built our union and have been its backbone. Their places are



At end of course, Bay Area graduates receive completion certificate.

being taken by newcomers who accept the fine wages and conditions we enjoy today without knowing what we had to go through to win them. Many of them see the union only as something they have to pay dues to in order to work; some are actually hostile."

Under Bartalini's leadership the District Council delegates voted to finance a Research & Education Department and entrusted its operation to Harold Rossman, a veteran trade unionist with more than a quarter-century of experience in trade union journalism, education and research.

It was decided to concentrate initially on incoming apprentices. The District Council voted that all new apprentices must attend the trade union education classes and that none could be initiated without completing the course.

The Curriculum

Decisions on the curriculum and length of the course came next. A quick survey disclosed that there was no ready-made pattern to follow. In staff discussions, some 23 potential study areas were mapped, but it was decided arbitrarily to limit the classes to 10 weeks, and a selection of topics was made to comprise a curriculum for a course of that length.

Classes were scheduled four nights a week, Monday through Thursday, 7 to 9 p.m., in the four counties of the District Council's jurisdiction. Consideration was given to holding

the classes in public school buildings, but it was decided that the trade union education program, as distinct from the regular trade classes, would more fittingly be conducted in centrally located union halls in each county.

Certain Problems

In preparation for the classes, and even more clearly after they had started, certain problems became evident:

First, there were no text book or study outlines available that would be exactly suitable for young trade unionists in this craft and in this area; and if there were, there would still be the problem of assigning home reading to students who are tired after a day's work, who have regular craft classes on one or two other nights of the week and who are not great readers to begin with.

This seemed to dictate that instruction should be largely by the lecture and discussion methods, with little or no written material.

Second, it was obvious that the young tradesmen, many of them over 20, married and fathers of families, would, at least at the start, resent having to give up a free evening to "go back to school."

That meant that the District Council would have to be firm about compelling attendance, but at the same time, that the classes must be made interesting, if a positive relationship with the students were to be achieved and

if the instruction were to result in better understanding and an improved image of the Union.

To help increase interest, suitable films were chosen to go with seven of the 10 general topics, and guest lecturers were used whenever possible, such as having officials of the District Council discuss subjects like the structure and functions of the union and trustees of the fringe benefit funds talk about the fringes.

Topical Interests

As the course progressed, certain difference in response to the topics were observed. It was easy to get a discussion going on topics like the union and fringe benefits, working rules and jurisdiction, which touched the students closely and were within the range of their experience. Obviously, there was less two-way exchange in the classes covering past history of the Carpenters and labor generally.

Yet it was necessary for a rounded treatment that the apprentices should know something about labor's early struggle, about the virtual destruction of the building unions and conditions in the Bay Area during the American Plan open shop period and the Great Depression of the '30's, and so on.

One device to make the historical material more acceptable and meaningful—to keep it from being just "dead history"—was to draw parallels, whenever possible, with recent and current events. Thus, the historic Pullman Strike of the 1890's is compared with the bitter Florida & East Coast Railroad strike-lockout which has dragged out for the past two years with much of the old high-handedness, violence and rancor. Yesterday's open shop drives are linked with today's so-called "right-to-work" drives. Current news clippings reporting picket-line violence, use of injunctions, labor spies and deputized strikebreakers are cited.

The main effort is to convey central concepts, rather than a mass of detail,



GRADUATION NIGHT: A class of San Francisco apprentices proudly show their certificates at the conclusion of one of the sequences of the San Francisco Bay Area Carpenters' special trade union education classes.

as when side-by-side chronologies of the major labor struggles and of America's business cycles are used to illustrate how the employers' heaviest attacks on unionism coincided with the depression periods when there were millions of unemployed, desperate workers among whom they could hope to recruit scabs.

Labor's Social Gains

Discussions of labor's early experiments in political unionism and utopian schemes show how these were a consequence of its frustrations and defeats on the economic front; yet how they nevertheless brought such permanent social gains for all Americans as free public schools, mechanics' lien laws, direct voting in elections, control of child labor and the like.

The course emphasizes the positive as well as the negative. There is full acknowledgment of today's wider acceptance of unions and collective bargaining—but the reminder also that there are powerful, unreconstructed employer interests who still plot to weaken or destroy organized labor, and that this still can happen any time

the unions become too complacent and lose their readiness and ability to fight.

While the historical overview is important, the largest part of the course deals with present and future programs and problems of the labor movement and of our craft, and seeks to inform the member about his own union and its structure, functions and benefits.

Implanting Ideas

Always kept in view is the realization that the program is not trying to turn out labor scholars, but rather to implant some idea of the long, hard struggles to win today's conditions; to impart some understanding of labor's basic goals, methods and philosophy; to build esteem and loyalty for our union; to dispel some of the commonly-held false notions about unions in general and the Brotherhood in particular.

Lesson outlines are considered to be guides, but not straitjackets. The important thing is to present ideas and get reactions. When a class takes the bit in its teeth and starts an energetic discussion on some point, the discussion is allowed to run, even if it means that part of the planned lesson has to be condensed or eliminated.

The result has been a course with little or no assigned reading, no tests and considerable informality in its procedure.

At the final session there is a "graduation" of sorts—a simple ceremony of presenting attractive printed certificates or "diplomas" to those whose attendance and participation has been satisfactory.

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NOW HE KNOWS SOMETHING ABOUT THE UNION. Shown here receiving his certificate of completion from the Trade Union Education program of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters is apprentice Louis J. Amaral of Local Union 1622. Left to right: Education and Research Director Harold Rossman; Executive Secretary-Treasurer C. R. Bartalini; Amaral, and President Al Figone.



President Johnson addressing Conference delegates.

4,200 Delegates Attend Building Trades Department Legislative Conference; President Johnson Pays Surprise "Thank You" Visit

SECTION 14(B) HOLDS TOP PRIORITY ON 1965 LABOR LEGISLATIVE AGENDA

FIRST THINGS FIRST

How did President Johnson's surprise visit to the Tenth National Legislative Conference of the Building and Construction Trades Department come about?

It was touched off by a spontaneous series of events. First was the impassioned plea by AFL-CIO President George Meany for solid labor support of the President's policy in Viet Nam and the Dominican Republic. The response of the 4,200 delegates was so enthusiastic, that Department President Neil Haggerty announced he would immediately notify President Johnson of their "100 percent support."

What was the effect on President Johnson? Let the chief executive describe it himself:

"I knew you were meeting today and I wanted very much to come over and drop in and give you a word of welcome and say 'howdy' and 'thank you.'"

"But when I looked at my schedule and saw the cables being brought to my desk, I didn't see how in the world I could make it. Then I got a telegram."

"It wasn't about repealing Section 14-b, although I know that is important to you and it is important to me."

"It wasn't about the various legislative proposals in which you are interested, important as they are. But it was about the most vital issues in this country and for that matter in the whole world—peace and freedom."

*"So I have stolen these few minutes to come over here just to say thank you. * * * Thank you for putting first things first, for being leaders of the free America today, for being even before that the leaders of America herself."*

AN all-time record turnout of more than 4,200 delegates to the tenth and most successful National Legislative Conference of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department put the freedom of their country and its allies at the head of labor's "must" list.

As a direct result, President Lyndon B. Johnson, on a day of international crises, paid a surprise "thank you" visit to the session at the new Washington Hilton Hotel.

In a 40-minute major address that was covered in great detail by the television and radio networks and the world press, the chief executive emphasized that repeal of Section 14-b of the Taft-Hartley Act, which encourages anti-union "right-to-work" laws in the states, was "important to you and it is important to me."

Moreover, as did top congressional leaders of both parties, Johnson clearly indicated his backing of other key measures sought by organized labor, including passage of a situs picketing bill, a higher minimum wage and Medicare.

While the representatives of 3.5-million building tradesmen sat in rapt attention, Johnson launched a highly significant discussion of his domestic and foreign policies.

AFL-CIO President George Meany earlier endorsed Johnson's strong action in both the Dominican Republic and Viet Nam, pointing out that no one ever can successfully defend freedom by appeasing a dictator, as experience with Hitler, Mussolini and Stalin had proved. He expressed the hope that every patriotic American worker would back the president in



Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz admires a delegate's briefcase, as members of his escort committee prepare to go with him into the meeting hall. From left, IBEW Secretary Joseph Keenan, Secretary Wirtz, William McSorley, Jr., of the Building Trades Department, Carpenters' General Secretary R. E. Livingston, and Operating Engineers' Vice President J. C. Turner.

foreign affairs without reservation.

Haggerty, agreeing with Meany and others that the outlook for repeal of 14-b now was highly favorable, stressed that the situs picketing bill was sorely needed. He explained this was due to a 1951 U.S. Supreme Court decision which restricted picketing at a construction job site. Three administrations, Republican and Democratic alike, have recognized these restrictions as unfair.

Concord now having been achieved with industrial unions on the details of a job-site picketing bill, Haggerty stated there is no reason for Congress to wait any longer to enact this legislation.

He also called for a higher minimum wage, broader coverage under the Fair Labor Standards Act, overtime improvements, shorter work-week and correction without compromise of the denial of the Negroes' right to vote.

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners was ably represented at the conference by approximately 600 delegates from all over the nation. They assembled at their own special luncheon on the second day of the conference.

President Johnson gave delegates to the Conference a firm pledge. He promised that no world problems, critical as they are, would be allowed to keep the United States from meeting the needs and demands of its own people.

Neither trouble abroad nor any group here would ever stand in the way, Johnson averred, as "we build a Great Society where no man or woman is the victim of fear or poverty or hatred, where every man and woman has a chance of fulfillment, for prosperity and for hope."

Those who thought he would put off until another day the anti-poverty program, the Appalachia program, the medical care program and other matters of deep concern to organized labor were "just talking through their hats," Johnson said, "because we are not going to put anything off."

President Johnson's dramatic personal appearance climaxed the opening day of a four-day legislative conference that demonstrated the tremendous prestige and influence of the Building and Construction Trades Department.

In the galaxy of national leaders who addressed the conference were Vice President Hubert H. Humphrey, Speaker of the House John W. McCormack, House Republican Minority Leader Gerald R. Ford, Jr. and

Senator Pat McNamara of Michigan, sponsor of a 14(b) repeal bill, is escorted into the hall by L. M. Weir of the Detroit District Council, left, First Vice President Finlay Allan, right, and other members of an escort committee.



General President M. A. Hutcheson extends a hand of welcome to California Senator Thomas Kuchel, as he comes to the speakers' platform.



Wilbur D. Mills, D.-Ark., Chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee.

From the Senate came Pat McNamara, D.-Mich.; Jacob K. Javits, R.-N. Y.; Lee Metcalf, D.-Mont.; Thomas H. Kuchel, R.-Calif.; and Jennings Randolph, D.-W. Va., plus Congressman Frank Thompson, Jr., D.-N. J., sponsor of legislation that would knock out right-to-work laws in 19 states.

There were Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz, Undersecretary of Labor John F. Henning and Solicitor of Labor Charles Donahue.

In addition to Presidents Meany and Haggerty, labor speakers included BCTD Secretary-Treasurer Frank Bonadio, General Counsel Louis Sherman and Andrew J. Biemiller, Director of Legislation for the AFL-CIO.

Johnson, Vice President Humphrey and Secretary Wirtz mentioned that 1.6-million more Americans were working today than a year ago, that the unemployment rate was the lowest in nearly eight years and the eco-

nomic situation looked rosy, with a record of 51 consecutive months of uninterrupted expansion without inflation. Yet, said Wirtz, the president was more conscious of the people still not working than other considerations.

Of particular interest to the delegates as well as the nation was an observation by Vice President Humphrey, who is chairman of the president's Committee on Equal Employment Opportunity.

"I am charged with the responsibility of seeing that equal hiring policies are observed on all federally-assisted construction projects," he said.

"And I say to you today, directly and indirectly, that the general presidents of your international unions have been most co-operative. They have pledged to me their full co-operation of equal opportunity within the building and construction trades.

"And I have pledged to them that the federal government has no intention of seeking to abolish established union hiring procedures which

Continued on page 17



Washington **ROUNDUP**

OUR ARTICLE ON H.R. 6363, the Congressional bill designed to restore to building trades unions the right to picket an unfair construction site (which we published in the April issue of the CARPENTER) was inserted in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD by Congressman James G. O'Hara of Michigan. The article was noteworthy in that it gave an historical background and explanation for the current legislative action.

DESALINATION PROGRAM—The AFL-CIO believes that if the United States is to make a decisive breakthrough in the technology of desalting sea water, it must spend more money than it is now doing. While approving legislation for a five-year extension of the government's water desalination program, AFL-CIO Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller has expressed doubt that even the proposed \$200,000 increase in appropriations will be adequate to speed up the program to the point where desalted water can be made competitive with other water sources. In a letter to Senator Henry M. Jackson, Washington Democrat and Chairman of the Senate Interior Committee, Biemiller suggested that the Secretary of the Interior be asked to formulate an accelerated desalination program.

AFL-CIO PRESIDENT George Meany has sent a telegram to the White House praising President Johnson's stand on Vietnam. "Your clear, concise statement to the press setting forth United States policy for the preservation of human freedom in South Vietnam as well as our nation's firm determination to continue to seek an honorable solution to this dispute is in complete harmony with America's traditional dedication to freedom and peace," Meany said.

THE RECREATION FIELD should be the source of many "new job opportunities of the kind envisioned in President Johnson's Job Development Plan for the service industries," says Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz. Wirtz pointed out that today the average American has 160 hours more leisure time than he had in 1960, largely because of longer vacations and paid holidays.

FAIR PACKAGING AND LABELING BILL introduced by Senator Philip A. Hart, Michigan Democrat, has been strongly backed by the Johnson Administration, through Assistant Secretary of Labor Esther Peterson. Despite powerful business opposition and reports that the Administration might not fight for the bill, Mrs. Peterson went out of her way to assure the Senate Commerce Committee that the Administration's position had not changed from the day, two years ago, when she appeared in support of the legislation. At the same time, the AFL-CIO also strongly supported the bill as demanding "no more than integrity from the packaging industry."

FOR 15 YEARS OR MORE the U. S. State Department has been "bugged by bugs" in U. S. Embassies abroad, especially behind the Iron Curtain. Try as it might, the State Department has not been able to eliminate the hidden listening devices and even cameras planted in American embassies. Finally, and at long last, the State Department remembered the "miracle men" of World War II. The famous Seabees, Construction Battalions, were estimated to be 98% union men and performed the impossible from one end of the Pacific to another. "We've decided we'd better leave the solving of this problem up to the Seabees," the State Department told the House Appropriations Committee, and asked for \$900,000 to put the Seabees to work. The result: 21 Seabee electricians, carpenters, plumbers and plasterers will work on all important embassies to be built or repaired from now on, and 38 other Seabees will supervise and keep under "constant observation" all foreign workers hired for embassy construction. "Debugging by Seabees will make us termite-proof," explained a Navy officer.

You Can Help "Books For Appalachia"

FROM THE HEART of one of America's most seriously-depressed areas has come an appeal to the Brotherhood of Carpenters to enlist the skills of its members in the nation's "War on Poverty."

Under the sponsorship of the Office of Economic Opportunity, that directs the poverty war, and the National Congress of Parents and Teachers, an organization called the Appalachian Volunteers of the Council of the Southern Mountains, Inc., is administering a program to furnish basic school library books to the one- and two-room schools of Appalachia. In a letter to President Maurice Hutcheson, they have solicited the voluntary labor of members of the Carpenters in the construction of specially-designed boxes for transporting the books.

"Books for Appalachia," as the program is called, is directed toward improving the educational opportunities of children in the one- and two-room schools in the Appalachia Mountain regions of Pennsylvania, Ohio, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee,

North Carolina, Alabama and Georgia. The lack of education is an important aspect of the problems of the region. The Appalachian Volunteers wish to place balanced and suitable collections of books in these schools which now frequently offer children no reading material except limited numbers of state-issued textbooks. It is hoped that access to this supplementary material will broaden the scope of the present curricula in these schools and provide the intellectual boost the children need to improve their life chances in our competitive society.

Through the generous cooperation of REA Express, special bargain rates have been allowed for shipping the donated books in specially-constructed wooden boxes. These boxes will serve a triple function, having been also designed to act as book shelves in the limited space and facilities of the small schools and to make possible the convenient and safe exchange of book collections between schools.

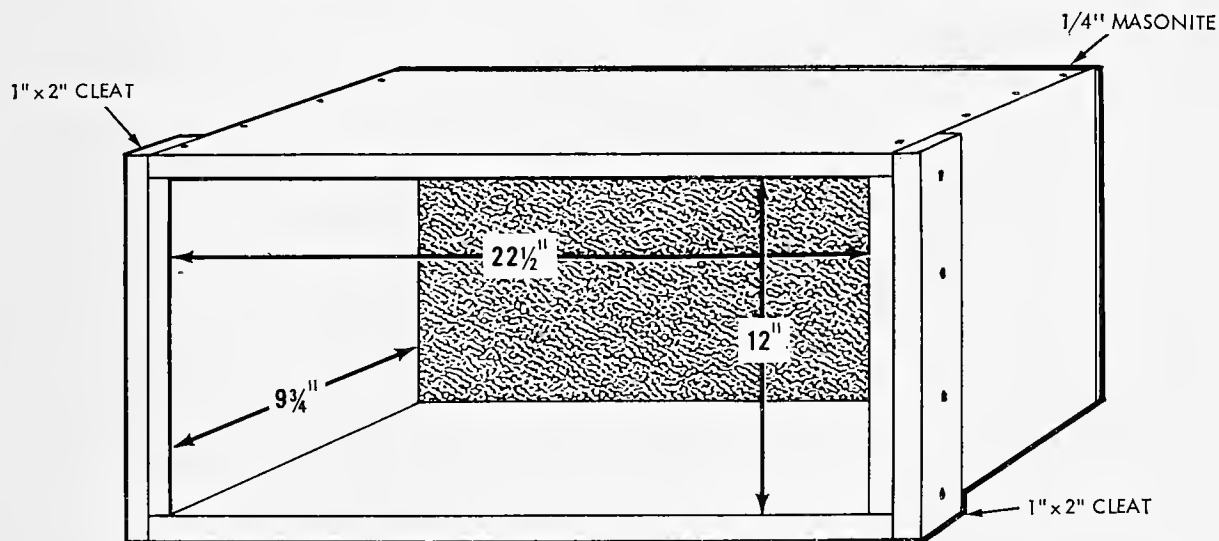
Locals of the Brotherhood of Carpenters are being asked by the Appalachian Volunteers and encouraged by



President Hutcheson to take on the worthwhile project of constructing these simple but sturdy boxes as their contribution to the "War on Poverty." The broader the base of cooperation in this combined federal and private effort, the more of our citizens will feel the concern which must be stimulated to solve the difficult problems of poverty in the midst of America's plenty.

In local communities, "Books for Appalachia" is a project of the Parent-Teacher Associations. Locals or individual members willing to undertake this worthwhile service project should contact their PTA or at least be prepared to cooperate when and if they are contacted.

LIBRARY PROJECT — BOOK BOX PLAN



MATERIALS for the construction of the library project book boxes are as follows.

72" x 1" x 10" pine (finished)
13 1/2" x 24" sheet masonite for back
Two 13 1/2" x 1" x 2" pine cleats
Screws, nails and glue
Furniture tacks and small screws for the masonite

1/4" masonite cover

INSTRUCTIONS

- 1) Cut pieces from finished 1" x 10" stock. (The actual dimensions of the 1" x 10" will be 3/4" x 9 3/4")
- 2) Fit and secure pieces with glue

and several screws with nails interspersed

- 3) Masonite backing should be glued and tacked to 1" x 10" frame, with several small screws interspersed
- 4) Attach 1" x 2" cleats with screws. Cleats serve as handles.

Millwright Skills Serve the Space Age

A steady hand and intense concentration are essential qualities required of our Local 1402 members as they help place a giant steel magnet in position for a space age research program

THE precision skills of the union millwright are being put to the test this month, as members of Local Union 1402 of Richmond, Virginia, help to place a giant magnet in position for space-age research.

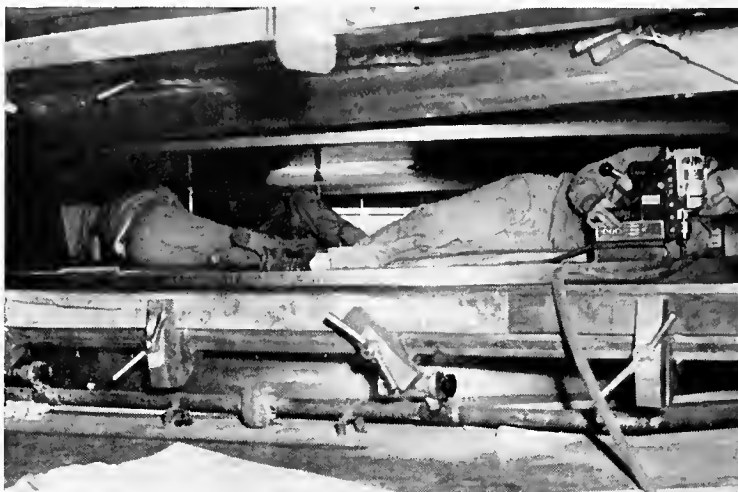
Working to tolerances of .008 of an inch in an 18-inch work space, these skilled craftsmen are drilling holes for machined pins, so that 270 tons of steel can be positioned in a 600-million electron volt synchrocyclotron . . . which is a technical way of describing a Cadillac-type of atom smasher.

Catalytic Construction Company, one of our national contractors and signatory to our agreement, is presently involved in the installation of the synchrocyclotron, a proton-beam extraction and transport system, a 10 mev linear electron accelerator and a 3 mev dynamitron with a electron beam transport system.

This work is being performed for the National Aeronautics and Space Administrations Langley Research Center in the building of a Space Radiation Effects Laboratory in Newport News, Virginia, the purpose being to develop materials for use in space problems. This is an example of how millwrights become involved in highly-integrated and extremely - technical construction projects in this modern era.

It behooves us, therefore, to continue to upgrade our skills and knowledge and continue to make our work practices conducive to the promotion of the industry, if we are to continue to grow in our ever-expanding economic and technical world.

The main magnet is the heart of the 600 mev synchrocyclotron being installed by Catalytic. It consists of 2700 tons of steel. Proper operation of the machine required that the steel be assembled in such a manner that two 50-ton center pole tips, which are 16 feet in diameter and approximately 14 inches apart, are positioned within .008



Millwrights of Local Union 1402 drilling 1,000 two-inch diameter holes in bottom pole tip to improve the magnetic field.

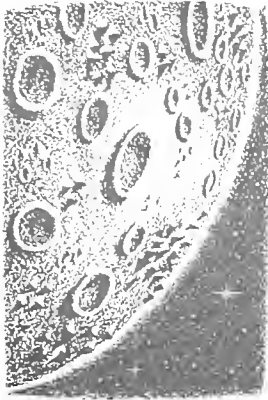
of an inch. The steel was manufactured at Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, and delivered to the job site in 54 50-ton slabs. The assignment of assembling magnet steel was made to the Millwrights Local Union 1402, Richmond, Virginia. Each piece, as it arrived, was cleaned, inspected, and surface defects incurred during shipment were repaired. The Millwrights' work on the assembly of the magnet started with leveling and aligning the two support rails. Eighteen horizontal bottom yoke pieces were installed in place, leveled, set for elevation within .010 of an inch, and aligned parallel to the center line of the machine. Ten vertical legs were set, and the 18 horizontal top yokes and eight pole pieces were set in preliminary position. A measurement of the actual gap between the two pole tips then was taken, and each of the 18 slabs which make up the top yoke of the magnet were individually shimmed for proper elevation, allowing for deflection during bolting, so that the final gap would be the proper distance. The pole tip bolts were then torqued to 16,000

ft-lbs, and the gap between the pole tips measured. The gap, as measured in 235 different places, was within a tolerance of $\pm .005$ of an inch as specified.

The concentricity, or measurement of whether one pole tip was directly above the other, was taken using dial indicators. Adjustments were made until the tolerance of .008 of an inch was obtained. The 54 pieces which make up this magnet have now been welded together and were accepted by NASA as a job "well done".

The steel in the magnet was forged and machined by Bethlehem Steel Company and erected in their shop. It was checked by Catalytic Construction Company's engineers in the Bethlehem shop to determine that tight tolerances could be met in the field. The magnet was then disassembled and shipped by railway, one piece to a car, ready for the Millwrights to begin their work.

NASA's synchrocyclotron was initially a copy of a machine located in Geneva, Switzerland. However, after some of the initial magnetic field



measurements were made, it was decided by NASA that it was possible to make this machine better than the original, which was designed and is operated by the Central European Organization for Nuclear Research (CERN). A number of calculations and studies were made by NASA and the Virginia Associated Research Center to determine how best this might be done. It was finally decided that the best way to improve the machine was to drill approximately one thousand 2-inch diameter holes in the bottom pole tip and add small washer-shaped shims in these holes. This appeared to be a most difficult undertaking, since the Millwrights would be required to do all of this work within a space of only 14 inches. However, a system was worked out and the schedule established for this work. Since every day it took to drill the holes added one day to the schedule, all of this work was done on a "crash" basis. In the final analysis, this part of the project was a success and exceeded expectations of the engineers and scientists. It is unique in that, due to this final fine shimming, the magnetic field as measured in gauss was adjusted to within two parts in 18,000!

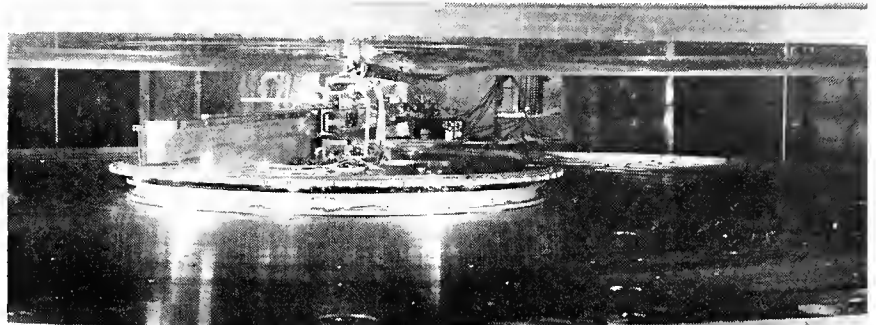
As the project continues, the Millwrights of Local 1402 are now leveling and aligning 26 magnets of the proton beam extraction and transport system which range in weight from two to 27 tons to a tolerance of $\pm .020$ of an inch to provide proper control for the beam coming out of the cyclotron.

In addition to the 600 mev synchrocyclotron installation, the Millwrights will be used in the installation of the 10 mev linear accelerator and the 3 mev dynamitron along with their associated equipment such as water pumps, vacuum pumps, blowers, etc.

Carpenters provide necessary support and back-up for the Millwrights on this project.



Early stages of magnet assembly; bottom coil in place.



A device for measuring the magnetic field, installed in gap.



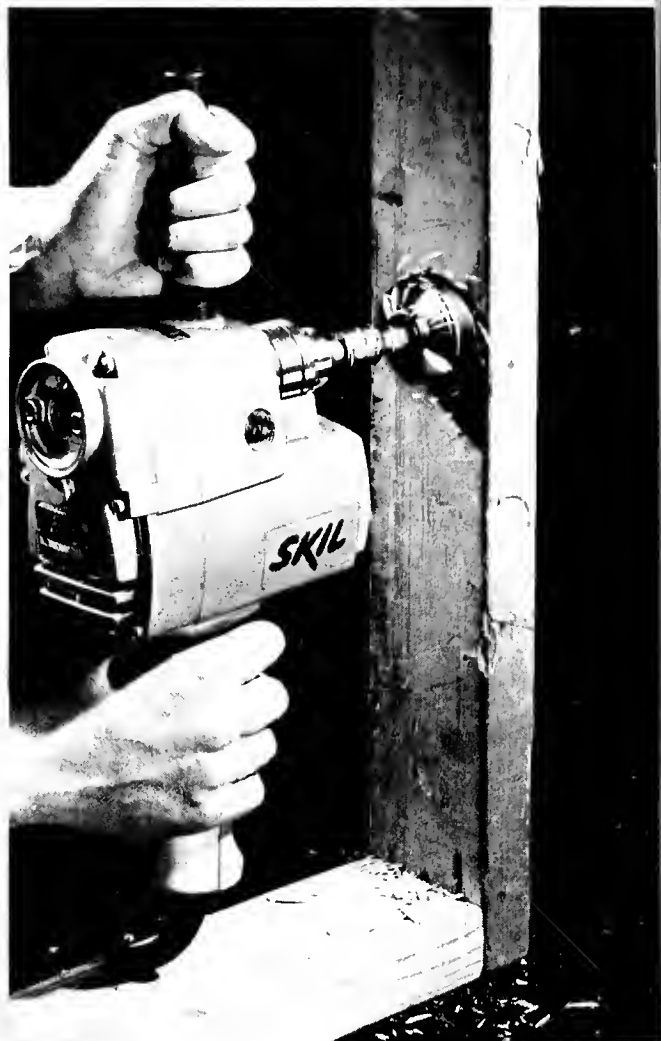
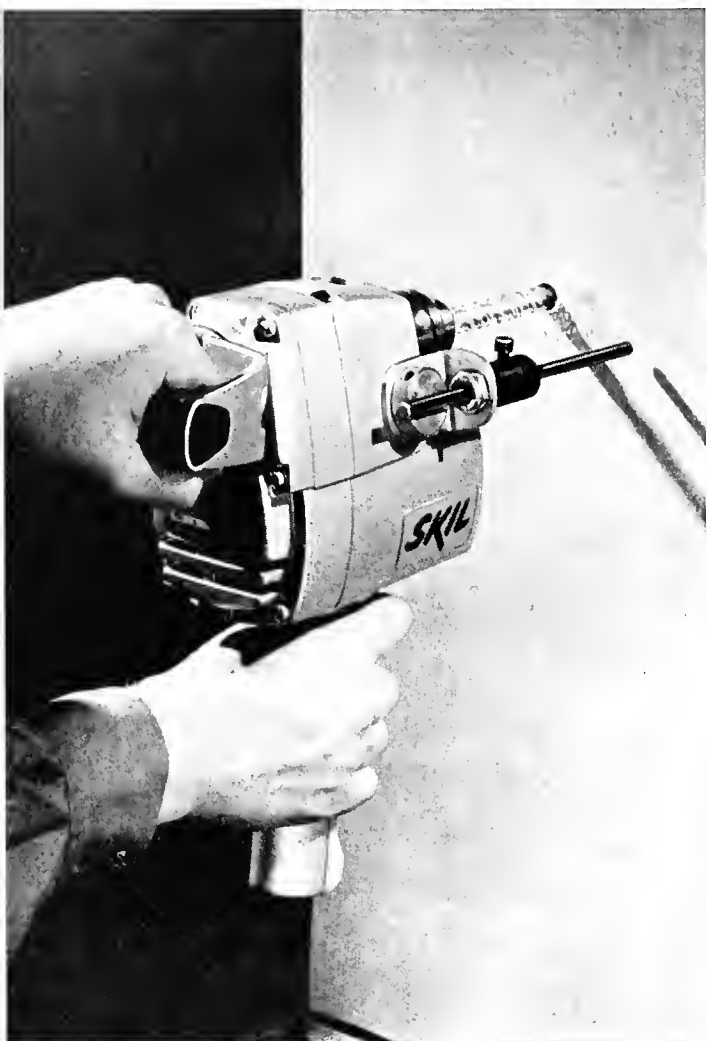
Final stages of assembly; plastic sheeting protects the project.



A revolution in compact power tool design from Skil!

It's a super compact masonry hammer-drill!

It's an all-purpose ½-inch drill!



New Skil Model 624! Fully 8 inches shorter overall than any other hammer-drill its size

Here's a hammer-drill so compact you can put two of 'em end-to-end and they'd still be shorter overall than any other single tool this size. It goes without saying—No hammer-drill made goes where the 624 does!

Flip the switch to "hammer" and you get 21,500 blows per minute, (with power rotation of a percussion carbide bit) to make holes up to 7/8" in masonry—fast.

Flip 'er to "drill" and you've got a heavy-duty ½-inch, compact enough to work in tight spots between studs and joists, powerful enough to drive wood augers, hole

saws and big self-feeding bits. And you never have to baby it because the Super Burnout Protected Motor was made to take overloads and abuse and bounce right back.

There's never been anything like the 624. Just \$109.50. Also Hammer-Drill Kit Model 627 with ¼", ⅜" and ½" percussion carbide bits, steel carrying case, only \$124.50. Ask your Skil representative about the new Model 680 ½" Compact Drill, too. Or write: Skil Corp., Dept. 140F, 5033 Elston Ave., Chicago 60630.

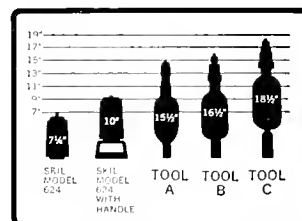
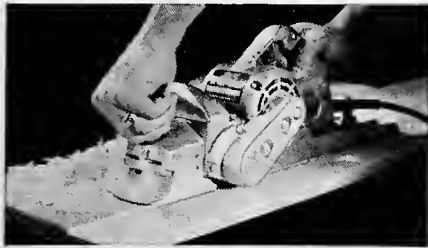


Chart shows clearly ultra compactness of the 624. Just 7¼ inches long, shorter than most ¼" electric drills.

Go with the pick of the pros...

SKIL
POWER TOOLS

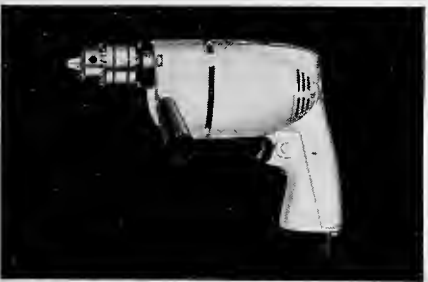
More good news from Skil



Model 100 Heavy-Duty Plane—Motor-on-top design lets you use it as a surface plane on large areas as well as an edge plane. Has full 90° bevel adjustment (45° left or right) .0 to 1/8" depth adjustment. Tooth-belt drive needs no lubrication. Fence mounts on either side or removes for planing large surfaces.



Model 856 6 1/2" Super-Duty Saw—A rugged top handle performer built for day-in, day-out professional use. Has Super-Burnout Protected motor that withstands frequent excessive overloading, rugged helical gears and Ball and Roller Bearings, Vari-torque safety clutch, push-button blade lock, many more. Super-Duty Models also available in 7 1/4", 8 1/4" and 10" sizes.



Model 78 3/4" Heavy-Duty Drill—Combines the extra lightweight compactness and convenience of a pistol-grip drill with high torque (750 rpm) large chuck capacity and "tough job" power. Quality built with 5 ball and 3 needle-roller bearings and precision cut gears. Has trigger switch, pin for locking in "on" position, cord protector. Side handle for extra leverage removes for drilling in tight spots.

FREE DEMONSTRATION!

Call your Skil distributor for a free demonstration. You'll find him listed under "Tools-Electric" in the Yellow Pages. Or write Skil Corporation, Department 140F, 5033 Elston Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60630.

SKIL
POWER TOOLS

Report On BCTD Legislative Conference

Continued from page 11

are based on merit and qualifications of the individuals.

"We seek to impose no quotas, no preferential treatment on the basis of color or other factors. We expect that all applicants for apprenticeship programs will be given fair and equitable treatment, and I know that many of you have gone out of your way to see that this has been accomplished."

If the personal appearance of the bi-partisan legislative leaders and administrative figures was not enough in itself to make this tenth legislative session successful, the findings of the hard-working delegates during two full days of visits with Senators and Congressmen on Capitol Hill was most auspicious.

Never before had they been so warmly received or had such unmistakable commitments of solid backing for organized labor's legislative program been received, they reported.

Yet, from every authoritative source, from President Johnson, Meany, Haggerty to the legislative leaders, came the clear warning that the rank-and-file must not relent for an instant in the fight to get labor's programs enacted.

Speaker after speaker stressed that Congressmen and Senators must be written to, telephoned and, especially when they are back in their home territories, spoken to so that there would be no letup of effort. Nothing, it was emphasized, can be taken for granted.

Johnson himself referred to the need of maintaining what Meany described

as "the people's lobby" when he disclosed that he soon would send his labor message to Capitol Hill.

"By the way," he remarked, "while we are talking, I want to make arrangements with you today to realize that we don't just send these messages up to Congress to be read. "We send them up there to be acted upon, up or down."

House Speaker McCormack predicted that most of labor's legislative program would be enacted but he warned that repeal of 14-b "might be won or lost by ten votes," so that co-ordination of efforts was mandatory.

Two liberal Republican senators—Javits of New York and Kuchel of California—joined in calling for repeal of Section 14-b and urged passage of the on-site picketing bill.

Democratic Senators McNamara and Randolph, noting the legislative advances of recent years, stressed the need to maintain the effort. They also supported expanded public works development under regional umbrellas.

Congressman Thompson said his House labor subcommittee would start hearings on the job site picketing bill immediately following action on 14-b.

Congressman Ford pledged bipartisan support of the president's actions in the Dominican Republic. But he expressed the opinion that the country would be better off if the minority party were stronger and asked the delegates to consider the benefits of a two-party system, especially if the Republican Party made certain that "the labor movement has its day in court."

Employee Rights for Military Training

The job rights of workers who go on summer training as members of the Armed Services Reservists or National Guard are spelled out in a notice just issued by the U.S. Department of Labor.

The director of the Office of Veteran's Reemployment Rights, Hugh W. Bradley, recently stated that under reemployment rights laws the job isn't really left in the sense that a vacancy exists; however, even these short tours of duty place certain responsibilities on both parties. He listed these principal requirements:

Employees must—

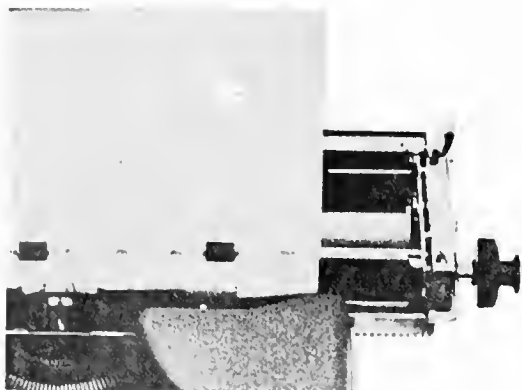
- Request a leave of absence for training.
- Report back promptly when it is over.

Employers must—

- Grant leave for official training duty.
- Reinstatement the employee on his return with such seniority, status, pay and vacation rights as though he had not left.

Bradley pointed out that the rules which govern the trainee's right to reemployment are essentially the same as those which guarantee these rights to the regular servicemen.

The principal difference is in the report-back time for the trainee. Following training duty, the reservist or national guardsman must return to work without delay after his release or on his arrival at his home city after the tour of duty.



EDITORIALS

* BOATS, TIME, AND MONEY

Our "cover story" this issue, describes pleasure boat construction on Maryland's Eastern Shore—where almost every citizen, at one time or another, takes to the waters of Chesapeake Bay for recreation. Many members of the Brotherhood here . . . and across the continent, as well—own their own boats, thanks to union-won wages and union-won hours for enjoying them.

Organized labor can claim a share of the credit for the upsurge in recreational boating. Good union contracts have made it possible for wage earners to buy and operate pleasure boats where, in another day and time, it would have been unthinkable. Time was when a worker was hard-pressed to feed his family, much less take them on a cruise!

* STRONGER DRUG CONTROLS

Strong endorsement of legislation to tighten Federal controls over depressant and stimulant drugs has been voiced by organized labor. A bill known as the Drug Abuse Control Amendments of 1965, would revise the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act to suppress illegal sales of barbituates, amphetamines and similar drugs.

The bill, called HR 2, has passed the House of Representatives and now awaits action in the Senate. It must first be studied by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee, and, so far, no hearings are scheduled.

It would be a pity to see this vital drug legislation sicken and die in committee. Perhaps the committee is figuratively sampling the barbituates, when actually "pcp pills" are needed.

* WHY HIGHER EDUCATION?

With millions of school children beginning summer vacation, you may have a son or a daughter who just received a high-school diploma. While some fathers would like to have their sons follow in their footsteps, many sons do not want to follow their father's trade.

If such is the case with your son, it might be wise to sit down with him and have a frank discussion about higher education. Help him plot a course for schooling and show him the best way to finance it. The important thing is to work with him and don't discourage his ambition.

The degree of education which one strives for depends on the eventual goal he wishes to attain. A college degree has become a basic requirement for those applying for more and more jobs today.

As Dean William Haber of the University of Michigan recently said: "Outlays for education are finally being identified as investments rather than expenditures."

* WHO WANTS THE "WRECK" LAW?

Now that President Johnson has used his high office in a plea for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, the issue looms even higher on the legislative agenda of the 89th Congress.

For months, organized labor has been asking its friends in the Congress to support repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. This is the section of the law under which the Federal Government surrenders its jurisdiction in the area of the union shop and permits states to pass so-called "right-to-work" laws banning union shop contracts.

Here are some of the reasons why organized labor seeks repeal of the compulsory open shop section of Taft-Hartley:

The National Interest—The healthiest areas of the country are those in which trade union organization is widespread. Unions help to elevate purchasing power which, in turn, aids business both large and small. Generally speaking, so-called "right-to-work" states are those which have the lowest per capita income.

Workers Want Union Shop—There seems to be little question that workers want union security. You'll find few workers are on so-called "right-to-work" committees around the country. Most such committees are made up of employers.

The Moral Issue—Top religious leaders of this country from all major faiths oppose "work" laws on a moral basis. Declared the executive board of the Division of Christian Life and Work of the National Council of Churches of Christ in America: "... union membership as a basis of continued employment should be neither required nor forbidden by law; the decision should be left to agreement by management and labor through the process of collective bargaining."

This is what repeal of Section 14(b) would accomplish.

MEDICARE ACROSS CANADA

If you are biting your fingernails in anxious anticipation that a national health plan is near reality in Canada, you can save your nervous system by forgetting about it — temporarily. There are no signal lights flashing on the horizon that a national plan is going to happen soon. Give it, say, ten years.

In the meantime a pattern of medicare seems to be forming which, while not delineating a national health services system in the true meaning of the words, might find every province with some kind of medicare—all of them short of labor's goal, yet all of them a step or several steps toward the optimum objective of a national plan for all Canadians which all can readily afford and with discrimination toward none.

Taking a quick swing across Canada, the medicare situation in the provinces is something like this.

In the maritime provinces, nothing much is doing except in Newfoundland which has had for some years a "cottage hospital scheme" whereby citizens in outlying areas (and almost every part of the island is "outlying") can get medical care at government expense while children up to sixteen also get surgical care at no direct cost.

As for Quebec, the government has already made its views known that some kind of health services program will be introduced but no actual plan has been announced.

Ontario is in the throes of conflict triggered by the introduction in April 1963 of a medicare plan by Premier Robarts. This legislation would provide subsidies to the lowest income groups for medical attention, and set standards for private insurance schemes to be available at government-approved rates. All but the lowest income groups would pay the standard rates. The doctors and the insurance companies generally approve the plan. The public, including unions, farm groups, welfare agencies, consumer groups, agree with the Toronto newspaper which called it "horse-and-buggy medicare".

On May 11, the Ontario government re-introduced its medical care bill to the Legislature in amended form. It has met some, but by no means all, of the criticisms. The new medicare plan will come into effect June 1, 1966.

The people of Manitoba rely at the moment on a private doctor-sponsored Manitoba Medical Services plan to which about 60 per cent of the public subscribe. Presumably the premiums are too high for the rest of the population, which is one of the big objections to all private plans.

Saskatchewan held the world limelight for a while when it was giving birth to its medicare plan. The doctors went on strike against it. But the birth took place anyway, and today that province enjoys the best plan in Canada at the lowest rates, and even the doctors seem to be not too unhappy with it. As for the public, they wouldn't do without it. After all, the premium for a family of any size is only \$55 a year if the breadwinner is making between \$4500 and \$5000 a year. Premiums under private plans in the other provinces are about triple this amount.

The next prairie province, Alberta, was the first to establish a medicare plan using private insurers and subsidizing the low income groups with public funds. The family which pays \$55 a year under the government plan in Saskatchewan, would pay \$159 in Alberta.

What is shaping up, then, is ten provinces with ten plans. This doesn't add up to a national plan, but who knows? Some time some government at Ottawa will do what a Royal Commission has already said it should, that is, establish a national health services program, subsidized with federal funds and, like the hospital plan already in operation, administered by the provinces.

Commons Boosts Home Building Funds

If any chance existed that the current building boom would have a short life, it was just about eliminated by the voting of additional funds by

the federal government for home-building.

The House of Commons gave quick approval to the government's proposal to boost the funds available under the National Housing Act by \$3.6 billion. Central Mortgage and Housing, the federal housing agency, will now have a bigger chunk of money to stimulate house construction, urban renewal, public housing, university housing and so on.

With residential construction reaching a record level last year with 165,685 housing starts, new heights in homebuilding could be reached this year and next. The general feeling is that a giant building boom is in the making.

Question: Do Wages Push Up Prices?

Often enough the first reaction to wage demands in important industries like steel and construction is that, if the demands are conceded, it would lead to inflation. Prices would be forced up. What the wage-earner would win as a worker, he would lose as a consumer. People on fixed incomes like old age pensioners would be hardest hit. All this would happen if labor got the wage boosts it demanded.

Union researchers have just as often provided facts and figures to show that usually prices go up first and wage demands follow.

Now a study by the federal Department of Labor called "Wage Determination in Canada" seems to bear out labor's contention. The study indicates that there is "little likelihood that wage increases are a cause of price inflation". It shows that wage behavior is dominated by economic influences.

Dr. George Saunders who publishes the study says:

"Wages have generally moved quickly or slowly in response to changes in economic activity," pointing out that in one significant period of price increases, 1957-58, the increases occurred in "the weakly unionized food and services sectors" so that it was not very likely "that negotiated wage settlements were as important in pushing up prices in that

Continued on page 37



HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS

This and succeeding units will deal with new material as well as contain review problems covered in preceding units. It is hoped that each participating carpenter will set up a series of problems of his own in order to practice the skill being covered in these units. This unit covers the process of multiplication of whole numbers.

MULTIPLICATION OF WHOLE NUMBERS—Multiplication is the short process of adding the same number (called the multiplicand) a specific number of times (called the multiplier). The answer to a multiplication problem is called the product.

EXAMPLE: Find the product of 58×347 .

$$\begin{array}{r} 347 \\ 58 \\ \hline 2776 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
 Place the multiplier (58) under the multiplicand (347). Start to solve the problem by multiplying 8×7 which equals 56. Place the 6 under the units column (under the 7 of the multiplicand) and remember that you must carry over the 5 from the 56 to the next step. Now multiply 8×4 which equals 32. Add the 5 which was carried over to the 32. $32 + 5 = 37$. Place the 7 under the tens column (under the 4 of the multiplicand) and carry over the 3. Multiply 8×3 which equals 24 and add the 3 which was carried over. $24 + 3 = 27$. Place the 27 in such a manner that the 7 is under the hundredth column (under the 3 of the multiplicand) and carry over the 2. This number, 2776, is called a partial product in the multiplication process.

$$\begin{array}{r} 347 \\ 58 \\ \hline 2776 \\ 1735 \\ \hline \end{array}$$
 Now multiply 5×7 which equals 35. Place the 5 in the tens column and carry the 3 to the next step. Multiply 5×4 which equals 20 and add the 3 that was carried over. $20 + 3 = 23$. Place the 3 under the hundredths column and carry the 2 to the next step. Multiply 5×3 which equals 15 and add the 2 that was carried over. $15 + 2 = 17$. Place the 17 in such a manner that the 7 falls under the 1000's column. The second partial product is 1735.

$$\begin{array}{r} 347 \\ 58 \\ \hline 2776 \\ 1735 \\ \hline 20126 \end{array}$$
 Draw a line under the two partial products. Add the partial products to get the final product which is 20126. $58 \times 347 = 20126$. In the multiplication process, one must be careful to keep each partial product in the correct alignment with the other partial products during the solving of the problem to permit accurate addition. Also, remember to place the first number to be listed in the product under the number of the multiplier being used.

Solve the following multiplication problems:

1. $\begin{array}{r} 23 \\ \times 8 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 2. $\begin{array}{r} 321 \\ \times 7 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 3. $\begin{array}{r} 38 \\ \times 12 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 4. $\begin{array}{r} 82 \\ \times 66 \\ \hline \end{array}$

5. $\begin{array}{r} 49 \\ \times 92 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 6. $\begin{array}{r} 247 \\ \times 26 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 7. $\begin{array}{r} 387 \\ \times 62 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 8. $\begin{array}{r} 974 \\ \times 95 \\ \hline \end{array}$

9. $\begin{array}{r} 319 \\ \times 73 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 10. $\begin{array}{r} 803 \\ \times 84 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 11. $\begin{array}{r} 2563 \\ \times 24 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 12. $\begin{array}{r} 2504 \\ \times 71 \\ \hline \end{array}$

13. $472 \times 938 =$ 17. $200 \times 4893 =$

14. $538 \times 1009 =$ 18. $986 \times 7230 =$

15. $43 \times 6058 =$ 19. $2155 \times 86725 =$

16. $302 \times 1912 =$ 20. $706 \times 6304 =$

21. $\begin{array}{r} 4036 \\ \times 607 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 22. $\begin{array}{r} 52768 \\ \times 5512 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 23. $\begin{array}{r} 1327 \\ \times 689 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 24. $\begin{array}{r} 3984 \\ \times 200 \\ \hline \end{array}$

25. $\begin{array}{r} 2191 \\ \times 203 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 26. $\begin{array}{r} 8506 \\ \times 34 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 27. $\begin{array}{r} 9001 \\ \times 835 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 28. $\begin{array}{r} 839 \\ \times 274 \\ \hline \end{array}$

29. $\begin{array}{r} 4052 \\ \times 19 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 30. $\begin{array}{r} 3625 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 31. $\begin{array}{r} 479 \\ \times 59 \\ \hline \end{array}$ 32. $\begin{array}{r} 6058 \\ \times 835 \\ \hline \end{array}$

Solve the following review problems:

1. $23 + 45 + 67 + 89 =$

2. $945 + 727 + 389 + 22 =$

3. $402 + 97 + 8347 + 463 =$

4. $479 + 508 + 73 + 5246 =$

5. $31 + 642 + 7953 + 607 =$

6. $97 - 68 =$

7. $503 - 364 =$

8. $7216 - 3249 =$

9. $8123 - 6547 =$

10. $4287 - 1989 =$

11. $245 + 746 + 9644 =$

12. $833 + 416 + 417 + 1666 =$

13. $3291 + 1645 + 1646 =$ _____
14. $746 - 245 =$ _____
15. $9644 - 833 =$ _____
16. $1666 - 416 =$ _____
17. $3219 - 2143 =$ _____
18. $10887 - 4651 =$ _____
19. $4684 + 596 + 3111 + 1609 =$ _____
20. $9610 - 2143 =$ _____

Answers to problems above on page 32*

DID YOU CATCH THE ERROR?

... the wrong answer to the No. 1 subtraction problem in the first installment of Home Study Course, Page 19 of our May issue? Many readers did ... and we apologize. The answer should have been 36, not 35. It was a printer's error, and we'll try not to let it happen again.

Pleasure Boat Building

Continued from Page 7

ished panels. Modern sealants and preservatives have also helped reduce maintenance problems for the vastly increased numbers of modern boat enthusiasts.

The wooden boat has another quite valuable advantage for its owner; he may sand and stain and varnish it to his heart's content! There is little he can do to or for a metallic boat; nothing he can do for a glass fiber boat but scrub (ugh!) or wax (ugh!) it. But with wood, he can smooth and stain and varnish leisurely, shooting the breeze in neighborly fashion with the fellow on his boat in the next slip, idly sipping on a cold beer and looking for the perfection in his varnishing which he had barely missed the time before (it was too cold or too hot or too humid or too windy). He will savor the smoothness through his fingertips and await the praise of his dockmates who will dutifully exclaim: "A wonderful brightwork job ... looks like a real professional job!" Where but from wood can come such joy?

HIRING RATE HITS '55 LEVEL IN MARCH

Factories began to exhaust their rosters of laid-off workers in March and took on new employees in sufficient volume to send the hiring rate to its highest seasonally-adjusted level since the winter of 1955, the Labor Dept.'s Bureau of Labor Statistics reported.

The hiring rate moved from 35 per 1,000 workers in February to 39 in March, slightly above normal, and the seasonally-adjusted rate rose to 32 per 1,000 workers. The lay-off rate was unchanged from February's 12 per 1,000 workers, a 10-year low.

As chances for jobs broadened, the rate soared to 15 per 1,000 workers, 25 percent higher than a year ago and the highest seasonally-adjusted level in eight years.

NEW!

Estwing SUPREME CARPENTER TOOLS

HANDY-CLAW

Flat Hammering Surface,
Polished Claw, Best for Digging
under Imbedded Nails,
Prys Easily Too!
Drop Forged Hard
Tough Tool Steel.
Unsurpassed



Length—10"
5/8" Dia.

HC-10 List \$1.95

Temper PLUS Vinyl Grip Molded on Permanently for a Comfortable Grip.

PRY-BAR

FEATHERWEIGHT—only 22 oz.

"I" BEAM CONSTRUCTION

SUPER STRENGTH

MAXIMUM

LEVERAGE

18" LONG

No. PB18
\$3.49 List

Estwing Unsurpassed
Steel, Temper & Finish



HANDY-BAR

LIGHTWEIGHT

only 18 oz.

Maximum Leverage

15" long

Slotted Hole for Nail
Pulling
Wide Tapered Blades
Unsurpassed Estwing
Hard, Tough, Tool Steel



Available at Leading Hardware, Lumber &
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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Western Sawmill Workers Hold Convention

PORTLAND, ORE.—Progress, wide-scope reports, top-flight Brotherhood speakers and an attendance of some 550 delegates, guests and wives—wrapped in a harmonious bundle describes the 28th annual four day convention of Western Council, Lumber and Sawmill Workers-UBC&J here April 12-15.

Attendance jammed the Empire Room of the Multnomah Hotel to capacity with standing room only most of the four days, delegates hearing addresses by Peter Terzick, Brotherhood general treasurer, and R. E. Livingston, Brotherhood general secretary.

Terzick turned back the pages of time, reviewing gains made by Lumber and Sawmill Workers during the past 30 years, paying tribute to old-timers with the comment: "Many men today carry scars of those days of organizing."

Turning the spotlight on Lumber and Sawmill Workers leadership, Terzick complimented Kenneth Davis, Brotherhood West Coast co-ordinator, and Earl Hartley, Western Council executive secretary, stating he "wouldn't trade this leadership of the past 30 years for anything."

The general treasurer discussed the political trend, noting the only method of getting favorable candidates is to turn out at the polls election day. "We need strong political action," he said.

General Secretary Livingston told delegates the lumber industry is an essential part of the national economy, that construction of new homes is vital to success of the industry.

"The construction industry is by far the largest single outlet for lumber," he said. "It accounts for 70 per cent of the total use of lumber. . . ." He emphasized the nation is growing, that "each year during the coming generations, we will have to build the equivalent of 15 cities of 200,000 persons each to take care of the increased population."

Livingston said the physical decay of the nation's older cities is a problem—one that can be solved only through building at a much faster rate than ever before . . . decent homes, schools, all generally affecting the economy of the lumber industry.

Lyle Hiller, general executive board member from the seventh district, expressed pleasure with progress of the council, pointing that future togetherness would be stronger as the production and construction segments of the Brotherhood co-ordinated their efforts.



The swearing-in of the officers of the Western Council. From left, Robert C. Weller, newly-elected president (executive secretary, Montana LSW District Council); James Bledsoe, newly-elected vice president (executive secretary, Portland-Coast Columbia LSW District Council); Earl Hartley, re-elected executive secretary, Western Council; Keith Brown, warden, Local 1845, Snoqualmie, Wash.; Paul E. Dye, conductor, Local 2652, Standard, Calif.



Joseph Hazard, retiring president, was presented traveling gifts by the Western Council at a special banquet. Left to right, Kenneth Davis, Brotherhood West Coast Co-ordinator; Lyle Hiller, General Executive Board Member from Seventh District; Earl Hartley, Executive Secretary, Western Council; Pete Terzick, Brotherhood General Treasurer; Joseph Hazard; Patrick Hogan; General Executive Board Member, Eighth District; Mrs. Hazard, and R. E. Livingston, General Secretary.

Patrick Hogan, general executive board member from the eighth district, addressed the council executive committee at its pre-convention session.

Delegates wound up the four day convention after electing Robert C. Weller, executive secretary of Montana LSW District Council, as new president; James Bledsoe, executive secretary of Portland-Coast Columbia District Council, as vice president; Earl Hartley, re-elected as

council executive secretary; Keith Brown, Local 1845, Snoqualmie, Wash., as warden and Paul E. Dye, Local 2652, Standard, Calif., as conductor.

Other convention business included reports on 1966 negotiation plans by Hartley, action on 34 resolutions by delegates, report that The Union Register, official LSW-UBC&J weekly labor publication is solidly self-sustaining.

25-Year Pins Presented by Local 1599



REDDING, CALIF.—Local 1599 of Redding recently presented 25-year pins to: front row, from left—Blaine McKinney, George Speer, Jack Whiting and Charles Cundiff, Sr. Second row—Ray Tolliver, Frank Hazell, Alex Jamieson, Roy Fletcher, Tom Pearson, Peter Mantis and Lester Nelson. Back row—Ralph Heidle, Carl Opsahl, David E. Allen, Frank Bryant and Sylvan VanDyke.

Local 325 Presents 25-Year Pins



PATERSON, N. J.—At a dinner given to commemorate the 75th anniversary of Local 325 of Paterson, 25-year pins were awarded to those members who were eligible. First row from the left: Edward Burns, Thomas Antonnucci, Michael Kearney, Alex Pirie, John Van Derweil, Ted Scheppe, Joseph Spinosa, Garret Zimemmers and George Dunn. Second row: James Costa, Peter Esselman, Joe Boscorino, Herman Gieson, Daniel Leitch, Anthony Puluse, Robert Zindt and Peter Neiskens. Third row: George Doran, Anthony Avolio, Gilles Morrison, James Avolio, Robert Morrison, Jacob Maas, Albert Stoecker, Louis Okma, Board Member Raleigh Rajoppi, Patsy Rocco, Carmel Vivino, Jacob Jansen, Russell Clemens, Orie Hayunga and Bill Martin.

Recent Contributions to Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill. \$	24.15	L.U. 900, Altoona, Pa. .. \$	1.65	L.U. 1888, New York,	
L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.	43.75	L.U. 1083, New Castle,		N. Y.	\$ 2.50
L.U. 105, Cleveland, O. . .	25.00	N. B.	14.00	L.U. 2189, Madera,	
L.U. 176, Newport, R. I. .	20.00	L.U. 1135, Port Jefferson,		Calif.	1.00
L.U. 180, Vallejo, Calif. .	22.67	N. Y.	3.20	L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
L.U. 642, Richmond, Calif.	30.00	L.U. 1319, Albuquerque,		May contributions \$	223.17
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R.I.	5.00	N. M.	20.25	Previous contributions ... \$	127,252.41
				Grand Total \$	127,475.58

Detroit JAC Holds Graduation Banquet



Displaying the Journeymen's certificate given to 67 graduating apprentices at the 19th Annual Graduation Banquet sponsored by the Detroit Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committee are: left to right—L. M. "Boot" Weir, secretary of the Council; Roscoe Bricker, graduating apprentice; Jack Wood, secretary of the Council; Ernest E. Landry, chairman of the Apprenticeship Committee; Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President of the Brotherhood; and John "Jack" Armstrong, president of Darin & Armstrong.

DETROIT, MICH.—The Detroit Carpentry Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its 19th Annual Graduation Banquet on Saturday, March 13, 1965, at which time 67 graduating apprentices received their Journeymen's Certificates from the Brotherhood, and also their Certificates of Completion from the United States Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training.

On hand to present certificates were Finlay C. Allan, First General Vice President of the United Brotherhood; Stuart Proctor, retired Head Instructor, Apprentice Training School and member of International Apprenticeship Committee; James Whyte, field representative of

the Department of Labor's Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; and Henry Tuck, Head Carpentry Instructor at the Apprentice Training School.

Among the dignitaries attending this year's function were Jack Wood, Secretary-Manager of the Detroit Building Trades Council; State Senator Raymond D. Dzendzel, who is also a business agent of Local 982; and Jack Kelley, Deputy Commissioner, Department of Buildings and Safety Engineering, who represented Mayor Jerome P. Cavanagh.

This year's toastmaster, L. M. "Boots" Weir, was presented with a scroll in honor of his outstanding service to the Apprenticeship Committee for the past 13 years.

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Foley can show you how to establish your own saw filing service in your basement or garage. A small cash payment puts a new Foley Saw Filer in your hands. The profits you make easily handle the low monthly payments. Operating expense is low—only 7c for files and electricity to turn out a complete saw filing job. Get free money-making booklet and business-building ideas. No salesman will call.

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Seven Brothers

NEWPORT, R.I.—The Furtado Brothers—seven of them—are all members of Local 176 in Newport. Their father was a contractor and taught his 10 sons the trade. He and one of his sons have since passed away. Two of the brothers are living away from Newport.



Sixty-seven Detroit apprentices sit with officers of the joint apprenticeship committee and visitors for an official photograph.

San Francisco Bay Apprentice Winners



San Francisco Bay Area Apprentice Contestants performed before several thousand persons attending the Annual Spring Garden Show in Oakland, Calif., May 8.



Finalists are shown above with C. R. Bartalini, Sec'y Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and Gordon Littman, Director of the Bay Area Carpenters Apprenticeship & Training Program. Contestants from left to right: Gordon Kvamme, Local 22, first place, John F. Warren, Local 22, fourth place, Richard Gordon, Local 35, third place, Sylvan Berges, Local 162, Honorable Mention, C. R. Bartalini, Gordon Littman, Joe Grigshy, Local 1473, Honorable Mention and Ken Kirstine, Local 162, second place.

Left: Judges for the 1965 Bay Area Carpenters Apprentice Contest were former contestants. Shown with First Place Winner Gordon Kvamme are David Gladysz, Ron Francesconi and Richard Keeth.

State Senator Olson, A Member Retires

FRAMINGHAM, MASS.—At a testimonial dinner, given by his many friends, Senator Charles William Olson was paid tribute by more than 1000 people. A member of the Carpenters' for 55 years and a member of the General Court for 30 years, Senator Olson recently retired from office.

Although unable to be present, Governor John S. Volpe sent a Sterling Silver Paul Revere Bowl to the Senator, as a "symbol of appreciation and gratitude for all the services you have achieved."



Among those at the Olson Dinner were, left to right, Joseph A. Martel, financial secretary of Local 860; Harry P. Hogan, general representative; the honored guest, Honorable Charles W. Olson; and Andrew E. Shusta, president of the Massachusetts State Council of Carpenters.

When his family moved east from St. Paul, where Brother Olson was born, he decided to follow the carpentry trade, as his father and brothers had done. He was about 16 years old when he became a member of our Brotherhood Local 861, Southbridge, Mass., in October, 1909. A short while later he transferred his membership to Local 1287 (no longer in existence) in New Bedford, Mass.

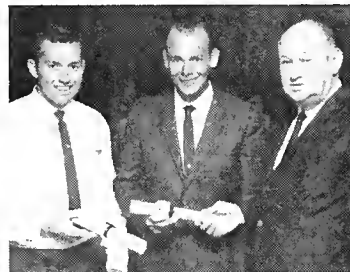
This local refused to allow him to work as a journeyman carpenter, as he was only 17, and they doubted his qualifications at that time. Because of the persistence of Brother Olson, they finally gave him a special examination in which he proved he was capable. From then on he followed the trade. Even after he became a member of the Massachusetts House of Representatives in 1934 he worked during the summer months at his trade. He left New Bedford and became a member of Local 910, Gloucester, where he worked until his brother, who was foreman on the Ames Plow Co. Project in Framingham, Mass. area, urged him to come to work for him.

He became a permanent resident of Ashland, Mass., and served in various capacities for the town until he was elected to the Massachusetts House in 1934. In 1941 he was elected to the Senate where he served with honor and with the respect of his colleagues regardless of Party affiliation.

Arizona Apprentice Dinner Honors Grads

YUMA, ARIZ.—At the annual completion dinner, sponsored by the Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee, two apprentices received certificates as "Outstanding Apprentices" as well as their journeymen certificates. Don Savage, left and Robert Boggs, center, received their certificates from Ben Collins, general representative.

Members of the Yuma JAC, shown below, are, left to right, Howard Hansen, coordinator; Bob McNeal, state committee; Whitey Wiles, Bill Pridgen and Red Marshall.



1964 Pin Presentations of Local 2170



SACRAMENTO, CALIF.—Local 2170 of Sacramento recently presented 25-year pins to the members shown above. Here are the names of the honorees (not in order pictured):

Albert Ball, Urbie Batiste, Aubrey Bennet, Sam Bingham, A. E. Boething, William E. Bogue, Harry Bowen, John Bowman, E. R. Britton, Norman B. Brown, Earl Cantrell, C. F. Clifton, Wayne E. Cook, Kenneth Cort, R. I. Corum, Ralph Gilardi, A. E. Gordon, Byron Grimes, E. E. Haddick, William Hardt, Alvin E. Johnson, Howard Kay, Glen Keenan, Floyd Keuhey, Frank Larson, F. O. McGinnis, Phil MacKinnon, C. R. Morris, George P. Murphy, Ed Neher, John Neville, H. L. Newby, Gaetano Nitopi, Harry Nyquist, L. H. Peters, A. Pleines, Edmund Redgate, T. S. Reichenberg, Jack Rowett, C. B. Shepley, E. E. Sherman, A. Silva, Harry Sollenberger, John Speck, Kenneth Spittler, W. F. Studebaker, Charles Theilbahr, Victor Virga, R. G. Wallace, H. M. Whitsitt and H. J. Young.

York, Pa., Local Presents Pin

YORK, PA.—On February 27, 1965, Local 191 of York held its sixth annual banquet. Some 280 members and guests were in attendance. General representative Raymond Ginnetti represented the General Office and spoke on the history of Local 191. Twenty-five-year membership pins were presented to those members who were in attendance by Brother Ginnetti. Special recognition was given to three brothers who were unable to be present. They were: Harry C. Sunday for having 65 years of continuous membership, Charles Sterner for having 59 years, and Harvey A. Seachrist for having 49 years and for being the oldest living member, having reached the age of 92.



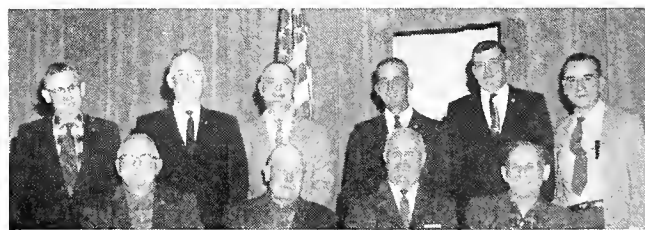
In photo from York, from the left, are: Raymond Ginnetti, general representative; George McDermitt, Norman Weigard, William W. Reigart, John S. Ehrhart, Jesse Stambaugh, Warren Tyson and John Shanbarger, president of Local 191. Present at the banquet, although not in the photo, was pin-winner Stanley Carlson.

Local 1753 Membership Pins Given



LOCKPORT, ILL.—At the quarterly meeting of Local 1753 in Lockport membership pins were presented to the following, from the left: Lawrence Nordstrom, president of Local 1753; Gust Fellman, former treasurer; Eddie Sandbloom, recording secretary; and Elmer Grant, trustee. Brothers Nordstrom, Fellman and Grant received 40-year pins, and Sandbloom received a 35-year pin.

Local 16 Presents Pins to 10 Members



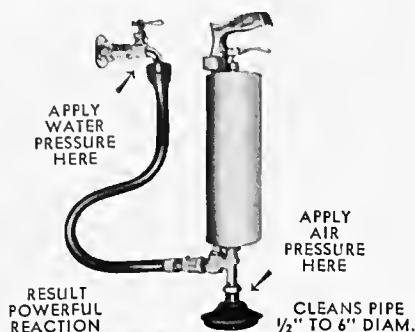
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.—Local 16 of Springfield recently presented 25- and 50-year pins to 10 of its members.

Fifty-year pins were given to (seated from the left): George Phelps, Robert Bell, Harry Graham and Mike Martin.

Twenty-five year pins to (standing left to right): Firth Tomlinson, Victor Mathias, Henry Meiners, John Reilly, Frank Cope and George Carver.

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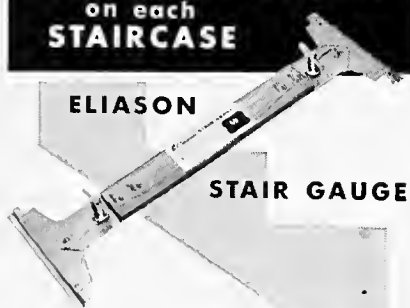
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Local 756 Celebrates 64th Anniversary

BELLINGHAM, WASH.—The 64th anniversary of Local 756 was celebrated on March 19, 1965 with a banquet. The invocation was given by Reverend Denton Sutton, a member of Local 756. President James T. Crombie introduced Brother Sutton and the master of ceremonies G. Roscoe Hilliard.

Among the speakers were: Brother Lyle Hiller, board member of the 7th District; H. H. Brown, president of the Washington State Council, and O. L. Haggen, business representative and 42-year member.

Following the program, Brother Antone Flotre was presented a 50-year pin. H. H. Brown presented 25-year pins to 55 members of the local.

Those members receiving pins were: Kasper Aagaard, Harold Anderson, Paul Baeten, H. F. Barrett, Alton Benner, Jr., August Bergquist, Joe Collopy, J. T. Crombie, Chas. Davis, Vernon DeGoller, Guy Eiford, James Erickson, Antone Flotre was presented a 50-year ger, Wm. Gesse, Elwood Haggen, O. L. Haggen, Carl O. Hansen, Otto Hanssen, Aylmer Harriman, Jarle Helland, G. R. Hilliard, Loyal Hoffman, Marvin Hovde, George Johnson, Harold Johnson, Maynard Johnson, Leo Johnson, Victor Jones, S. C. Kentch, Lawrence Lingbloom, Lew Little, Julian McCaffery, Irving McKinnon, Elton Mogenson, L. R. Moore, George Nieshe, Emil Olsen John Pazaski, E. A. Rector, C. I. Rogers, Rudolph Salmon, C. H. Schoenberger, Fred Selene, E. V. Shields, Howard Shields, E. A. Smith, Millard E. Smith, Paul R. Smith, Forest Umphenour, Geo. Vanderbrink, Reider Webstad, Geo. Wills, Raymond Wilson and James Williams.



Lyle Hiller, 7th District Board Member, presents a 50-year pin to Antone Flotre.



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New NLRB Member Is Labor Veteran

Sam Zagoria, newly-appointed member of the National Labor Relations Board, is well qualified by training and experience for the demanding responsibilities of his important administrative and quasi-judicial position.



SAM ZAGORIA

Zagoria has many friends in organized labor gained through 10 years service on Capitol Hill as administrative assistant to Senator Clifford P. Case of New Jersey, earlier training as a newspaperman, and service on other official governmental agencies. When he was sworn into office by Supreme Court Justice Arthur J. Goldberg, many friends from organized labor attended the ceremonies.

As a journalist, Zagoria began his career while in high school and Rutgers University on local papers. After completing work for his Bachelor of Letters in Literature degree, he graduated to *The Washington Post*, where he covered District of Columbia activities and Congressional assignments before becoming assistant city editor, suburban editor and state editor. Meanwhile, he won a Nieman Fellowship at Harvard University, awarded for outstanding newspaper work, and in 1955 began his service with Senator Case.

During his tenure with Senator Case, Zagoria worked closely with him on Congressional reform; defense contract disclosures and labor legislation, service that eminently qualified him for his present responsibilities on the National Labor Relations Board. He has a broadened viewpoint of labor's stake in our national economy through his

service as president of the Washington Newspaper Guild; and is seasoned to the problems of management and the public through his participation in legislative drafting and committee work as assistant to Senator Case. He also served on the National Committee for a Fair Minimum Wage.

"In appointing Zagoria to the board, President Johnson maintained the bipartisan status of three Democrats and two Republicans, and the new member's own remarks as he took the oath revealed his lofty yet practical concepts of the various responsibilities that organized labor, management and government have in seeking to obtain full production and salary levels to raise living standards, at the same time working toward abolition of labor-management strife.

"When labor and management resolve their differences," Zagoria said, "the public gains; when labor and management do not, the public is the loser. . . . I am looking forward particularly to service on the board at this time because it comes when this country seems to be entering a new industrial era, one in which the computer is taking over center-stage as both a hero and a villain. There is no disputing the fact that this faceless, sexless, sanitary giant of unrivaled efficiency will bring many good things to many more people, but it is also true that, as we are propelled into what the magazines call the 'Cyberneted Generation', the union man, the organization man, indeed all working men, are bound to grow concerned.

"Union members are worried about retaining jobs. Recent events suggest that their leaders are facing insecurity, too. Managements are worried about competition automating sooner and cheaper and about how to keep machines and men working in happy tandem. The problems are coming.

"But President Johnson has shown that determination, good will and leadership can help a nation work away the scourges of humanity— injustice, ignorance, despair and disease. The same dedication applied to the growing computer crisis could result, initially, in new techniques for harmonious employer-employee relationship, and, eventually, in new concepts about the role of the workers in our economy. . . . That we are enjoying unparalleled prosperity and record-low unemployment gives us a respite within which to seek new solutions to employment security."

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The labor cost data which we supply is not vague and theoretical—it is correct for work in your locality—we leave nothing to guesswork. Instead of giving you a thousand reasons why it is difficult to estimate construction costs accurately, we teach you how to arrive at a competitive bid price—low enough to get the job—high enough to realize a profit.

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Oregon finalists stand in front of their finished waiting stations.

Oregon State Winners Announced

THE DALLES, ORE.—The Eighth Annual Oregon State Carpenter Apprenticeship Contest was held at "The Dalles," Oregon, May 1 and 2, in conjunction with the Lions Club Home Show.



David Carpenter is congratulated by B. A. Cliff Sansburn of Local 1896.

Competing apprentices were David S. Carpenter, L. U. 2181, Corvallis; Don L. Sevy, L. U. 1388, Oregon City; Allan L. Redding, L. U. 1065, Salem; Lars A. Hustoft, L. U. 1273, Eugene.

Judges for the contest were William Thomas, General Contractor; Art Howell, Journeyman, L. U. 1896, The Dalles; Fred A. Drewalow, retired journeyman, L. U. 1896; the Coordinating Judge was General Representative Paul Rudd, United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America.

The manipulative project was designed to serve as a waiting station for school children at rural pick-up points and has been donated to the school board by the Lions Club.

The first place winner, David S. Carpenter, won an all-expense trip to Albuquerque to represent the State of Oregon in the Seventh Annual Western Region Contest, August 18, 1965.

Second place winner, Don Sevy, will serve as an alternate to the Western Region Contest and will receive a \$50.00 United States Savings Bond.

All contestants received Certificates of Awards on participation.

New Jersey State Council Holds Conference at Rutgers



NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J.—The New Jersey State Council recently held a conference at Rutgers University in New Brunswick, covering important matters as to Maintenance by Contract and the Davis-Bacon Act.

Special guests were Second General Vice President William Sidell and Research Director D. D. Danielson. Also present were: George Wallish, secretary-treasurer, Pennsylvania State Council; Raymond Ginnetti, general representative; Raleigh Rajoppi, president of the New Jersey State Council; James Moss, secretary-treasurer of the N. J. State Council; and Professor Levine of Rutgers University.

Local 764 Presents Lifetime Membership Pin



SHREVEPORT, LA.—At a recent meeting of Local 764 a number of the old-timers gathered to see J. D. Edmiaston receive his lifetime membership pin. Edmiaston, born in 1886, joined the Brotherhood in 1919.

The presentation to Brother Edmiaston was made by A. H. Williams, financial secretary of Local 764.

First 50-Year Pin Given by Local 2212



EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Fred Meisnest was recently presented a 50-year pin by Local 2212 of East Orange. He is the first and only pensioner in the local and the first 50-year member.

He was initiated into Local 306, Newark, N. J. in 1914, and laid all types of intricate wood floors. Fred transferred into Local 2212 as a charter member in 1939, and has been warden since 1943.

At the presentation were, from left: James P. Patterson, business representative of Local 2212; Fred Meisnest, and Robert M. Young, president.

Vice President's History Note

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Vice President Humphrey told a labor audience recently that in speaking to a business group he commended them on reports that they were studying history.

"I told them that it was fine to read ancient history," the Vice President said, "but they didn't have to vote it."

Five Sons, All Members of Local 385



NEW YORK CITY, N. Y.—Local 385 has the second father-and-five-sons combination to come to our attention. From the left: Brother Baldomero Vellon and sons—Mannuel, 43; Andres, 42; Bernadino, 41; Alexander, 33 and Alberto, 29.

Local 1811 Awards 25-Year Pins



MONROE, La.—Local 1811 presented pins to the following: front row, from the left: T. L. Rabalais, James I. Graves and Prentice C. Gaston. Second row: O. L. Blazier, Jesse O. Anding, Murray Anderson and D. K. Aldridge. Standing are: H. Y. Johnson, Ernest Bacle and W. A. Dunn.

Also eligible for a pin although not present were: Jim Anding, M. J. Boyett, Charles N. Brazzell, L. W. Bridges, A. F. Cooper, B. F. Garrett, W. L. Jinks, L. J. Hayden, J. P. Liocecum, W. F. O'Neal, D. W. Osbon and Fred Roberts. The three remaining charter members of Local 1811 are Ernest Bacle, W. A. Dunn and Alex Sikes.

John Swetkovich Honored by Local 1164



BROOKLYN, N. Y.—At the quarterly meeting of Local 1164, the officers and members presented a watch to John Swetkovich, who has been a business representative for the local for 30 years. On hand for the presentation was Conrad Olsen, first vice president of the New York City District Council.

Participating in the ceremony were: front row, from the left: Joe Henneberger, conductor; Eric Johnson, vice president; Conrad Olsen, 1st vice president of the New York City District Council; John Swetkovich, business representative and financial secretary; and Anthony Spilar, president and business representative. Top row: Ernest Svava, trustee; Robert Willets, trustee; Erich Willkens, trustee; Alex Honzer, delegate to the New York City District Council; and Michael Braitto, warden.

Books That Will Help You

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. Reprinted—has 163 p., 483 il., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. \$3.50.

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p., 767 il., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, and other important building subjects. \$3.50.

CARPENTER'S TOOLS.—Covers sharpening and using tools. An important craft problem for each tool explained. One of the top-best of my books—you should have it. Has 156 p. and 394 il. \$3.50.

BUILDING TRADES DICTIONARY.—Has 280 p., 670 il., and about 7,000 building trades terms and expressions. Defines terms and gives many practical building suggestions. You need this book. \$4.00. (Out of stock.)

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Journeyman of Tomorrow

Continued from Page 9

In place of a final examination, a portion of the last period is set aside for the students to fill in a two-page questionnaire which asks them to indicate their relative interest in the 10 topics covered and the various films shown, also whether they found the course "very worthwhile," "worthwhile" or "a waste of time," whether they think it will make them better union members and to write any comments they wish to make.

These questionnaires are unsigned, and the students can—and do—speak their minds freely. It should therefore be significant that almost 40 per cent of all the responses to date describe the classes as "very worthwhile" and almost all the rest as "worthwhile." Only six out of each 100 have labeled the classes "a waste of time."

Over 95 per cent have answered affirmatively the question, "Do you think these classes have given you a better understanding of the trade and of the union, and will make you a better member?"

Of course, "You can't win 'em all," and some of the written comments are gripes, such as:

"I have come to be an apprentice, not a union man. I can learn much more at school. I missed a lot of important things because of these meetings." . . . "Topics were slanted too much toward the Union. I feel both sides of the question should be given." "I have too many things to do on nights like Tuesday. I did not like the union class."

But by far the largest number of

comments are approving, and many sound almost embarrassingly like patient medicine testimonials, as in these examples:

"In my opinion, all members should have such educational classes (including journeymen.)" . . . "It answers questions that you would never know about your union. It gives a better feeling about the union." . . . "Very, very informative." . . . "Learned some things I never knew about the union." . . . "Just that I learned a great deal about our union and unions in general and that I enjoyed the class." . . . "Generally a very excellent course, seemed to pack a good deal of diverse information into 10 weeks." . . . "Excellent—should be required of all apprentices." . . . "I thought it was very well conveyed. My only regret is that I missed a couple of them." . . . "I believe every young member should go through this course, because it is really worthwhile and very educational."

The first year of the program has been one of shaking down, testing and discarding. Some topics and films have been changed. But the course of study is not frozen into a pattern; it retains a current events quality, in that the cases and examples cited change as time and events progress; newspaper clippings, magazine articles, official AFL-CIO reprints and pamphlets and similar material of a timely sort is used wherever appropriate.

Seasonal Changes

The content of some sessions similarly changes to suit the season, so that the subject matter and stress of the political education session was different just before the 1964 Presidential election than in the most recent one, which focused on Congress and the California State Legislature. Again, as the District Council prepares for its contract negotiations at midyear, the next discussion on the Brotherhood and its subordinate bodies will deal specifically with the content and mechanics of this year's bargaining.

Now the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters is planning its next moves. The first will be to require attendance at the classes by younger journeymen coming into the district from other areas. Also in prospect are voluntary classes, or programs in conjunction with regular union meetings, to bring some of the background topics and, perhaps, up-to-the-minute briefings on current develop-

ments and problems to the general membership.

What will be the long-term results of this ambitious excursion into formal, compulsory union instruction for the District Council's younger and new members? Bartalini gave the answer to that one when the program was set up: "Ask me in five years, maybe. If we see the results in better meeting attendance, more participation in activities, a better attitude on the part of the younger members, then we'll know we've been successful."

Hopes for Future

Meanwhile, as the ranks of the union fill up increasingly with members of the first generation in American history to grow up without personal experience of a major war or major depression, who don't know that we didn't always "have it this good," there is no immediate, certain answer to the question, what good does it do to tell them, for example, that as recently as 1942 in this area, a journeyman carpenter's wage was \$10 a day as against today's combined wages and fringes of \$41.72 a day?

The important thing is that before this, nobody even bothered to tell them; now, at least, they are being told.

HOME STUDY COURSE

Answers to Problems, Pages 20-21

Multiplication: (1) 184; (2) 2247; (3) 456; (4) 5412; (5) 4508; (6) 6422; (7) 23994; (8) 92530; (9) 23287; (10) 67452; (11) 61512; (12) 177784; (13) 442736; (14) 542842; (15) 260494; (16) 577424; (17) 978600; (18) 7128780; (19) 186892375; (20) 4450624; (21) 2449852; (22) 290857216; (23) 914303; (24) 796800; (25) 444773; (26) 289204; (27) 7515835; (28) 229886; (29) 76988; (30) 152250; (31) 28261; (32) 5058430.

Review Problems: (1) 224; (2) 2083; (3) 9309; (4) 6306; (5) 9233; (6) 29; (7) 139; (8) 3967; (9) 1576; (10) 2298; (11) 10635; (12) 3332; (13) 6582; (14) 501; (15) 8811; (16) 1250; (17) 1076; (18) 6236; (19) 10000; (20) 7467.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Please do not send answers to Home Study Course problems to the International Office in Washington. These problems are for training and practice and are not "for the record."

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Local 1913 Honors 123 Members

VAN NUYS, CALIF.—On Friday night, February 26, Carpenters Local 1913 held a 25-year and 50-year membership awards ceremony to present 126 of its members with pins. Of these, two men, Meyer Katz and James Casey, received their gold pin with the Carpenter's emblem for 50 years or more continuous membership. Mrs. Joseph Wagner, widow of the late Joseph Wagner, received a scroll of appreciation for Brother Wagner for 50 years membership in the Brotherhood and Mrs. Carl Guadagno, widow of the late Carl Guadagno, received a 25-year pin for her husband's long membership in the Brotherhood. Silver pins were presented to:

Albert C. Abel, Frank A. Alain, C. W. Allen, Lloyd J. Allen, Geo. W. Anderson, William Anderson, Marvin L. Atkinson, Edson Avery, Joseph W. Bannon, Peter Berkowitz, George R. Billups, E. L. Blosser, Frank E. Boyce, Joseph Branca, William P. Brenton, R. E. Brumfield, Leo R. Burton, Ora Byers, Dante Carnesciali, Raymond Caron, Max Cobmand, James T. Coffie, Howard P. Cooper, Frank Councilman, Homer D. Cox, Louis J. Cox, William L. Cumpston, John F. Dahlstrom, B. F. Dirnberger, Marvin H. Doggett, Charles Dyer, Kenneth Edwards, Grover D. Endsley, Ernest R. Erickson, Estie L. Feasel, Julius Ferkinstad, Leslie M. Flinn, Hugh I. Freeman, Frank J. Fuller, Marcus D. Gay, James Goeschl, Harry Goldsberry, Leonard Gustafson, Ben G. Habeger, Walter

A. Hachtel, Charles W. Haigh, Edward Hampton, E. C. Handloser, Robert E. Harris, Earl C. Harrison, James Harrison, Newt R. Heflin, Earl A. Hein, F. J. Henson, Frank V. Hill, N. F. Hillyer, A. L. Hoenish, Bennie Hoff, Frank Holan, A. B. Holstrom, Oscar A. Huebner, Emerson E. Hughes, J. F. Hughes, Floyd L. Hursh, Harvey Jenkins, Harold Johns, Pete Kaldhusdal, John Kendall, H. W. Knox, Carl Krohn, Charles E. La Dam, Paul F. Landis, Laurits Larsen, J. A. Lavigne, Ernest Lidberg, Oscar Lindquist, W. L. Logan, L. E. Long, Henry J. Maag III, N. F. Markgren, H. E. Marks, Samuel Martin, Louis A. Mason, Frank H. McCown, Clarence McElravy, Ernest S. Moore, Max Moscrip, F. C. Muir, Edwin Nelson, Harry E. Nelson, David Newquist, William Nilsson, Matt Nordahl, Axel Nordstrom, Eric C. Norris, Carl Novak, Gust H. Olson Olaf N. Ottoson, A. G. Overall, Joe Pacal, J. E. Peterson, W. A. Richter, Frank Rothstein, Walter S. Salgren, C. M. Sampson, Raymond E. Seal, Leroy Shuey, Neal W. Spencer, C. Stollenwerk, Chris Strunk, Herb Sundquist, Nels S. Swanson, Rudolph Swedberg, Gil Traveler, Joseph C. Vandine, Edwin Vanselow, Glenn Vausbinder, Abe Walovitch, Ben M. Warren, James O. Wash, Erwin Weber, Emil Wedman, Ward B. Wilson and John Zubek.

Bros. John L. Cox and John Swank, both of Van Nuys, still members of 1913, received 50-year pins quite some time ago.

Hocker Receives 50-Year Pin from Local 287



HARRISBURG, PA.—Local 287 has presented Brother William H. Hocker with a 50-year pin. He has served as an officer and has been on the executive board of Local 287 since 1939. He has been a delegate to the Keystone District Council of Carpenters, since it was founded. The pin was presented by Robert H. Getz, business representative.

First Pension Checks in Rhode Island

PROVIDENCE, R. I.—The Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council recently held an Old Timer's Night, at which the first pension checks of the Rhode Island Carpenter's Pension Fund were distributed.

A total of 81 checks were distributed to certain members whose ages ranged from 65 to 93 years, and whose membership ranged from 32 to 63 years. The pension paid amounts up to \$25 per month on a quarterly basis.



The group receiving pension checks consisted of, from the left: George A. Turgeon, chairman of the Board of Trustees; Robert E. Hayes, president of the Council and a trustee; Jerome J. Kearney, business representative and trustee; Fred Young, a 50-year member in Local 94; William J. Sheehan, attorney for the Fund, and Leroy K. Bartlett, secretary-treasurer of the Fund.

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"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:

AIR FORCE MEDAL—Apprentice Gerald Burkhart is a member of Local 418 in Greeley, Colo. He is also a member of the Greeley Air National Guard. Recently, Burkhart was presented the USAF Airman's Medal by the Governor of Colorado, John A. Love.

The citation accompanying the award reads:

"Airman Second Class Gerald W. Burkhart distinguished himself by heroism, voluntarily risking his life at Greeley Air National Guard Station on 11 July 1964. On that date Airman Burkhart rescued another airman who had become unconscious while working on an antenna pole approximately 62 feet above the ground.

"At any time during his descent from the pole with the unconscious airman, but particularly when at a cross arm, he removed his safety belt, Airman Burkhart could have fallen to the ground sustaining grievous injury or possible death. By his courageous action and humanitarian regard for his fellow man,



Gov. Love congratulates Burkhart

Airman Burkhart has reflected great credit upon himself and the United States Air Force."

Burkhart is a member of the 138th Aircraft Control and Warning Squadron, the only fulltime ANG radar unit in the Sioux City Air Defense Sector. Burkhart functions as a specialist in the Squadron's Telephone Maintenance Section.

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Local 189 Honors Veteran Carpenters



QUINCY, ILL.—Local 189 of Quincy has honored 15 of its members for long years in the craft. At the celebration dinner, pins were presented by W. E. (Duff) Corbin, international representative and president of the Illinois State Council (third from left in back row, above). Those receiving pins were, from the left, front row: Leopold Zwick, Carl Arp, Ray Middendorf, Oscar Trine, Walt Kleynstuber, Fred Koenig, Kit Hudson and Carl Herman; back row—Ray Eickleschulte, Bob Waterkoette, Corbin, Herb Rakers, Clarence Upschulte, Ray Brinkman and Bernard and Herman Kemmer.



IN MEMORIAM

**L.U. NO. 13,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Donohue, John
Komen, Jacob
La Guardina, Tony
Nierman, George
Solberg, Gust
Valle, Joseph

**L.U. NO. 49,
LOWELL, MASS.**

Voter, Clarence, E.

**L.U. NO. 53,
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.**

Englund, Carl

**L.U. NO. 54,
BERWYN, ILL.**

Pravda, Joseph
Strnad, Louis

**L.U. NO. 55,
DENVER, COLO.**

Jones, Lewis

**L.U. NO. 59,
LANCASTER, PA.**

Eastridge, Carl
Petrillo, Peter
Pfeiffer, Fred
Reinhart, Guy

**L.U. NO. 61,
KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Allen, Frank H.
Allen, Lester C.
Nihlean, Robert
Watt, Robert

**L.U. NO. 62,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Klein, George, Sr.
Stark, Arthur

**L.U. NO. 141,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Ellison, Shelton E.
Turnquest, Albert

**L.U. NO. 142,
PITTSBURGH, PA.**

George, Joseph P.

**L.U. NO. 182,
CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Bebenroth, Hugh
Buehl, Louis
Crisboi, George
Darwal, Charles
Evans, Glenn
Hubinak, John
Haller, Fred
Horn, Henry
Mayerhoffer, Martin
Santora, Louis
Strauss, Henry
Tuller, John

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UTAH**

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Lehmer, Charles C.
Madsen, Robert W.
Schlegel, Otto

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STEUBENVILLE,
OHIO**

Tice, Harold O.

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Kline, Ransome R.
Poirot, Elmer

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Darmstadt, August
Swift, Thomas

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Hansen, Christian
Probst, John
Samuels, Arthur

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SCRANTON, PA.**

Martin, Louis
Pfeiffer, C. L.

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CHICAGO HTS., ILL.**

Pettinga, George
Schichner, Fred
Swanson, Edwin

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WATERTOWN, N. Y.**

Ross, Ray

**L.U. NO. 281,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**

Beagle, William

**L.U. NO. 283,
AUGUSTA, GA.**

Daniels, Riley

**L.U. NO. 314,
MADISON, WIS.**

Carlson, Andrew
Manteufel, Charles
Meyer, Harvey V.

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CHICAGO, ILL.**

Chmielewski, Anton
Kurek, Joseph
Safjan, Willie

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NEW ROCHELLE,
N. Y.**

Nykwest, Carl
Pace, Anthony, Sr.

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McLane, Robert C.

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Nolan, Herbert
Rudolph, Harry
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Strobel, Rinehart
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Warner, William
Wick, Frank

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Radenbaugh, Paul
Simpson, W. L.

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Leighton, Ralph
Lord, Daniel
Nelsen, Carl
Pollard, Russell
Ward, John F.

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NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

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Cox, Kenneth L.
Evans, C. A.
Goodman, Lester E.

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LOS ANGELES,
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DeLeon, Pedro
Hardy, Richard
Konieczny, John
Lindskog, S. J.
Metzger, Heinrich
Rodriguez, Alfred

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BAKERSFIELD,
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Moon, George E.
Skidmore, Luther O.
Young, Virgil

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SHREVEPORT, LA.**

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Jackson, Larry Keith
Murray, J. C.
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Zaluk, Frank

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Doran, Elmer
Regevig, Anton
Tavares, Thomas

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MASS.**

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Merrill, Egbert

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SALEM, ORE.**

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EAU CLAIRE, WIS.**

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Franzen, Joseph
Smalley, Elmer

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BATON ROUGE, LA.**

Whitehead, Elliot
Ray, Glen B.

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Birch, Emil
Carlson, Herbert E.
Davidson, Wayne
Duplay, Frank
Good, Joseph
Gustafson, Gust
Kason, John
Keisel, Fred
Lade, Lawrence
Lutz Albert
Meder, Elmer
Moilov, Paul
Svec, Steve
Wolf, George

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Burr, L. H.
Larsen, Oscar A.

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Eli, Jesse L.
Newton, Linn S.
Thorley, Wm. Stewart
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Johnston, T. H.

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Forward, Arthur

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Poulin, Edward
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DeBautte, Clarence
Guillot, Samuel
Heide, Oliver J.
Landry, Walter Paul

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Golden, John H.
Mueller, Andrew

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COLUMBIA, MO.**

Dowell, John W.

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Cummings, Lawrence
Hayhurst, John, Sr.
Herbert, George, Sr.
Horrigan, Dennis
Kennerdell, John
Kirmann, John
Nostrand, Francis
Renzi, Luke
Russell, Andrew

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Surface, Lafe

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Ellis, George
Gales, Luther
Kolling, Ray
Pierce, Lionel
Sodder, Ivan

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

The Black Bandit



Itchy-fingered scattergunners who want to keep "Old Betsy" working 'til the arrival of the fall bird-hunting season, can do just that with an occasional sortie after the black bandit of the cornfield: THE CROW.

Discounting table-fare qualities, the crow is, nevertheless, a worthy target. Any scattergunner who has hunted them will vouch for this. They are fast, probably the most intelligent of all our wild wingsters, and extremely gun shy. Hunting them might well be compared to hunting the speedy dove—duck-size.

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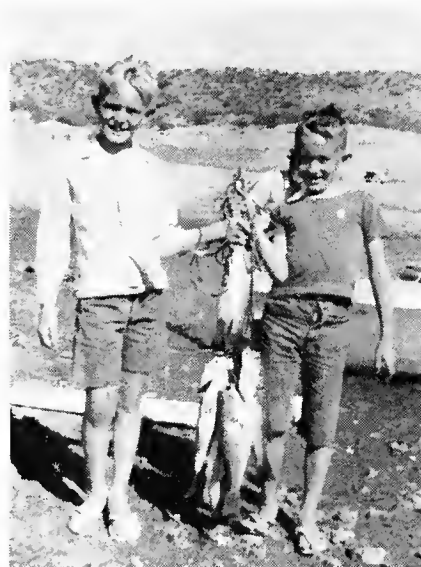
Just for kicks, and a change of pace,

try your hand at crow hunting this summer. While you're about it, take a youngster with you. Believe me, there's no better way to prepare him (or her) for their first game-bird hunt this fall.

A Family Catch

Most youngsters have a pure-and-simple objective in pursuing the finny gamesters: "They fish for fishing sake, not, particularly, to catch the big one." They are usually content, thrilled to pieces, to yank out anything in sight that wiggles—regardless of the species or size.

A family who'll go along with this philosophy is Mr. and Mrs. N. Yarbrough of Phoenix, Ariz. Nathan Yarbrough is a member of Local 1089, Phoenix. The following photo depicts the Yarbrough's grandsons, Kerry (right) and



Glenn and Kerry with Largemouth

Glenn, with a stringer of chunky bass, a family catch that the lads shared in.

The chunky largemouth came from Roosevelt Lake and were caught on Bomber and Hellbender lures. They employed the slowtroll method during a period of low water.

Tips From The Creel

... All this guff about matching color of leader to color of stream bottom, overhanging brush, sky, etc., is hogwash. A light-hued, transparent line or leader is as close as anyone can get to invisibility.

... If you've a two-piece fly-rod, casting, spin, or otherwise, take it apart and keep it apart when not in use. Before assembling it, rub a little of the oil from the crease of your nose on the ferrule. This will prevent it from sticking.

... Don't saddle your youngsters with complicated fishing equipment. If you can't savvy it yourself, and teach them to savvy it, they are handicapped. I've seen some very eager neophyte anglers go luke warm on the gentle art after repeatedly snarling their equipment. We've made it a point to indoctrinate the youngsters with dry-land casting lessons, knot tying, etc., before sauntering out to lake, stream or saltchuck.

... When I'm drift fishing from the bank and constantly bouncing the stream bottom with lure or bait. I've found it a good idea to periodically break off about six feet of the line closest to the hook. This length of line bears the most wear. Don't lose the lunger of the day, maybe a lifetime, because of a frayed line.

12-Pound Walleye

Ed Muellerleile of 1836 Center St. N., Mankato, Minn., joined the Carpenters' Union in 1936; helped organize a local. He's now 73 years of age and has retired from Local 1464, Mankato.

He writes:

"Dear Fred:

"I may be 73 years young but I'm still as active as a youngster when it comes to my favorite pastime—fishing. I fish the year around and particularly want to call attention to the wonderful winter fishing at Big Stone Lake. I had my share of finsters from this lucrative body of water last winter and was fortunate enough to catch a lunger walleye that tipped the scales at 12 pounds."

As far as our records go, Brother Muellerleile's 12 pounder is a record Minnesota walleye for these columns.

The Good Old Days

Andy Cornwall of Duluth, Minn., uncovered a tattered, moth-eaten hunt-and-fish license among a cache of old papers. It proclaimed:

"For the sum of 25 cents, the license holder is entitled to hunt, catch deer, elk, caribou and moose in the state of Minnesota."

Other benefits accorded by the license holder allowed for:

"Pike, red horse, suckers, etc., to be speared or caught with hook in any manner at any time. No person shall take, or kill, to exceed 25 birds or more than 50 fish in any one day."

The First Fish

Vance L. van den Driessche of Longview, Wash., a member of Local 1707, says his youngsters will never forget the day they caught their first fish—silver trout from Lake Merwin, an impoundment on the north fork of the Lewis, a river that empties into the Columbia.

"Even if one should forget it, the other will remember," says Vance, "because they both caught No. 1 at the same time."

The photo below of the Driessche youngsters—with their first fish—records the memorable occasion.



Both caught their first fish.

Canadian Report

Continued from Page 19

year as has sometimes been suggested."

In short, unionized industries pay better wages but very often the non-unionized industries are the ones that push up prices.

New Deal in Home Construction

The old adage that the longest way round is the shortest way home may have some validity when applied to the "new deal" agreement signed by the Toronto building trades covering residential construction.

House-building has been the orphan in union organization in the fast-growing Metro Toronto area. A number of organizing drives and strikes dented the "unorganized front" but no more.

Now an agreement between 12 building and construction trades unions with one of the largest builders, Piggott Construction, should pave the way for organized general contractors to get a bigger share of the residential building market.



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Western Region Contest Planning

ALBUQUERQUE N. M.—The Planning Committee for the Seventh Annual Western Region Carpenters and Mill-Cabinet Apprenticeship Contest met in Albuquerque, N. M., recently to finalize plans for the contest which is to be held there August 18-21.

The Western Region Contest is jointly sponsored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, Employer Associations and the National Wood Council and related industries.

There will be contestants representing the Province of British Columbia and the States of Washington, Oregon, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada and Utah participating. It is also expected that the Province of Alberta will be represented and possibly the State of Kansas.

The contest consists of two parts, a four-hour written test based upon the Apprenticeship Manuals prepared by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and an eight-hour manipulative project.

Both the written test and the manipulative project plans are developed by the Brotherhood Education Committee and are kept a secret from all contestants and committeemen until the day of the contest.

The contest will be held in the Wind-rock Shopping Center Mall where, it is estimated, 100,000 people will have the opportunity to watch the contestants perform.



Seated, left to right: Rodell Bloomfield, Chairman, New Mexico State Apprenticeship Committee, and Alva Coats, Co-Chairman, Western Region Committee.

Standing, left to right: Charles Gehring, Representative of the National Lumber Council, and Paul Rudd, Secretary, Western Region Contest Committee.

Birchard Honored

General President Hutcheson recently acknowledged the receipt of a \$50.00 donation from Ross Gosnell, financial secretary of Local 161, Kenosha, Wis., for our Lakeland Home. The donation was given in the name of Brother Leland Birchard. As a tribute to Brother Birchard, his name will be placed on one of the benches at the Lakeland Home.

LAKELAND NEWS

Edward T. Moyer of Local Union 946, Los Angeles, Calif., arrived at the Home April 1, 1965.

John E. Bush of Local Union 15, Hackensack, N. J., arrived at the Home April 12, 1965.

Herman Bieling of Local Union 1062, Santa Barbara, Calif., arrived at the Home April 15, 1965.

Samuel Samuelson of Local Union 366, New York, N. Y., arrived at the Home April 27, 1965.

Robert O. Chandler, Local Union 1905, Central Florida, withdrew from the Home April 19, 1965.

William B. McCord of Local Union 185, St. Louis, Mo., passed away April 7, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

James J. Farley of Local Union 985, Gary, Ind., passed away April 9, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Union Members Who Visited the Home during April

W. K. Zehner, L.U. 109, Florence, Ala.

Samuel Isaac, L.U. 1093, Glen Cove, N. Y.

J. W. Copithorne, L.U. 860, Framingham Center, Mass.

William LeBlanc, L.U. 860, Framingham Center, Mass.

D. D. Danielson, L.U. 87, Washington, D. C.

H. E. Morris, L.U. 2024, Miami, Fla.

J. E. Sheppard, L.U. 1509, Vero Beach, Fla.

Oscar L. Peterson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.

William VanHouse, L.U. 1685, Melbourne, Fla.

Charles B. League, L.U. 1685, Melbourne, Fla.

Charles E. Scott, L.U. 1947, Hollywood, Fla.

Joseph Mankowich, L.U. 3206, Pompano Beach, Fla.

Clarence Gebhardt, L.U. 171, Youngstown, Ohio

John Lamont, L.U. 404, Willoughby, Ohio

Fritz Anderson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill., now living Tarpon Springs, Fla.

Harold E. Lewis, L.U. 1509, Miami, Fla.

John L. Hickey, L.U. 1966, Miami, Fla.

Gerald Dolson, L.U. 1554, Miami, Fla.

B. G. Edwards, L.U. 405, Miami, Fla.

Paul Bay, L.U. 284, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y.

M. Tatom, L.U. 2399, Marianna, Fla.

Kenneth Richards, L.U. 2368, Valparaiso, Fla. (V.P. Fla. State Council), now living Crestview, Fla.

John S. Jacobson, L.U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

O. E. Keller, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.

William L. Hodges, L.U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.

Peter R. Sanderfan, L.U. 15, Midland Park, N. Y.

George Westlake, L.U. 532, Elmira, N. Y.

W. Harry Smith, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.

Hubert Vandellcall, L.U. 100, Grand Haven, Mich.

Phillip Sachs, L.U. 135, New York City, N. Y.

Roy F. Carroll, L.U. 369, Tonawanda, N. Y.

Lester R. Mason, L.U. 177, Springfield, Mass.

A. Tarris, L.U. 325, Paterson, N. J., now living Sarasota, Fla.

Glen Wright, L.U. 985, Gary, Ind.

Andrew Pearson, L.U. 1483, Medford, L. I., N. Y.

W. H. Root, L.U. 444, Pittsfield, Mass.

Herbert Rasdeke, L.U. 181, Prospect Hgts, Ill.

Howard Rowe, L.U. 885, Woburn, Mass.

U. S. Simmonds, Jr., L.U. 162, San Mateo, Calif.

Ralph McPherson, L.U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.

Hartley J. Speck, L.U. 1433, Detroit, Mich.

Kasper J. Werstein, L.U. 181, Park Ridge, Ill.

Kasper Werstein, L.U. 191, Largo, Fla.

Dante Solon, L.U. 490, Passaic, N. J.

Gustav W. Elmer, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.

Erik Henrikson, L.U. 1837, Babylon, N. Y.

E. E. Anderson, L.U. 66, Jamestown, N. Y.

Louis Otten, L.U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.

L. Ross, L.U. 2212, Essex County, Mo.

Casper Streich, L.U. 947, Ridgeway, Pa.

Alfred Jorgensen, L.U. 91, Racine, Wis.

Eric Swanson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill., now living Longwood, Fla.

Fred Girodano, L.U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Continued on Page 39

LAKELAND NEWS cont'd

Albert Edwardsen, L.U. 2073, Milwaukee, Wis.
 Art Bandi, L.U. 839, Round Lake, Ill.
 William Chaplin, L.U. 2159, Cleveland, O.
 Paul Berg, L.U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
 Nils G. Holmquist, L.U. 117, Albany, N. Y.
 E. Cuthbert, L.U. 600, Saranac Lake, N. Y.
 W. E. Whilt, L.U. 1281, Island Park, L. I., N. Y.
 Herman Strenr, L.U. 2435, Bellflower, Calif.
 Harry L. Garmier, L.U. 60, Speedway, Ind.
 Andrew St. Clair, L.U. 1089, Phoenix, Ariz.
 John J. Barin, Sr., L.U. 1856, Philadelphia, Pa.
 Thomas Hammer, L.U. 787, Port Richey, Fla.
 Lester Gentry, L.U. 2078, Vista, Calif.
 George F. Dorrity, L.U. 306, Newark, N. J.
 Oscar Ware, L.U. 1799, Seattle, Wash., now living New Port Richey, Fla.
 Paul Fuller, L.U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.
 Carl Galina, L.U. 306, New York, N. Y., now living Long Beach, N. Y.
 Herman Pearson, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill., now living Sarasota, Fla.
 William F. Knudson, L.U. 1822, Fort Worth, Texas.
 Doyn W. Roe, L.U. 248, Toledo, Ohio.
 Lawrence E. Maisha, L.U. 369, Buffalo, N. Y.
 Charles Lobhengren, L.U. 203, Poughkeepsie, N. Y., now living Orange City, Fla.
 William L. Cayse, L.U. 637, Hamilton, Ohio.

Central Arizona Apprentice Winners

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—The Central Arizona Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its annual Outstanding Apprentice Contest during April. This contest was to determine the two apprentices that would represent the Central Area in the state contest to be held in June.

Eleven apprentices participated. Richard E. Henry and Dennis C. Cooper of Local 1089, Phoenix, were the two top contestants. A \$50 cash award will be given each of these young men for winning the area contest upon competing in the state contest. The winner of the state contest will receive the Cliff Maddus Award of \$100 and the opportunity to represent Arizona in the Western Region Contest in Albuquerque, N. Mex., during the week of August 15.



Robert W. Knox, secretary of the Central Arizona Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee and business representative of Local 1089, Phoenix, center, congratulates the winners of the 1965 Central Arizona Outstanding Carpenter Apprentice Contest—Richard E. Henry, left, and Dennis C. Cooper. (See Page 26 for other apprenticeship reports.)

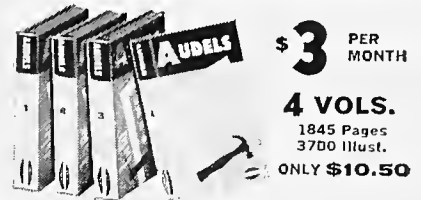
Local 659 Holds 50th Anniversary

RAWLINS, WYO.—On March 20, 1965, Local 659 held a 50th Anniversary and Awards Presentation Banquet. Special recognition was given to W. H. Davies, who is a charter member of the local. Also honored was John E. Lender, a 40-year member, who joined the Brotherhood shortly after arriving in this country from Sweden.

Membership pins were given out by Harry Peterson, secretary-treasurer of the Wyoming State Council, to the following: seated—W. H. Davis (left) and Edward N. Cross; standing from the left: Frank Gordon, Charley Griffing and Hughie Wetmore. Those unable to be present were: John E. Lander, George M. Hughes and H. E. Lake.



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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Save A Life This Summer

WITH the vacation season upon us once again, this might be a good time to add our plea, along with other national, state and local safety agencies, for a safe and sane summer vacation.

The summer season adds a number of opportunities whereby we can meet a violent end that doesn't exist in other seasons. Swimming, a great form of exercise, can, and too often does, end in tragic death for many during the summer season. Just remember to have great respect for the water and never swim alone, when tired, or too soon after eating. These are some of the things that most of us have heard from childhood, but many of us seem to forget in the excitement of a summer vacation. Last year over 6,000 people ended their holidays and vacations, permanently, with death by drowning.

We can't say enough about being careful on the highways while going to and from our vacation or holiday. The majority of the 47,800 who were killed in traffic accidents last year might be walking around alive today if they had exercised a little more caution on the highway. Too many times simple impatience is the cause of highway deaths. In addition to the tragic highway death toll, motor vehicle accidents last year cost this country an estimated \$8,300,000,000 in lost time, doctor bills, lost wages, medical care and other items. I think we will all agree that this money could

have been better spent on new schools, churches and homes.

A third area of great accident frequency, probably far more than we realize, is in the home. Next to deaths and accidents on the highway, the home ranks second as a killer. Last year nearly 30,000 deaths were caused by home accidents and over 4,000,000 were injured. This is more than double the number of deaths and injuries caused from on-the-job accidents!

There is much evidence that the majority of accidents happen in situations which are generally thought to be "safe." Two-fifths of all fatal accidents to children between one and four years of age take place in or around the home. Prominent causes are burns and poisoning which, if not fatal, are generally serious. Yet almost all could be avoided by a little extra vigilance and a few simple precautions.

The best present hope of accident prevention is certainly safety education. Innumerable accidents are due, at least in part, to some action or omission of the victim himself—the pedestrian who crosses the road without looking; the boy who tries to change a fuse without turning off the current; the swimmer who tries to go it alone.

And so, this summer let all of us be just a little bit more careful and especially keep an eye out for the other guy. You might save his life and at the same time—save your own!

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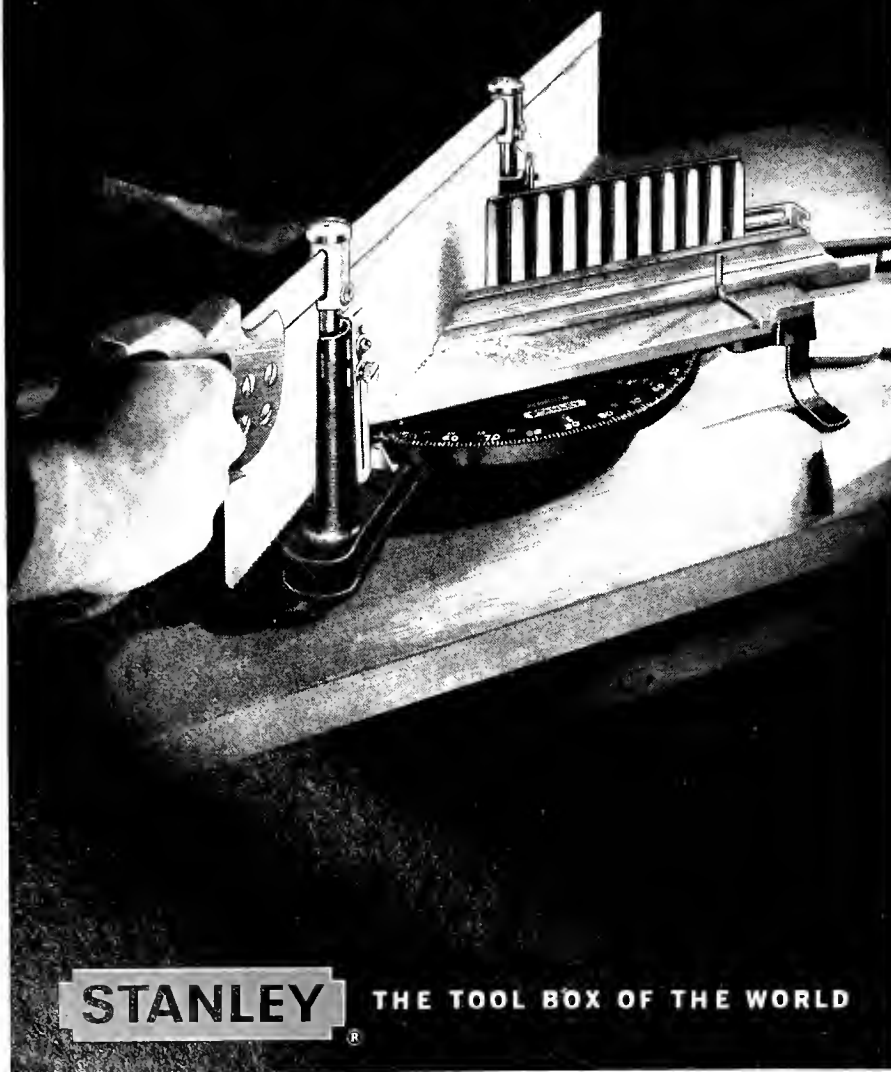
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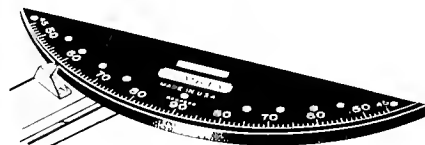
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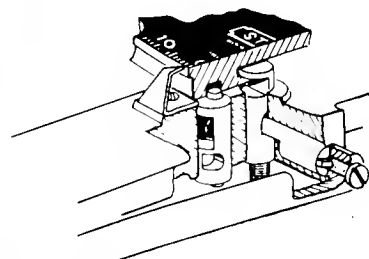
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THE

CARPENTER

FOUNDED 1881

JULY, 1965



Don't grown-ups know?



Every litter bit hurts

In the parking lot or along the highway, grown-ups know that every litter bit hurts. But they forget. And that's how it all begins. Bit by bit the litter piles up and America the beautiful becomes America the ugly. The litterbug



is catching, too. Don't let it spread. Help stamp out littering, by setting the right example. Always carry a litterbag in your car. Always use it. If Mom and Dad remember, the youngsters won't forget to **Keep America Beautiful!**



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NO. 7

JULY, 1965



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

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THE COVER

The color guard of the Williamsburg, Virginia, Colonial Militia, steps smartly past a scattered array of tourists, as the militia's Fife and Drum Corps begins its annual Fourth of July ceremonies near the Public Magazine.

The militia muster is a colorful ceremony held every Tuesday and Thursday afternoon, March through mid-October, but never is it more dramatic than on Independence Day, when men with shining muskets, buckled shoes, tricorn hats, and colonial costumes draw up in full regalia on the Market Square Green to recall the day in 1776 when the call for liberty sounded throughout the American colonies.

Colonial Williamsburg, site of these annual ceremonies, has been restored to its 18th century splendor over a period of two decades, with millions of dollars supplied by the Rockefeller Foundation.

This Colonial Capital of Virginia was an ideological training ground for leaders of American independence. For 81 influential years (1699-1780) it was a social, cultural and political center ranking in importance with Boston, Philadelphia and New York.

Here, George Washington, Patrick Henry, George Wythe, Thomas Jefferson, George Mason, Edmund Pendleton and other leaders laid the foundations of our government.

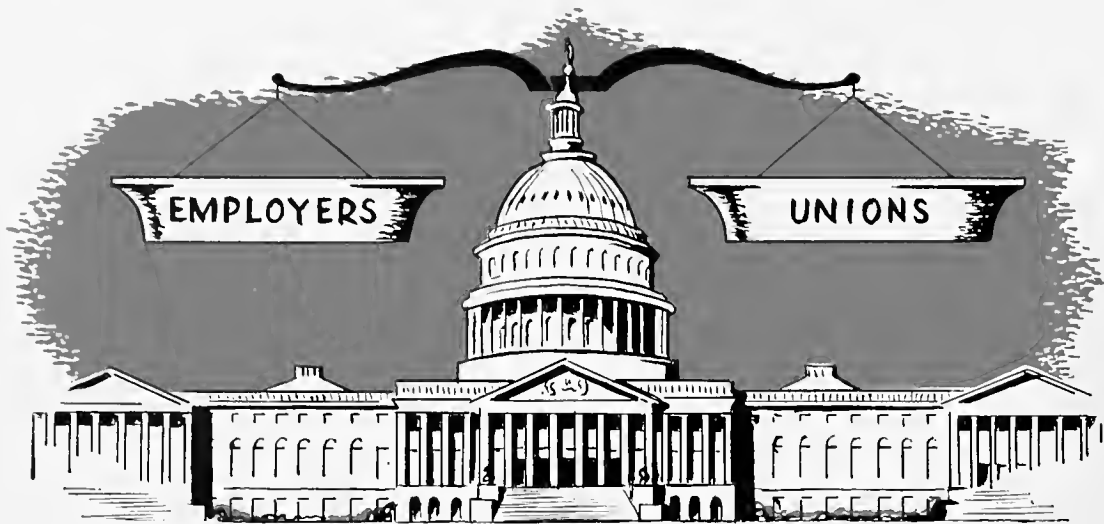


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Section 14(b) Hangs in the Balance

*Anti-Unionists and Freeloaders Will Continue to Ride
Roughshod, Unless You Write to Your Congressman Today!*

HR 77—the Congressional bill to repeal Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act—is past the first hurdle. By a one-sided vote of 21 to 10 the House Labor Committee has approved repeal of the open shop section of the national labor law, which permits states to enact “right-to-work” laws, and it is hoped that action will be forthcoming and favorable on the floor of the House of Representatives.

As this issue of *THE CARPENTER* goes to press, union legislative representatives are expecting House floor action on the bill in late June or early July.

Meanwhile, Senator Pat McNamara, chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor, has announced that he will hold hearings on S. 256, the Senate measure which would repeal Section 14(b).

The Party Vote

In the House Labor Committee action, two Republicans—Reid and Rep. William Ayres of Ohio—voted for H.R. 77. Two Dixiecrats—Reps. Robert J. Scott of North Carolina and Sam Gibbons of Florida—were against. At least one of the eight Republicans who voted against repeal—Rep. Charles Goodell of New

York—is expected to back repeal on the floor.

Rep. Robert Griffin (R., Mich.), co-author of the Landrum-Griffin Act, tried to introduce a substitute bill in both the subcommittee and the full committee. It was rejected in each instance by voice vote.

Griffin would support repeal if organized labor was denied the right to act in the political or legislative arenas or operate in any field not directly related to collective bargaining.

Rep. Frank Thompson, author of H.R. 77 and chairman of the subcommittee, was optimistic over the prospects of his measure once it hits the House floor.

“It will be a tough fight but we have the votes,” he said.

The Mail Is Heavy

Despite such optimism, some of our friends in Congress tell us that they’re getting 10 letters against us on 14(b) repeal for every one that they’re getting for us. Though the ultimate test for a Congressman’s policies is at the ballot box, mail from home is one of the ways a legislator must evaluate the wishes of his constituency.

Anti-union groups, reactionary employers, and right-wing elements

are now flooding Capitol Hill with their vitriolic smears of organized labor. They all cry about “the need for the worker to be protected against the union” . . . “compulsory unionism” . . . “criminal elements” . . . and they all urge that 14(b) remain the law of the land . . . so they can go back to the state legislatures and get more so-called “right-to-work” bills passed.

Sheep and Goats

As the labor news service Press Associates, points out in its “Washington Window”: “One positive accomplishment of the hearings before the House Special Labor Subcommittee on repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act is to provide a clear-cut separation of the sheep and goats—those who really believe in the labor movement and those who do not.

“For years we have been listening to representatives of employer groups such as the National Association of Manufacturers and the U.S. Chamber of Commerce recite, almost by rote, pious words about how unions are a good thing—but.”

Questioning of these representatives of management by an unusually astute panel of Congressmen,

led by Subcommittee Chairman Frank Thompson (D., N.J.), has usually elicited from the compulsory open shop advocates their real views of unions.

Despite all the lip service, they are unquestionably opposed to just about everything that trade unionism stands for today or in the past. So-called "right-to-work" laws are just one more way of undermining organizations of workers.

The hearings got to the point that Rep. Robert Griffin (R., Mich.), hardly a pro-union advocate himself as co-author of Landrum-Griffin, blurted out to the spokesman of the National Association of Manufacturers:

"The NAM is not a very appropriate organization to speak for the rights of individual workers. I don't think anyone is impressed."

The wide disparity in outlook on 14(b) of the nation's two big farm organizations was strung out bright and clear for the nation to see.

The spokesman for the American Farm Bureau Federation, Walter L. Randolph of Montgomery, Ala., a vice president of the organization, did not hesitate to drag out every argument, real or imagined, to place the labor movement in the worst possible light.

He took particular relish in talking about "communist infiltration" . . . "compulsory unionism" . . . "the need of a worker to be protected against a union" . . . "criminal elements" . . . "racketeers" . . . "subversive elements" and on and on.

Not one word did Randolph offer to acknowledge the great gains that the labor movement has achieved for the American worker, for the union contribution to a healthy and growing U. S. economy, for labor's firm fight for civil rights and consumer interests, for its unrelenting opposition to extremists of the left and right.

Says Randolph: "Why not let the people decide?"

The About-Face

Yet, when the workers through their union and the employer—the people involved—decide that a union shop is desirable, he would deny them the freedom of contract.

Contrast this with the thinking of

President James G. Patton of the National Farmers Union. His views on so-called "right to work" laws:

" . . . such laws are a blow at organized labor. They create no jobs or rights to a job . . . The effect is to weaken unionization where organization is in being and to prevent it where it does not exist.

"The effect is to protect the low wage economies of the Southern states and open up a like situation in midwestern and western agricultural states which are seeking to broaden a non-existent industrial base.

"The effect is to strengthen the position of employers."

Actually, as Patton pointed out, the sharply divergent views of the Farmers Union and the Farm Bu-



reau are not an accident and have nothing to do with freedoms. The Farmers Union represents the small family farmer; the Farm Bureau has long been a spokesman and, in effect, represents the corporate interests of management.

Patton says that the Farm Bureau is tied up, hands and gloves, with processors and marketing groups. Farm Bureau President Charles Shuman is also head of an organization known as the National Food Conference Association.

This group is composed of 69 employer firms such as H. J. Heinz, Campbell Soup and Hormel. Says Patton:

"It is interesting to note that these firms have membership in the anti-union, anti-family farmer Agriculture Committee of the U. S. Chamber of Commerce."

During the House Subcommittee hearings the word "freedom" was

banded about pretty recklessly. But, as even Rep. Griffin points out, how can you really be impressed with testimony of employer groups—or fronts for employers—who have so much to gain by the throttling of unions and the denial of union security?

No Chance to Vote

The people of the United States have never had a chance to cast a vote on the question of whether the union shop should stay or go. But in several populous states like California, for example, the citizens have had a chance—and they have voted to keep the union shop.

Perhaps the most impressive series of votes for the union shop came just after the Taft-Hartley Act was passed. That law required the Federal government to conduct elections and have workers in particular bargaining situations vote on whether or not they wanted the union shop. A fabulous total of 46,119 such elections were conducted and in 97.1% of the cases the union shop won! In all, 5,500,000 individual workers voted in such elections and 91% cast their votes for the union shop. The evidence was so overwhelming that Senator Taft himself asked Congress to eliminate the elections as unnecessary—and this was done.

Today in a minority of states, in a small minority of all the collective bargaining situations in the United States, so-called "right-to-work" laws keep a majority of the workers from bargaining for a union shop in their particular bargaining situation. This discrimination against unions keeps unions weak in those areas. It hurts workers and their families in other states as well.

Congress now has the direction of the President of the United States that this unjust situation must be corrected. Let us hope that Congress heeds his request that Section 14(b) be repealed.

ELEVENTH HOUR REMINDER: Personal letters from you to your Congressman and Senator, calling for repeal of 14(b) will help tip the scales in labor's favor in the final Congressional vote. Send your letters NOW to your particular legislator at Washington, D. C., 20225.



This July 4 – as has been the custom for more than a half century – some twenty-five to forty thousand people will assemble in a park in northern Denmark to commemorate the birth of liberty in the United States.



TO MANY lovers of literature, Denmark means first of all Kronberg Castle at Elsinore, the setting which Shakespeare provided for such famous utterances as "something is rotten in Denmark" or "to be or not to be—" and "the play's the thing."

There are not so many who are familiar with another unique structure, Denmark's Lincoln Log Cabin museum. Nor are there many who

realize that this is the site of an annual celebration of America's Declaration of Independence.

Rebild National Park in the Danish peninsula in the northern section of Jutland is the setting for this museum. Ruth Bryan Owen (the first woman appointed to the rank of Minister in the American foreign service) during the dedication ceremonies in 1934 referred to this structure as being symbolic of the birth-

place of many early American presidents—particularly one of the truly great presidents, Abraham Lincoln. Thus, by pure chance, the structure was christened by a phrase in a dedication speech.

The cabin is built of hand-hewn logs gathered from all parts of the United States. The typical pioneer construction technique of half-notching the logs was used at the corners and simulated chinked joints were

placed between each log.

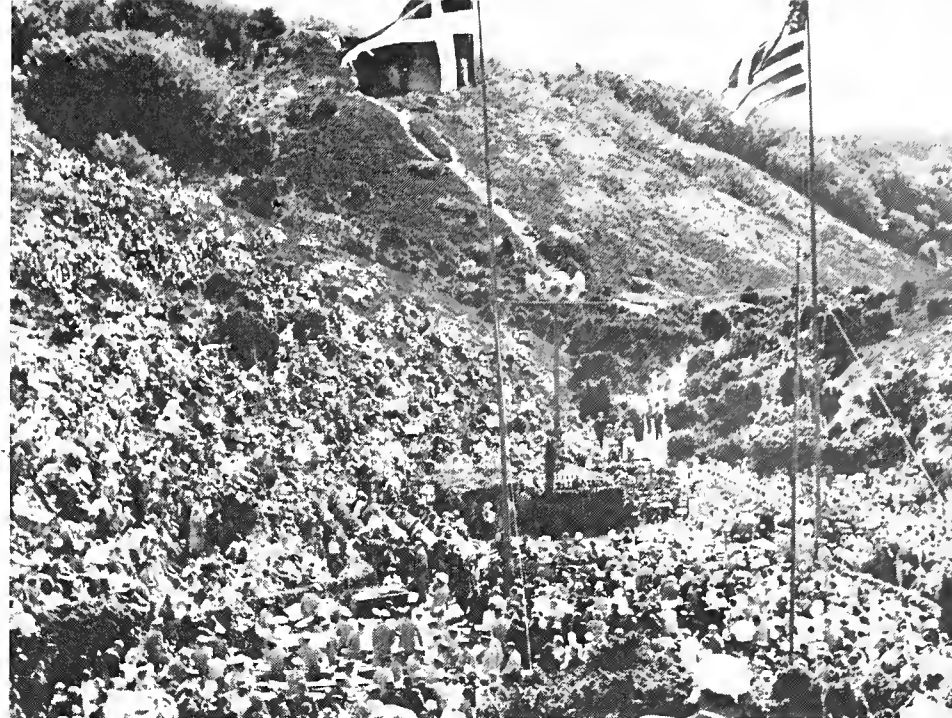
Apparently the Danish craftsmen did not think highly of mixing clay with water or even using a lime and sand putty in the manner of the American frontier days. Instead the joints were rammed tight with oakum yarn, and a bitumin mastic material was neatly applied to bring this caulking flush to the surface face of each horizontal and vertical joint.

The early American log cabin builders undoubtedly would approve of this deviation and would have done likewise had oakum and bitumen mastics been available materials in their day.

Judging by the appearance of these joints it is apparent that professional ship caulkers were recruited for the job. (And this is still not a lost art in this seafaring country with a fishing fleet of over 14,000 vessels.)

The windows of the Lincoln Log Cabin came from California, the oak batten doors from Michigan and the wood shakes from New York State. The only other non-American frontier construction feature is the trussed roof which was required to provide for a completely open space interior, as the structure was designed to be used as a museum. A huge open-hearth fireplace is typically located at the gable end of the cabin.

The Lincoln Log Cabin Museum houses a collection of authentic ob-



Almost 40,000 Danes and foreign visitors assembled on the hills of Rebild National Park for the annual festival to commemorate American Independence. Danish Americans helped to establish the festival through periodic reunions in their native land during the early 1900's. The 200-acre park is covered with purple heather.

jects recalling the way of life of the Danish pioneers who settled in the United States. These range from a covered wagon from Utah to innumerable "plows that broke the plains," a beautiful feathered Sioux Indian ceremonial headdress and possibly the only place outside the United States where there is on constant display a complete collection of the silken flags of the fifty states of the Union.

The idea of the park was originally inspired by prominent Danish-

Americans early in this century. The land was acquired in 1912 and the title-deed of Rebild National Park was presented to H. M. King Christian X, who accepted on behalf of the Danish nation.

The first official commemoration of our Independence Day was July 4, 1914, and was attended by 4,000 people. This Fourth of July festival has continued annually ever since with the exception of the Danish World War I neutrality period, and during the period of German occu-

The Danish royal family observes the festivities from a special tent. In the front row are Their Majesties Queen Ingrid, King Frederik IX, and Princess Margrethe, heir to the crown of Denmark. Behind them: Princesses Benedikte and Anne-Marie.



As the map below shows, Rebild National Park, site of the festival, is in the northern portion of Jutland, Denmark, 19 miles south of Aalborg. The Lincoln Cabin marks the site. Copenhagen is at lower right, below.



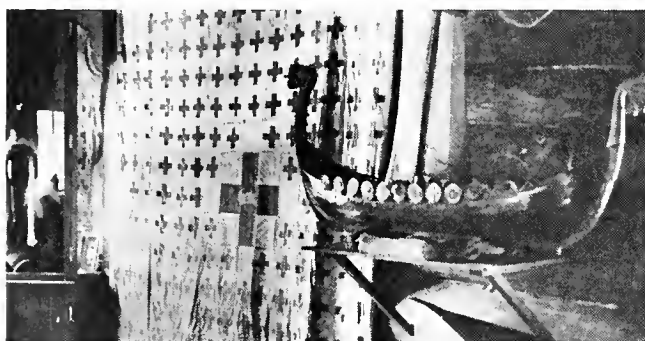


A covered wagon donated by Salt Lake City's Chamber of Commerce with the sanction of Utah's governor. The Minnesota state flag was made and donated by Danish women of Minnesota.



The Lincoln Memorial Log Cabin in Rebild Park houses a collection of relics from the days of Danish pioneers in America.

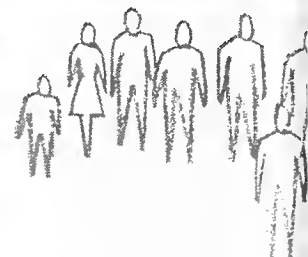
At right, an Indian mannequin in full regalia donated by the Rochester, N.Y., Museum of Arts and Sciences.



Red Cross Blanket, made by Danish American women during World War I and donated by Mrs. Ida Adams of San Francisco to the Log Cabin Museum. The Viking Ship was made and donated by the Danish carpenter and author, Thor Schack.



Seminole Indian models, created and brightly clothed by Seminoles and donated by W. L. Pedersen of Waverly, Florida.



pation in World War II. The first festival after liberation on July 4, 1945 was attended by 25,000 persons and grew to an estimated 50,000 in 1948. Since then the annual attendance has been twenty-five to forty thousand.

The program usually consists of speeches by the Danish King or Prime Minister (sometimes both), the Ambassador from the United States and other dignitaries from both countries are always on the program. On this occasion the American Ambassador always has a greeting from the President of the United States.

During the 50th Founding Anniversary program in 1962 the American Ambassador, William McCormick Blair Jr., read the following

message from President John F. Kennedy:

"Denmark and the United States have a great deal in common and a long history of cordial relations. No feature of the shared beliefs marking this pleasant association is more outstanding than our mutual respect for liberty and our jealous safeguarding of the dignity of the individual."

"Danes and Americans have celebrated Independence Day on July 4, at Rebild, Denmark, for fifty years. It is, I think a most extraordinary example of international friendship when the people of another country celebrate American Independence Day on their own soil. In gathering each year at Rebild, Danes and Americans pay solemn tribute to the

democratic ideals and values cherished by each people."

"July 4, 1962 will mark the golden jubilee observance of the Rebild Independence Day ceremonies. I send my most cordial greetings on this occasion and hope that as many Americans as possible will take this opportunity to join with their countless Danish friends in enjoying this unique occasion."

With these words in mind it might be well to reflect for a moment during our mad dash to the beaches or to the mountains for the long weekend of this "Glorious Fourth of July" that some twenty-five to forty thousand people will assemble at a National park in a foreign land to celebrate our American Independence Day.



Washington **ROUNDUP**

MAJOR REDUCTIONS in excise taxes, totalling \$3.9 billion, are sought by President Johnson in this session of Congress. "Many of our existing excises were born of depression and war," the President declared. "Many were designed to restrain civilian demand in wartime and thereby free resources for military use. They need to be re-examined to reassure that they do not hold back an expanding peacetime economy." If the excise tax reduction, as proposed by President Johnson, is enacted into law, these are some of the savings the consumer should receive, if fully implemented: a motorist on a \$3000 automobile...\$150.00; a housewife on a \$200 appliance...\$10.00; a music lover on a \$500 stereo set...\$50.00; a golfer with \$500 in country club dues...\$100.00; a baseball fan, per \$2.50 ticket...25c; and a playboy who spends \$1000 annually in cabarets...\$100.00.

SORDID DETAILS—Chairman John W. Macy, Jr., of the U. S. Civil Service Commission has ordered government agencies to stop questioning job applicants on their sex lives and other personal matters. He said that the results of such questioning could be "grossly misinterpreted."

A PROGRAM FOR THE ELDERLY is being pushed by Senator Pat McNamara. With the number of Americans over 65 growing at the rate of a million every three years, Senator McNamara wants legislation that would establish a high-level federal agency to recognize their interests. Appearing on the AFL-CIO public service radio program "As We See It," McNamara said that the interest of older people should be placed on a non-welfare basis. Legislation, which also would provide funds for state programs for the elderly, already has passed the House by a 394 to 1 vote. He expects that it will pass the Senate without any difficulty.

A MINE SAFETY ACT that would extend Federal regulation to mines employing 14 or fewer workers has been approved by the House of Representatives by a 335 to 43 vote. The Act would affect about 8,000 mines in Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Virginia, Kentucky, and Ohio, which have been exempt from Federal coal mining laws.

A PROPOSED STUDY seeking ways to meet the problem of recruiting qualified persons to staff prisons and correctional institutions is being backed by the AFL-CIO. Legislative Director Andrew J. Biemiller said that the bill, which calls for an appropriation of \$2,100,000, would be an "important first step in overcoming our nation's long-standing neglect of its prisons."

UNEMPLOYMENT DROP—President Johnson, who is reported to have been none too happy over recent gloomy talk about the economy by the chief of the Federal Reserve Board, is highly elated at mid-May unemployment figures which have dropped to the lowest level since October 1957—almost seven years. The President himself announced the figures at the White House—a jobless rate of 4.6 per cent as compared with the 4.9 per cent rate during April and 4.9 per cent a year ago. There were 3,335,000 unemployed as compared with 3,552,000 in April and 3,369,000 in May of 1964.

SOME 41 MILLION AMERICANS will take to the woods this summer laden with tents, stoves, and sleeping bags. Not since frontier days has such a large portion of the population slept under canvas. Today, there are more than 10,000 public campgrounds throughout the United States compared to 3,000 a decade ago, the National Geographic Society says. The increase doesn't include the thousands of commercial campsites that have sprung up.

CARPENTERS STAR AT 1965 UNION INDUSTRIES SHOW

**United Brotherhood members
installed 80% of the exhibits in
the big labor-management exhibition.**

**Up to 63 Carpenters were working inside
the domed arena before the opening.**



THE 20TH ANNUAL Union Industries Show—which can be called the greatest trade union show on earth—came to the new Civic Arena in Pittsburgh during the last week of May. It was a thrilling experience for over 200,000 Western Pennsylvanians who came to inspect the many products produced and services rendered by the American labor movement.

Much interest was shown in the large display area sponsored by the United Brotherhood and erected by the District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity.

Each year the Union Industries Show moves to a different metropolis around the nation—to guarantee a new and wide-eyed audience each time. Estimates are that up to a quarter of a million visitors actually passed through the doors of the Golden Triangle City's Civic Arena for this year's six-day event. As during previous shows, gifts and prizes and souvenirs galore—well over \$100,000 worth—were given away at the various booths,

along with plenty of good solid information and straight facts.

Within the United Brotherhood's display area, located almost in the center of the great domed hall, the following exhibits were set up:

- **E. L. Bruce Company**, showing hardwood flooring and floor waxes.

- **Brunswick Corporation**, showing bowling-floor stock, bowling pins, a section of a billiard table, and a cue-stick rack arrangement.

- **Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Program**, showing the shell of a modern building, incorporating all the different phases of framing.

- **Cook Anderson Company**, showing photos of some of the millwork jobs it has done.

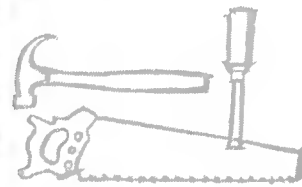
- **Dickerson Structural Concrete Corporation**, showing pictures of precast concrete buildings set by members of the United Brotherhood.

- **Drechsler Cabinet Company**, showing a 1965-style kitchen cabinet unit.

- **Joseph Horne Company**, a leading Pittsburgh department store, showing furniture, draperies, and carpeting serviced by members of the United Brotherhood.

- **Lumber Institute of Allegheny County**, showing a cabinet (partially cut away) showing a cabinet designed for a church's clerical vestments.

- **Master Builders Association of Western Pennsylvania**, showing lighted



The overall display area of the Brotherhood as seen from the center of the Arena floor, was an eye-catcher with its clean, white lines and lighted booths.

pictures of some of the jobs handled by member contractors.

- **Tri-State Gypsum Dry Wall Contractors' Association**, showing a doll house that a child could enter and play in.

- **United Brotherhood and Carpenters' District Council of Pittsburgh and Vicinity**, jointly sharing a headquarters booth.

- **U. S. Department of Agriculture's Forest Service**, showing pictures of

modern forestry techniques and lumber preservation.

- **University of Pittsburgh**, showing a made-to-scale model of its present and future campus.

- **Wood Manufacturers Council, Inc.**, suppliers of much of the material supplies used in preparation of the overall exhibit.

Director of the United Brotherhood's exhibit for the Union Industries Show this year was Joseph A. Senge.

Secretary-Treasurer of the Pittsburgh and Vicinity Carpenters' District Council. Coordinator of the individual exhibits was Joseph Poplowski, Business Representative of the Carpet and Linoleum Workers, Local 1759. All the business agents of the District Council, representing some 60 locals, aided in preparation of the displays and were on hand in "shifts" during the 1 to 11 p.m. show hours to explain the exhibits and man the area.

Pittsburgh's famed arena, near the center of the city's Golden Triangle, has a 148-foot-high, stainless steel roof—the largest of its kind in the world. It is Pittsburgh's new center for sports, cultural, recreational, and civic events. During the last week of May it was host to more than 200,000 visitors to the big annual AFL-CIO Union-Industries Show. Built at a total cost of \$22,000,000 three years ago, it quickly became an attraction of Western Pennsylvania. In its 90,000 square feet of floor space it housed the more than 300 exhibits of the 1965 U-I Show. Within a 50-mile radius of this vast arena is a population of more than 3,500,000 people—an area rated the fifth largest in the nation in industrial marketing terms.





A crowd-stopper at the Pittsburgh show was the booth of the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, above.

The business agents who were especially active with the exhibit were Carl A. Benson, Warren B. Grimm, John W. Howard, John G. Kelly, Mike Knezevich, Joseph A. Kunz, Herschel Marshall, Frank W. Miller, Bright Remaley, I. F. Rockwell, Harry C. Schilling, Melvin J. Schuster, Donald R. Shaw, Eugene Solomon, and Raymond G. Steinhäuser — as well as Anthony J. DeSio, Special Representative.

On the opening day of the Show — at a luncheon given at Pittsburgh's Penn Sheraton Hotel by the AFL-CIO Union Label and Service Trades Department, which directs the exhibition each year — over 300 top national and local leaders of organized labor and representatives of government and industry were greeted by a letter from President Johnson.

At Right: Examining a frame-construction model on display are Show Director Joseph Lewis, General Secretary Richard Livingston, AFL-CIO Union Label Trades Department Pres. Richard Walsh, First Gen. Vice Pres. Finlay Allan, and General Treasurer Peter Terzick.



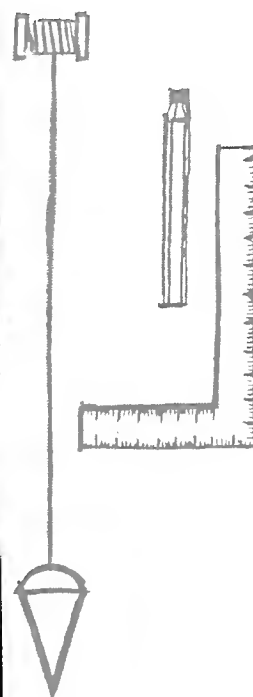
The Brotherhood offered show visitors the opportunity to sign up for a drawing of \$1,000 worth of United States Savings Bonds. The grand prize was a \$500 bond. Above, the crowd gathers to sign up for chances for these investments in America's future.



A model of the University of Pittsburgh campus, prepared by Brotherhood members to exact scale, was prominently displayed at the Carpenters' exhibit. Shown examining it in detail are Council Sec.-Treas. Joseph Senge; Bus. Rep. Carl Benson; Council Pres. David Brown; George Dawson, coordinator from Connelly Vocational High School; and Charles Slinker.



The training program was explained in exhibit above. Admiring a shop project are: George Dawson, John Kelly, First Gen. Vice Pres. Finlay Allan, and Joseph Senge.



"America's industrial democracy is enjoying an unprecedented level of economic success," the President said. "There are hopeful signs that industrial relations have turned to a new path—one in which the public interest is represented. The Union Industries Show symbolizes this mutuality of interest."

Following the luncheon, a ribbon-cutting ceremony took place before several hundred people in front of the main entrance of the Civic Arena. Many dignitaries were present. A brass band played spritely. The ribbon was cut by U. S. Congressman James G. Fulton, who represents the Pittsburgh area in the House of Representatives.

The turnstiles inside the doors soon started clicking, and it remained like this for the entire Show—starting at 1 p.m. and ending at 11 o'clock at night, for six straight days.

The selection of Pittsburgh for this year's Union Industries Show was a good one. Pittsburgh's location in Western Pennsylvania and at the center of the northeast quadrant of the nation gives events going on there much more importance than they would otherwise have. Within a 50-mile radius of the Civic Arena is a population of more than 3,500,000 people—an area rated the fifth largest in the nation, in industrial marketing terms.

The Civic Arena is also unusual. Built at a total cost of \$22,000,000 three years ago, it has a vast 148-ft.-high stainless steel retractable roof—the largest of its kind in the world—which can be opened or closed in 2½ minutes. It is Pittsburgh's new center for sports, cultural, recreational, and civic events.

Of the 90,000 square feet of floor space that the Arena provided for the over-all Show and its more than 300 exhibits, the United Brotherhood display area took 1,800 square feet (20 x 90 feet in dimensions). This was one of the largest individual exhibit areas in the whole show.

The traffic builder at the United Brotherhood exhibit was the opportunity for the public to sign up for a drawing of \$1,000 worth of U. S. Savings Bonds—the funds for their purchase being donated by the United Brotherhood headquarters in Washington. The grand prize was a \$500 bond. Two \$100, two \$50, and eight \$25 bond winners were also selected in the drawing held the final evening of the Show.

A winner of one of the \$25 bonds was George W. Shirk, Jr., a journey-

man carpenter member of Local 430 in Wilkinsburg, Pa.

The child-size doll house built by the Tri-State Gypsum Dry Wall Constructors' Association was also awarded during the final-night festivities.

Prominent among the other exhibits at the show was a model of the blockhouse of old Fort Pitt (actually located at the confluence of the Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers at Pittsburgh's Golden Triangle), built in plaster by members of the Operative Plasterers and Cement Masons International Association, next to the Carpenters and Joiners' booth. The blockhouse model was donated to the City of Pittsburgh for a permanent exhibit at the end of the Show.

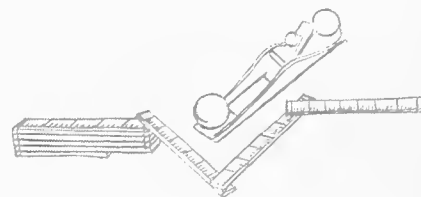
One of the exhibitions of skill which attracted interest among the spectators was shearing of a live sheep by members of the Amalgamated Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, and the blowing of glass bottles by two members of the Glass Bottle Blowers Association of the United States and Canada.

There were also exhibits and exhibitions of meat cutting, bricklaying, pottery, cake decorating, culinary artistry, and other union skills.

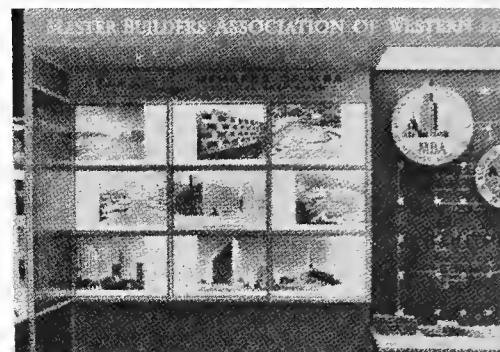
Among giveaways in various booths around the Show were \$5,000 in groceries and meats daily by the Meat Cutters, a fiberglass motor boat by the Glass Blowers, a \$5,000 race horse by Waterford Park, a spinet piano by the Hotel and Restaurant Workers, clock radios by the Building Service Employees, and household appliances by both the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers and the Stove, Furnace and Allied Appliance Workers of North America.

It should be noted in concluding this account of the United Brotherhood's role in the 1965 Union Industries Show that 80% of all the exhibits in the show were installed by members of the United Brotherhood. This included preparation of background, erecting, decorating, and hanging of drapes.

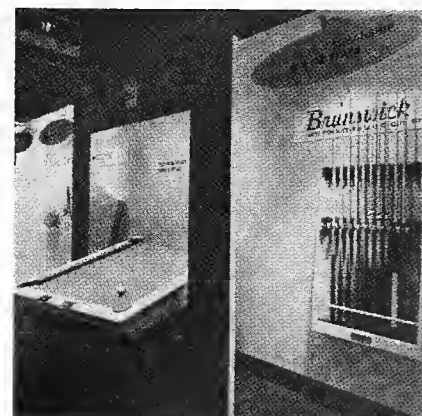
A letter received by the Pittsburgh and Vicinity District Council from George Behonak, vice president of Brede, Inc., contractors for this year's Union Industries Show, was profuse in its thanks to the Council for supplying competent men in all quantities as needed at the Arena. Up to 63 United Brotherhood members were working inside the domed structure at one time in the brief hectic period just before the show opened.



Below, a Master Builders' exhibit featured photos of major jobs performed by member contractors in Pittsburgh area.



Below, the Cook Anderson Company showed pictures of high quality millwork.



The Brunswick Corporation exhibited work of members in bowling and billiard equipment in the display above.

Washington Apprentices Pack Books for Appalachia

CHILDREN in the drab schools and homes of the Appalachia region will be able temporarily to escape their sorry surroundings into a world of interest and enchantment.

This is due to an unusual cooperative effort among the Washington, D. C., Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee, the Montgomery County, Maryland, Parent-Teachers Association, lumber manufacturers, and the District of Columbia school administration.

The four groups are united in a pilot program likely to spread to other parts of the nation in which thousands of books are being collected by PTA members and then shipped to remote and destitute areas in boxes that become bookcases when the contents are emptied.

Two hours a night, three nights a week, about 300 young men who work as carpenter apprentices during the day report to Bell Vocational School, 3145 Hyatt Place, N.W. in Washington.

Here they receive additional instruction under Nicholas R. Loope, director of the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Committee, composed of four members of the Carpenters District Council and four from the Master Builders Association, the Construction Contractors Council and the Mill Operators.

Four-year apprenticeship training is given in five carpentry trades.

The 300 apprentices now are building boxes about two feet long by one foot high holding three dozen books.

After the books have been unpacked, the boxes may be laid on end to become attractive wall cases.

The collecting of books is under the supervision of Mrs. Edwin Roedder of Bethesda, Maryland, chairman of the Montgomery County Parent-Teachers Association library committee.

Mrs. Roedder estimated that at least 25 local schools were "doing something constructive about the



SHIPPING BOXES that become bookcases are being turned out by some 300 union apprentice carpenters in Washington to help the nationwide drive to send books to children in depressed areas, such as Appalachia. Shown in the workshop are (foreground, left to right) Mrs. O. G. Brain, chairman of the Montgomery County (Md.) Parent-Teacher Association, which is active in collecting books; Mrs. Edwin Roedder, chairman of the PTA unit's Library Committee; Treas. Peter E. Terzick of the Carpenters, and Bernard C. Hartung of the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, which is supplying the lumber.

program, some completely on their own and some with our help."

Books being sent to the thousands of children and young people in eastern Kentucky and throughout the Appalachian Mountains, who are remote from the mainstream of American civilization in an existence dominated by poverty and monotony, include almost anything of taste that are in good condition.

The suggested list of "one hundred most wanted books" run in an advertisement by the PTA ranges from holiday books, fairy tales, legends and science to biography, fiction, history, poetry, fine arts and applied science.

Easy-to-read and picture books are as sought after as "Medieval Days and Ways" and "All About Television and Radio."

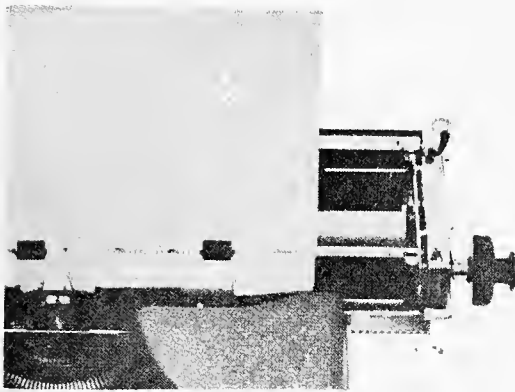
Mrs. Roedder said that the city of Rockville, Md., had given her group a well-located empty store in its urban renewal area to use as a collection center and women volunteers are at the location from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. three days a week.

The D.C. school administration helps the program by giving the joint carpentry apprenticeship committee the use of Bell Vocational School and also a financial allowance for teachers.

One of the individuals most responsible for the Carpenter-PTA program is Arnold Ordman, general counsel of the National Labor Relations Board, who saw an opportunity not only to help the Appalachia program but also a project for the four-year apprenticeship training program.

Peter E. Terzick, treasurer of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters, AFL-CIO, saw that the suggestion fitted in with organized labor's commitment to be active in community service and encouraged Loope, as did L. M. Rice, Jr., chairman of the Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship Program.

Lumber for the boxes was provided by the National Lumber Manufacturers Association, whose representative is Bernard C. Hartung.



EDITORIALS

* WHERE THE POOR MAY LIVE

If the United States is to truly achieve "The Great Society" status which the current Administration is promoting, one of the first essentials is going to be adequate housing for low- and middle-income workers.

Upper-class earners will be able to take care of themselves. But middle-class earners, beset by high costs and the necessities of life and education for their children, often are forced down the economic housing ladder until they compete (and successfully!) with the low-wage earners for available sub-standard housing. Then where does that leave the low-wage earner?

The nation is going to need more housing. It is going to need public housing, rental housing, cooperative housing and housing particularly designed for the elderly. In order to achieve many of these goals, H.R. 2170 has been introduced in Congress, the "Public Works Act of 1965." The two billion dollar measure would provide grants-in-aid in the construction of badly-needed community facilities.

If we do not continue to go ahead in housing we will slip backward. When we slip backward, slums result. We need H.R. 2170 to keep the nation well-housed and preserve the nation's cities.

* OUR CROWDED COLLEGES

Educators from the nation's largest public colleges, at a recent meeting of the Association of State Universities and Land Grant Colleges held in Washington, painted a dark picture of the hope for accommodating all of the nation's deserving applicants for higher education. Tidal waves of children born during the World War II years have arrived at college doors and are being turned away in unprecedented numbers.

The most effective and economical way to solve the problem, according to Missouri University President Elmer Davis, is Federally-financed expansion of classroom, library, laboratory and dormitory buildings.

Despite a growth in junior colleges, the situation is critical. Many of the junior college students become university students in their junior and senior years. A greater percentage of high school students want to go on to college, and have the groundwork to do so. More undergraduates are staying on the campus to take advanced studies. As a result, the enrollment

figures are phenomenal. It will be impossible to meet the need with any short-range program.

All of which indicates the need for substantial Federal assistance, said Missouri's President Ellis. In the next decade, he estimates, public spending on higher education must increase by \$50 billion. The U.S. Office of Education announced last month grants and loans totaling \$49,350,419 for college construction. Much more is needed.

Life-Saving Project for Labor Day

It may seem premature to be thinking of Labor Day and the end of summer when summer is only beginning. And yet if you want to do something effective to make labor's own holiday a safer and happier holiday, now is the time to start planning on how your local or council can do its part in the 1965 Labor Day Safety Campaign sponsored by AFL-CIO.

This will be the seventh annual campaign sponsored by AFL-CIO. For several years results of the campaigns were very encouraging; and Labor Day became one of the safest of our national holidays. Last year was a very disappointing one, as 682 people were killed over the Labor Day weekend. In this year of an alarming rise in accidents and deaths, your help in reversing this trend was never needed more than it is now. Here is an opportunity for your local or council to perform a vital service for its members—as well as a chance to show your community what you can do for the public good.

Believing that all members of the Brotherhood will want to participate if they have the tools to do the job, your General President is sending a letter to every local and council giving full information on the campaign. Arrangements have been made with the National Safety Council to provide instructions and materials for planning an effective program in your community. This information will soon be in the hands of the officers of all locals and councils. Now is the time to send for your free campaign guide. Then you will have plenty of time to plan for an effective program of your own. Let's make Labor Day 1965 the safest one on record.



Repository of America's Heritage

Archives Building in Nation's Capital

Houses Rare Collection of Documents That

Trace Our Country's Path to Greatness

On September 5, 1774, delegates from 11 American Colonies met at Carpenters Hall in Philadelphia to form the First Continental Congress. The hall had been started in 1770 by the Carpenters' Company of Philadelphia, a craftsmen's guild, and was not yet completed in 1774. John Adams tells in his diary how the meeting-place was selected:

"At Ten, The Delegates all met at the City Tavern, and walked to the Carpenters Hall, where they took a View of the Room, and of the Chamber where is an Excellent Library. There is also a long Entry, where Gentlemen may walk, and a convenient Chamber opposite to the Library. The General Cry was, that this was a good Room, and the Question was put, whether We were satisfied with this Room, and it passed in the Affirmative. A very few were for the Negative and they were chiefly from Pennsylvania and New York."

Today the papers of the Continental Congress, which date from this meeting, are in the National Archives at Washington. Here scholars may consult these earliest records of our nation and study the attempts to reconcile the differences with Great Britain, the adoption of the Declaration of Independence and the carrying on of the Revolutionary War. Here, recorded in the journal for February 14, 1776, is the recognition by the Congress of the important part that carpenters were playing in building frigates for the Continental forces:

"Application being made by some of the master carpenters employed in building the continental frigates, to some members of this house, informing that about fifty of their journeymen and apprentices had en-

gaged as volunteers to march with the battalion of associators for New York, and that their zeal for the public service is such, that they cannot be persuaded to desist by any arguments or influence of said builders:

"*Resolved*, That the spirit and zeal of the said journeymen and apprentices is highly approved of by Congress; but, nevertheless, it is the opinion of this Congress, that the public will be more essentially served by the said associators continuing at their work on the said continental frigates; and that, therefore, all the carpenters, journeymen, and apprentices, employed as aforesaid, be requested to remain in that service, as there is no doubt but other associators will compleat the number wanted."

These records of the Continental Congress are being given every protection in the National Archives. And through microfilm copies they have been made available for use throughout the country.

The nation did not always have a safe place to keep its records. For example, in 1800, the year that the federal government moved to Washington, a fire destroyed many of the records of the War Department.

As the volume of records increased with the growth of the nation, the conditions under which they were kept became worse. Records were damaged by moving them from place to place and by dampness, heat and insects. Stamp collectors, autograph dealers and thieves mutilated or stole valuable documents. A government official, without authorization, once sold 400 tons of records to a junk dealer because he needed the space for his office force.

President Hayes in 1878 and 1879

recommended that Congress authorize the construction of a fire-proof "Hall of Records." Although Congress did not act at that time, the idea began to spread that something should be done to preserve the nation's records. And early in the Twentieth Century the idea developed that not only should the records be preserved but that they should be kept so that they were available for use by the government and the public.

Money was authorized for drawing up plans for an archives building, but World War I delayed its construction. Finally in 1926 money was appropriated for a National Archives Building on the site of the old Center Market in Washington. President Hoover laid the cornerstone on February 20, 1933.

In 1934 Congress passed an act establishing an agency to occupy the new building and care for the archives, and later that year the first Archivist was appointed. At last there was an agency of the government dedicated to the preservation of the government's records.

Today the National Archives is part of the National Archives and Records Service, which itself is part of the General Services Administration.

The National Archives Building, situated between Seventh and Ninth Streets Northwest and between Pennsylvania and Constitution Avenues, is part of the Federal Triangle in downtown Washington.

With its 72 Corinthian columns of Indiana limestone, the building is an imposing example of the classical style in architecture. On the building and below the statues that flank its porticoes are carved such appropriate inscriptions as:

"The glory and romance of our history are here preserved in the chronicles of those who conceived and builded the structure of our nation."

"The heritage of the past is the seed that brings forth the harvest of the future."

Each year more than a million people come to the National Archives from every state in the Union and from foreign countries to see the most important records of our nation.

Through two bronze doors at the Constitution Avenue entrance, said to be the largest in the world, they enter the impressive Hall of Archives. Above its bronze and glass exhibit cases, two murals by Barry Faulkner portray Thomas Jefferson presenting the Declaration of Independence to John Hancock, President of the Continental Congress, and James Madison presenting the Constitution to George Washington, President of the Constitutional Convention.

Outstanding among the documents in the Hall of Archives are the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights—America's charters of freedom. These parchments, setting forth in flowing script the basis of our democratic institutions and boldly signed by men whose names are now immortal, bear testimony to the rights and privileges that we enjoy as a free people.

Scientific measures assure the preservation of these parchments; guards and mechanical devices protect them. Sealed in bronze and glass cases filled with helium, these precious documents are screened from harmful light rays by special filters. They can be lowered at a moment's notice into a large fire-proof and shockproof safe.

Facsimiles of these documents, large enough to read, together with accounts of how they came to be adopted, are published in "Charters of Freedom," which may be purchased at National Archives for 25 cents. Facsimiles of other documents, such as the Emancipation Proclamation, are also available.

Also in the Hall of Archives are displayed other valuable documents important in the evolution of our

government from 1774 to 1790. Among them are the Articles of Association, the Articles of Confederation, Washington's letter announcing the victory at Yorktown, the Treaty of Paris which recognized the Independence of the United States, and Washington's inaugural address of 1789.

Another large exhibit in the National Archives consists of documents, maps, photographs, watercolors and prints pertaining to the Civil War. The Emancipation Proclamation signed by Lincoln on January 1, 1863, is on display, together with related documents. Smaller exhibits of general or special interest are installed from time to time.

The documents on display are only a tiny part of the holdings of the National Archives. In all, these holdings amount to about 900,000 cubic feet of records—enough to fill 150,000 four-drawer filing cabinets. They include 1,200,000 maps, 3,200,000 still pictures, 34,000,000 feet of motion picture films, 160,000 rolls of microfilm and 35,000 sound recordings. They range in date from 1774 to 1962.

Most of these records are kept

in 196 stack areas of the building, where they are protected by fire walls and by automatically controlled temperature and humidity. Absence of windows in these areas prevents the fading of documents in sunlight. At night an automatic alarm system guards the stack areas from unauthorized access.

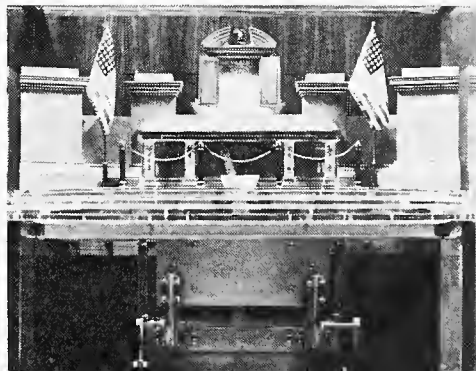
These records are the permanent records of the federal government. After the Continental Congress papers, other records take up the story with the establishment of the government under the Constitution in 1789. The correspondence of the Department of State with our diplomatic representatives abroad is here, bound into volumes and written in longhand until the typewriter came into general use late in the Nineteenth Century.

Records of the War and Navy Departments document our military exploits. These agencies had many peacetime functions, too, and it is thus possible to find among War Department records the story of the exploration of the West and among Navy records accounts of negotiations carried on by our naval officers with foreign governments.



Nation's three most cherished documents are housed and heavily guarded in National Archives building. They are the Declaration of Independence, the Constitution and the Bill of Rights.

Part of elaborate security mechanism to protect precious documents is this bomb proof vault in which they are housed when not on display.



Because the National Archives contains so many old records, people might get the idea that it is nothing but a storage place for old records. Nothing could be further from the truth. Records are preserved in the National Archives for the information in them, for the use that can be made of them.

The chief user of records is the government itself. It often consults the records of the General Land Office, which are indispensable in determining titles and other rights to land and in defending claims against the government. The Bureau of Indian Affairs, which is still responsible for guarding the rights of Indians, often consults its own records in the National Archives.

The treason trials of "Axis Sally," "Tokyo Rose" and Robert Best after World War II entailed the most dramatic legal use of archives. All of these people were American citizens who were charged with committing treason during the war through propaganda broadcasts. Their convictions were based in part on sound recordings of their own words made by the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service and deposited in the National Archives.

Individuals are welcome in the National Archives search rooms, too, and they may make frequent use of the records. The National Archives is not a reference library, and it is not a depository for records of birth and death nor for the acts of state and local governments. But it is the primary source for records relating to persons or organizations which have had dealings of one sort or another with the federal government.

If people, or their forefathers, merely lived in the United States when the censuses up to 1880 were taken, their names will appear on the census schedules. Many people have received pensions because of their military service, and their pension applications up until World War I are in the Archives.

Captains of merchant vessels have long been required to file the names of all passengers who entered United States ports from abroad, and these lists for much of the Nineteenth Century are in the Archives.

Information relating to the great-

est variety of subjects may be found among the records in the National Archives. The greatest variety of subjects, you say. Does that mean that you might find information about carpenters in the Archives?

Since the days when carpenters built frigates and arsenals for the Continental Congress, they have worked for the government. For example, among the records of the Bureau of Lighthouses and its predecessors is a volume that contains many contracts for building lighthouses, beacons and light ships from 1815 to 1822.

Here we find the articles of agreement made on August 17, 1820, between Timothy Upham, Superintendent of Lighthouses in New Hampshire, on the one part, and William Palmer of Dover, mason, and Jonathan Folsom of Portsmouth, carpenter, on the other part, to build a lighthouse and dwelling house on White Island, one of the Isles of Shoals.

"The inside of the Lighthouse," the contract reads, "to be divided into four apartments or stories of equal height, with good floors of seasoned two-inch plank, to be laid on beams of good seasoned timber, twelve inches square, and not more than two feet apart. A flight of stairs to commence on the ground floor, and lead round by the wall, in a circular form to the fourth story; the stairs to be made of seasoned two-inch plank, the passage three feet wide and secured on the side opposite the wall with substantial uprights, and a good railing three feet high, with two slats, three inches wide, and at equal distances between the top rail and the stairs."

In a volume of proposals and estimates received by the Commissioners of Public Buildings of the District of Columbia are numerous letters from James Hoban, the builder of the White House. On January 28, 1797, he writes, "should the President's House be covered with Shingles, there will be wanted for that Building 100 Thousand of the best Two feet Cypress Shingles."

James Hoban's estimates for rebuilding the White House after it burned again give many details about the woodwork: "A set of plannels for one door, each plannel to have

a handsome curl, and the whole set for each Door to match"—all to be of the best St. Domingo mahogany.

Since the early days of the United States, merchant vessels have had to be registered. One of the documents filed for each vessel was the master carpenter's certificate. These certificates, showing the dimensions of vessels and dating from 1790, are in the National Archives.

Soon after the Bureau of Labor was established in 1884, it began building up files of collective bargaining agreements negotiated by various unions and copies of constitutions and by-laws. Among them is an agreement dated April 26, 1905, between the Master Carpenters' Association of the City of New York and the Joint District Council of Greater New York of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It provided for an eight-hour day (four hours on Saturday) at rates for journeymen carpenters of from \$3.78 to \$4.50 per day.

The signed original of labor's charter of freedom, the Wagner National Labor Relations Act, is in the Archives. So, too, are the records of the National Labor Relations Board, the National War Labor Board, the National Wage Stabilization Board and the Labor Department. These are only a few of the records that have a direct bearing on carpenters.

"What is past is prologue."

"Study of the past."

So read the inscriptions below the statues on the Pennsylvania Avenue side of the National Archives Building. Within the building is the record of the nation's past, and each day hundreds of people study it as they seek guidance and inspiration for the future.





Front door of St. Louis home tempts inquiring hands with its rounds of turned wood, spindles, scrub brush and oddities.

it's a mirage...

It's a Machine...

IT'S A DOOR...

The house with "the door" is the way the Neville Grant home in Suburban St. Louis, Mo., is described by neighbors. "The door" is an unusual front door fashioned by artist Helen Jones, who placed curved pieces of wood, children's noisemakers, mirrors, a flashing light and other odds and ends on a standard door. For the children in the neighborhood, including the three Grant youngsters, the door is an ingenious delight—a source of fun and games each time they enter or leave the house. For adults, this assemblage is a unique display of artwork.

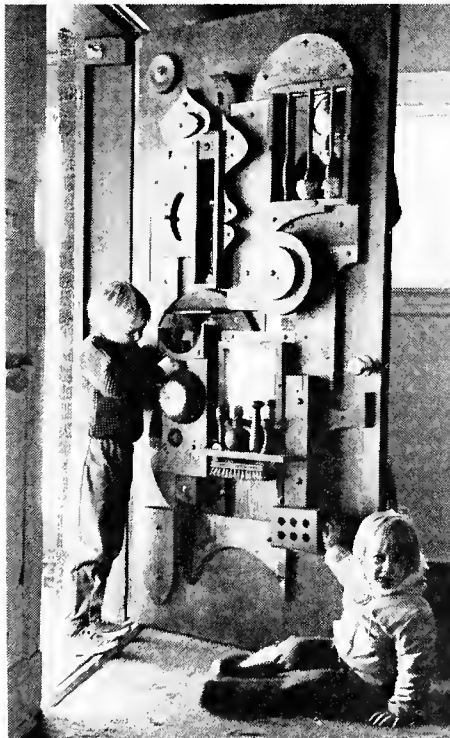
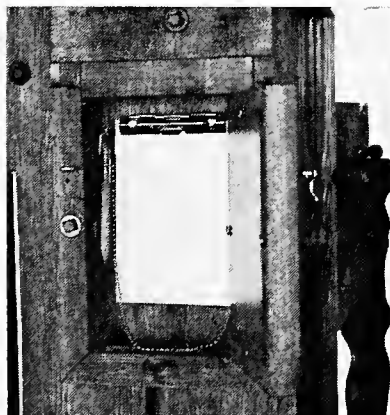
Except for the small mirrors, which catch and reflect light, the door blends inconspicuously with the dark colors of the building. Close inspection, however, reveals several tempting knobs, buttons, cranks, latches and other moving parts hidden among the swirls of wood. Pushing one button causes a toy train whistle to blow and a light to flash. Turning a knob makes a noise like a child's pull toy. A crank operates a music box. A small door swings open to reveal a notepad and a pencil. Inside the house, a panel can be opened behind a one-way mirror.

The Grants, who are friends of artists Helen and Howard Jones, commissioned Mrs. Jones to do a new door for them when the old one needed replacing. It seemed to the Grants to be an ideal place to display one of Mrs. Jones' large assemblages. The result has been a lot of fun for everyone visiting the Grant home, including an entire Boy Scout troop that came just to see "the door."

The Grant children never pass the door without playing one of its many built-in games. Three-year-old Natasha (seated on floor) turns the knob of a noisemaker while Bevin, 6, pushes the button to make the train whistle blow. Seven-year-old Johanna peers through an opening after mirror has been swung aside.



Pad on door (below left) is used for messages. Mrs. Grant (left) peers through one-way mirror located at top.



AN unforgettable job, unlike any other in the United States, was completed by members of Local 1908, Holland, Michigan, recently. They reconstructed a windmill.

The windmill is the main attraction of Windmill Island, a \$450,000 cultural horticultural park being developed to display the rich Dutch heritage of this Western Michigan city of 25,000. Founded by Dutch immigrants in 1847, Holland has remained Dutch in character, spirit and outlook ever since. Evidence of this heritage can be found in the names of the carpenters involved; Zoet, Hamburg, Schrottenboer, and Dannenburg. These and a thousand other Dutch names fill area phonebooks.

The mill, like all mills in the Netherlands, has a name, also, De Zwaan, or "The Swan," and is as genuine as salt spray from the Zuider Zee. It was uprooted complete with 80 ft. blades, a grinding mill, and a history 200 years deep, from its home soil near Rotterdam—no mean trick, as the Netherlands government has declared its mills national monuments. It was only after the close ties between this community and the mother country were considered that special permission to export the mill was given. The only full scale operating windmill in North America, it is capable of grinding hundreds of

pounds of flour or feed per hour. So it's not just another park curiosity.

The restoration project began last October after the 35 tons of parts were brought by ship from Rotterdam. These were sorted, labeled, inspected, and though a few work worn beams were replaced with native Michigan lumber, most of the original parts were in good enough condition for another 200 years use.

When repair work was completed the beams were lifted by crane atop a 29-foot brick base built on the island construction site and assembled into the basic framework. Then the five wooden floors that would hold the six tons of gears, drive-shafts and millstones that make up the moving parts of the mill were completed.

The two lower levels, within the brick base, hold unground grain. The third level, called the "meal floor", is where ground grain is bagged and stored; while the fourth level, or "stone floor" houses the millstones. The fifth level holds large bins where grain is dumped prior to grinding.

The 5-story structure is sheathed with planking and the outside covered with cedar shakes.

The mill cap was constructed last. This is the dome through which the shaft that holds the huge blades passes. It is 17 feet in diameter and eight



feet high at its tallest point. Wooden rollers encased in tracks mounted to the top frame allow it to turn to accommodate changes in wind direction. It is controlled from the walk-around gallery at the top of the brick base, where the miller can turn it by means of a tail connected to its back side.

The work was performed under the direction of Jan Medendorp, a millwright with 20 years' experience in restoring mills for the Dutch government. The group worked in two languages, Medendorp's English being supplemented by the Dutch that local carpenters had learned from their parents and grandparents.

With typically Dutch attention to detail, every effort was made to maintain the authenticity of the project. Samples of brick and shakes were

Holland, Mich., Members Restore





TOP OF FACING PAGE—Harold Hamburg (left) and Jerry Dannenburg tread lightly while constructing the fourth floor of the windmill "De Zwaan" in Holland, Mich. Heavy planking was nailed across the beams since this floor houses several thousand pounds of millstones and gears. Stairways connect the five floors within the mill structure.

flowed in from the Netherlands to guide the selection of native Michigan materials used on the mill and other buildings going up on the 36-acre island. Frisian house and barn, and post house, all authentic reproductions of 18th century Dutch structures are planned. Land for the project, in the tradition of the lowlands, was reclaimed from a swamp near the center of town.

From the reactions of the thousands of visitors to the island since its dedication in early April, Windmill Island promises to be one of the nation's most popular tourist attractions. It is a permanent facility, to be open every year from Spring through Fall, and the city is planning a continuing program of development which will include extensive gardens and other landscaping as well as additional structures of Dutch character.



BOTTOM, FACING PAGE—This artist's sketch depicts Windmill Island in Holland, Mich. The two buildings at left are a Frisian barn and house. At center is a drawbridge which crosses a canal banked by dikes. The larger building at right is a Dutch post house which will serve as reception and information center. At far right is a timber service bridge. In the foreground is a part of the parking lot and introductory gardens. Principal tulip gardens are in the central rear. Windmill Island opened May 12 and will remain open for visitors until Fall.

TOP OF THIS PAGE—On Gallery 40 feet above ground, Henry Zoet checks curved timbers he is shaping with a drawknife.

CENTER, THIS PAGE—Maynard Schrottenboer and Harold Hamburg work on the 200-year old beams.

Authentic Windmill



BOTTOM LEFT, THIS PAGE—Reconstruction of the only operating windmill ever imported from the Netherlands to the United States was recently completed on Windmill Island in Holland, Mich. Here workmen are hoisting a 42-foot structural section, one of the 35 tons of parts from the original mill brought by ship, into place atop the brick base. When completed, the mill will climb some 125 ft. into the air, overlooking a Dutch landscape that will include a miller's house, barn, church, canals, and dikes. The unique project is being financed by the city of Holland through the sale of \$450,000 in revenue bonds.

BOTTOM RIGHT, THIS PAGE—Gerald Dannenburg and Maynard Schrottenboer notch cross braces high on the side of the mill tower. After the bracing was completed and side sheeting installed, the mill was covered with 30,000 cedar shakes.



Canadian Report

Ontario Medicare Plan Established

As reported in these columns last month, Ontario, as Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia have already done, is sponsoring a medical care insurance scheme. The plan adopted by the Robarts government is not as good as Saskatchewan's, but it is an improvement over those in the two other western provinces.

Saskatchewan provides medical coverage to everyone under a government-controlled program. Alberta and B. C. leave all the coverage to private insurance companies, but subsidize the insurance companies to cover the lowest income groups.

Ontario's plan is a compromise. The lowest income groups will be covered by a plan controlled and administered by a government agency under the Department of Health. This will take care of about 25 percent of the population on a voluntary basis.

The rest of the population will be left to the private insurance carriers.

The trade union movement through the Ontario Federation of Labor has been urging the government to go all the way and make the government plan cover everybody—"universal" instead of "voluntary"—and cover all services, dentists and drugs, for example.

The Ontario plan will go into effect June 1, 1966. With four provinces already committed to medicare plans and Quebec in the offing, how long will it be before the federal government will commit itself to a truly national health services program?

Federal Loans To Moving Workers

The federal government has taken another step toward helping improve employment conditions across the country. One of the problems plaguing a country with 4,000 miles of geography from east to west is that there may be a shortage of workers in one area and a surplus in others and "never the twain shall meet."

The new step is intended to overcome this problem. Loans are offered to workers who are prepared to move from surplus areas to shortage areas. The loans would be repayable at current rates of interest.

The Canadian Labor Congress says this is a step in the right direction, but why loans to unemployed? Why not outright grants of money to encourage those who have to break up one home and then work to establish another?

Work-for-Welfare Conflict Continues

The Canadian Federation of Mayors and Reeves has been at it again. Their recent conference in Windsor adopted a motion supporting "work for relief." Reeve Mel Swart from the Niagara Peninsula said it would be better if welfare recipients did some sort of work for the cheques they receive.

The resolution won't get very far.

Government policy is that if welfare recipients get paid, they can't get welfare, and if they get welfare they can't get paid. After all, if there are jobs to be had at decent wages, why go on welfare? And if a man goes on welfare because he can't fit the jobs available, he's entitled to the assistance.

Decrease in Jobless Saves Public Purse

Improved employment conditions have saved the unemployment insurance fund from again being smeared with red ink. The fund's operations have come in for serious criticism as its bank balance shrunk rapidly from about the billion dollar mark to below zero. A special committee three years ago recommended drastic changes in the unemployment insurance system. But the government didn't act. The decrease in jobless has saved the situation, temporarily at least.

Continued, next page

CENTRAL BRITISH COLUMBIA DISTRICT COUNCIL

Delegates from Carpenters local unions in Dawson Creek, Burns Lake, Prince George, Quesnel and Williams Lake met recently to form the Central British Columbia District Council of Carpenters. Since late last year these local unions have held meetings in Prince George to draft a constitution and lay down objectives for the council. Assisting the locals in this work was Representative E. T. Staley, who is also president of the B.C. Federation of Labour.

The immediate objectives of the council are to coordinate the activities of the local unions in the area; to actively promote organizing in the area; and to promote a wide interest in an apprenticeship program to train and develop young men to become journeymen Carpenters. The council, in discussing the lack of apprentices in the area, laid the blame on contractors who do not take their responsibility in this regard seriously enough and the fact that the local unions themselves had not taken a strong and progressive stand in this matter. The council

hopes to encourage affiliated local unions to establish upgrading courses for journeymen Carpenters. The Williams Lake Local has already come up with a far-reaching and imaginative plan in this respect.

Local 1998 Prince George acted as host to the delegates. The elected officers of the Council are: president, E. J. Mann, Williams Lake; vice-president, Harold Schoof, Burns Lake; secretary-treasurer, Fred Scholz, Prince George; warden, Ernest Whitney, Quesnel; trustees, A. G. Johnson, Burns Lake, Norris Paulsen, Prince George, and Alex Coutts, Dawson Creek.

After the election, Acting Chairman Fred Scholz requested Representative Staley to obligate the officers and present the charter.

President Mann thanked Representative Staley and Brother Fred Scholz for their work in establishing the council. He then invited the council to hold its next meeting in the Stampede City of British Columbia, Williams Lake. The delegates heartily endorsed this invitation.

The fund came through the winter and spring about \$22 million in the black. This isn't very much, but a year ago it was over \$25 million in the red.

Canadian Fund For Redevelopment

The federal government has announced the establishment of a Canadian Development Fund which will get into the business of building up Canadian business in a big way. The Fund is expected to be capitalized at one billion dollars, with shares to be sold to the public.

The objectives of the CDF, according to Finance Minister Walter Gordon, are the initiation and expansion of large new enterprises in Canada; the acquisition of controlling interests in Canadian companies which might come under foreign domination; the purchase of controlling interests in Canadian companies now held outside Canada.

Years ago a major move like this would have been condemned as outright "socialism." In fact the idea first appeared in the program of the New Democratic Party. Now the proposal is being accepted as normal and necessary.

Ontario Carpenters Offer Scholarship

The Carpenters' Union in Ontario has joined the ranks of those offering scholarships to deserving students. The Ontario Provincial Council has announced a \$1,000 award to be called the "Ted Jackson Scholarship," named after the Council's secretary from 1912 to 1939.

Money raised from the 40,000 members in the province is expected to eventually boost the annual award to \$2,000 for the son or daughter of a carpenters' union member who qualifies.

The Awards Committee is Dr. John Crispo, Director for the Centre of Industrial Relations, University of Toronto, Prof. Donald J. Clough, Department of Industrial Engineering, U of T; and D. F. Hamilton, Secretary-Treasurer, Ontario Federation of Labor and member of the Carpenters Union.

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LEARN AT HOME IN YOUR SPARE TIME

See for yourself how the Chicago Tech program prepares you for the job higher up—mail the coupon below for your free blueprints and free trial lesson in plan reading. Start preparing right now to increase your paycheck and command greater respect as the "boss" on the job. Don't waste a single day—mail the coupon today!

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Accredited National Home Study Council

the legend of the Carpenter of Loretto



"IT'S MAGIC. How else could it defy gravity?"

"It will not remain standing a month. It can't!"

"It's a menace."

"It's impossible!"

These are some of the comments experts the world over have made after viewing the miraculous stairway in the Chapel of Our Lady of Light in Santa Fe, New Mexico. The stairs are still standing today, over 80 years since they were completed by a carpenter whom nobody knows.

Our story of the miraculous stairs begins on a hot July day back in 1873. Early on the morning of July 25 carpenters and masons began to arrive at the site of Loretto Academy in Santa Fe to start work on the chapel. They had with them plans for the chapel that had been approved by Monsieur Projectus Mouly. The plans had been brought from France by Bishop Lamy since the chapel was to be modeled after *Sainte-Chapelle* in the Bishop's native Paris.

Some months later the chapel was finished, with one important exception. Somehow room for a staircase to the choir loft had been overlooked in the plans. Now the Mother Superior at Loretto Academy, Mary Magdalen, was faced with one more "impossible" task.

She had heard this word many times in the past. The first time was when she had been asked by Bishop Jean Baptiste Lamy to come from the motherhouse in Loretto, Ky., in 1852 to help start a much-needed school in Santa Fe. Then, too, she was told that such a journey was "impossible," but still she traveled across the country by paddle steamer and covered wagon and began the work of her Bishop.

The next "impossible" task was building a school. This also the little band of sisters under Mother Superior Magdalen's charge accomplished in just three years after her arrival in Santa Fe.

But a stairway to the choir loft? Sister had finally met her match.

"It cannot be done, Mother Magdalen," said a carpenter who had been summoned to see if he could find a way to reach the choir. "No carpenter on earth could do it, sister. It cannot be done," the carpenter said as he shook his head.

But the sisters had faith in St. Joseph and they began to pray to him each day that somehow he would find a way to build a stairway to the choir loft.

In the meantime the sisters had a tall ladder built and they climbed the

25 feet to the choir each time it was used. Then one day while the sisters were at prayer in the chapel there came a knock at the door. One of the sisters quietly left the others in prayer and went to answer the door. In the opened doorway was framed a snowy-haired man. His bearded face was hurred and grained like fine mahogany. In the yard behind him drowsed a heavily laden burro.

"I have heard, Sister, that in your chapel there is need of a carpenter. I am of that trade, and I have my own tools."

Sister quickly guided the old man to the site of the choir loft, and as the other sisters saw the two they quietly joined them beneath the loft. For a long time the mysterious carpenter gazed at the loft high above his head, and then he lowered his eyes and quietly looked at the scant floor space available beneath the loft. The sisters stood silently behind the old man, their lips moving almost imperceptibly in prayer, their hands tightly clenched. Finally, the old man spoke.

"I will begin as soon as I tend to my beast," he said. At once the sisters crossed themselves.

For eight months the old man labored undisturbed in the chapel. On only one occasion during his labors did the sisters peer into the chapel to see how the work was going. That was the day the carpenter and his burro left for a load of wood.

What they saw was disturbing. On the floor, directly beneath the edge of the choir loft, was the beginning of the staircase—three wooden treads shaped like elongated triangles. The steps faced the left wall instead of the loft!

"Oh, my!" said Mother Magdalen. "Let us pray, sisters."

Finally one morning the hum of the carpenter's saw and the bang of his hammer ceased and there was silence. Mother Magdalen and the other sisters hurried excitedly to the chapel and pressed an ear to the door. Not a sound. She opened the door, a tiny bit first, then as wide as it would go. The carpenter and his tools were gone!

But his work was finished. And as Mother Magdalen beheld it, she slowly sank to her knees in awe and gratitude. Like fingers, colored shafts of sunlight from the stained glass windows, reached in to touch the staircase.

In obedience to a sudden compulsion, Mother Magdalen began to count the steps: . . . 29 . . . 30 . . . 31 . . . 32 . . . 33! One for each year Christ lived on earth!

By this time the other sisters had

gathered behind Mother Magdalen. They also stared at the graceful spiral of stairs rising from the chapel floor, twisting away from the wall, and soaring up as gently as a curl of smoke. In their climb to the choir loft, the row of stairs completed two 360-degree turns. There were no banisters, no central pole, no visible means of support.

"What is holding the stairs up?" asked a sister. "They just seem to be floating in air."

"I'll never go up those stairs," said another sister. "I'm sure they will tumble down as soon as some one places a slipper on them."

And so until banisters were added to the staircase around 1883, sisters and students nervously climbed the spiral stairway on their hands and knees!

But the question that has remained unanswered until even today is the identity of the carpenter who built the miraculous stairway. Far and wide, architects from the capitals of the world have come to visit the chapel and one and all shake their heads in disbelief.

"By all architectural laws those stairs should not be standing," said a prominent New York architect. "The whole shebang is off balance. I can give you a dozen reasons why the staircase shouldn't be able to support any weight at all."

A bridge builder from Chicago said he could solve the mystery if he could examine the stairs for a few days. The sisters invited him to stay as long as he wished. After one day of analysis, the bridge builder went back to his bridges.

The usual gesture of visiting architects, engineers and carpenters is a shrug of the shoulders. They observe that the staircase is built without nails—wooden pegs are used. The secret of its support is apparently at the base. Its perfect balance is an enigma. Experts can't understand how or why the staircase has survived. And it still seems as sturdy as the day it was built.

A Santa Fe architect and wood expert was recently asked his professional opinion concerning the staircase. He identified the wood as "some sort of edge-grained wood." It did not come from New Mexico, of this he was sure.

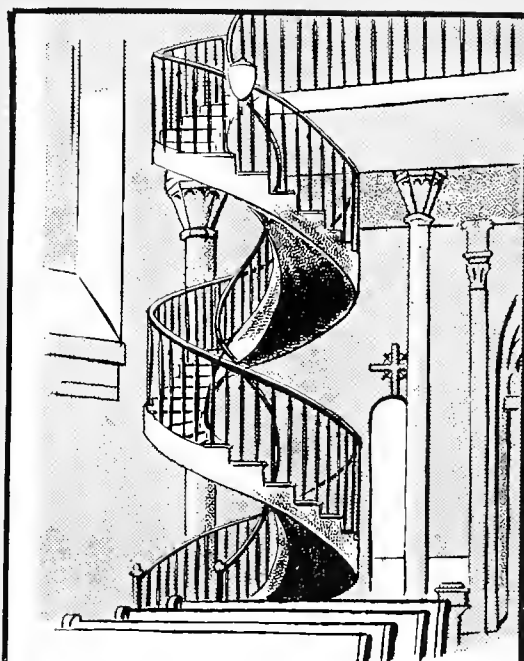
Perfection of the stringer curves is even more fascinating and admirable. The wood, along the sides of the stringers, contains nine splices on the outside and seven on the inside. It is

Continued on Page 30



When the Chapel of Our Lady of Light was erected in 1873, room for a staircase to the choir loft was overlooked. The mysterious carpenter who came one day and offered to build this stairway left after its completion, and he has never yet been identified.

Ripley's
**Believe
It or Not!**



THE STRANGE STAIRWAY OF SANTA FE New Mexico

**THE SPIRAL STAIRCASE
IN THE CHAPEL OF OUR LADY OF LIGHT**
- 30 INCHES WIDE AND CONSISTING OF 33 STEPS -
WAS BUILT ENTIRELY OF WOOD WITHOUT THE
USE OF A SINGLE NAIL - BY A CARPENTER
WHO ASKED FOR NO PAY AND NEVER
REVEALED HIS NAME

The late Robert Ripley visited the Chapel of Our Lady of Light in the late 1920's and was so impressed with the story of the miraculous staircase that he featured it in his "Believe It or Not".



HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS

Unit III

This unit deals with the fourth function in dealing with whole numbers. Units I and II dealt with addition, subtraction, and multiplication.

DIVISION OF WHOLE NUMBERS—Division is the short process of subtracting the same number (called the divisor) from a given number (called the dividend) until there is nothing left or the number left is less than the divisor. The answer is called the quotient. Division involves both multiplication and subtraction in the process of solving the problem.

Signs used in mathematics are + (plus) in addition, - (minus) in subtraction, \times (times) in multiplication, and \div in division.

In division, a problem is set up as follows:

$$\begin{array}{r} \text{quotient} \\ \text{divisor} \overline{) \text{dividend}} \end{array}$$

EXAMPLE: Divide 2176 by 17 ($2176 \div 17 = ?$)

$$\begin{array}{r} 17 \overline{) 2176} \\ 1 \\ \hline 17 \overline{) 2176} \\ 17 \\ \hline 4 \end{array}$$

Place the dividend (2176) under the frame and the divisor (17) to the left of the frame. By inspection it is seen that 21 is the smallest from the left of the dividend that is larger than 17 (the divisor). 21 is only slightly larger than 17 so a 1 is placed in the quotient line above the 1 of the 21.

Now multiply 1×17 which equals 17 and place the 17 under the 21 of the dividend. Subtract 17 from 21 which equals 4.

$$\begin{array}{r} 12 \\ 17 \overline{) 2176} \\ 17 \\ \hline 47 \\ 34 \\ \hline 13 \end{array}$$

Bring down the next unused number of the dividend (7) and place this number (7) next to the 4 which makes the number 47. 47 is more than 2 times greater than 17 ($2 \times 17 = 34$) and less than 3 times greater than 17 ($3 \times 17 = 51$). Place the 2 above the 7 of the dividend and multiply 2×17 which equals 34. Place the 34 under the 47 and subtract. $47 - 34 = 13$.

$$\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ 17 \overline{) 2176} \\ 17 \\ \hline 47 \\ 34 \\ \hline 136 \\ 136 \\ \hline 000 \end{array}$$

Bring down the next unused number of the dividend (6) and place the 6 next to the 13 which makes the new number 136. 136 is how many times greater than 17? Inspection indicates that 136 is 8 times greater than 17. Place the 8 above the 6 of the dividend and multiply 8×17 which equals 136.

Place the 136 under the 136 and subtract. There is no remainder so the problem is solved.

The answer to the problem is 128.

Division problems may be checked by multiplying the quotient by the divisor. In this problem, $128 \times 17 = 2176$.

In division problems, there may be a number remaining after the division process is completed. The number remaining is called the remainder and will be considered when decimals and fractions are discussed in later units.

$$\begin{array}{r} 128 \\ \times 17 \\ \hline 896 \\ 128 \\ \hline 2176 \end{array}$$

Solve the following division problems:

1. $7 \overline{) 84}$ 2. $9 \overline{) 432}$ 3. $12 \overline{) 168}$
4. $56 \overline{) 1288}$ 5. $28 \overline{) 2296}$ 6. $79 \overline{) 7742}$
7. $71 \overline{) 3479}$ 8. $34 \overline{) 4216}$ 9. $66 \overline{) 28248}$
10. $54 \overline{) 11826}$ 11. $646 \div 38 =$ 12. $975 \div 15 =$
13. $33976 \div 248 =$ 14. $56170 \div 82 =$
15. $45333 \div 219 =$ 16. $80993 \div 407 =$
17. $45820 \div 158 =$ 18. $2068 \div 22 =$
19. $156138 \div 318 =$ 20. $295711 \div 299 =$

Solve the following review problems:

1. $484 + 937 + 526 + 2001 =$
2. $7834 + 2106 + 429 + 906 =$
3. $627 + 97 + 4816 + 355 =$
4. $99 + 206 + 3147 + 95387 =$
5. $5009 + 397 + 648 + 68921 + 72 =$
6. $732 - 584 =$
7. $2392 - 1875 =$
8. $5006 - 3217 =$
9. $9732 - 6748 =$
10. $2493 - 1584 =$
11. $47 \times 316 =$
12. $526 \times 438 =$
13. $209 \times 107 =$
14. $6250 \times 375 =$
15. $9879 \times 8432 =$

Answers to problems on page 27





PLANE GOSSIP

When Fishermen Meet

HIYA MAC.
LOBUDDY.
BINEARLONG?
COPLOURS.
GETCHANENNY?
GODDAFEW.
KINDARTHAY?
BASSENCARP.
ENNYSIZETOOM?
CUPLA POWNS.
HITTINHARD?
SORDALIKE.
WAHCHOOZIN?
GOBBAWURMS.
FISHANONABODDUM?
RYDANONBODDUM.
WHATCHADRINKIN?
JUGAJIMBEAM.
IGADDAGO.
TUBADD.
SEYAROUN.
YEAHTAKIDEEZY.
GOLUK.

—Ted Shiero, L.U. 531,
St. Petersburg, Fla.

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION



Eager to Please!

The little girl had misbehaved and was sent by her mother to bring in a switch from the peach tree so she could be punished. After awhile she returned, crying, and said to her mother: "I couldn't weach the peach twee, but here's a wock you can frow at me!"

—Mrs. R. E. Epps,
Winton, Calif.

Amateur Status

A small boy was seated on the rear seat of a school bus alongside a pretty little girl. He was all aglow, and he whispered, "Helen, you're the only girl I've ever loved."
"Huh," she snorted. "That's all I ever get—beginners."

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS



Mr. Pert Sez:

You can't trust folks. Take Horace Greeley. He said: "Go west, young man!" All them young fellers went out west and got themselves scalped by Indians. But Horace . . . he stayed in the East and made hisself a fortune!

The Real Truth!

Fun is like insurance. The older you get the more it costs.

—Wilfred E. Beaver,
Chicago, Ill.

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Holy Mirage

The congregation of a village church had this announcement in its weekly bulletin: "The ladies of the church have cast off clothing of all kinds. This may be seen in the basement of the church any afternoon this week."

This Month's Limerick

There was a young lady from Boston
Who once drove around in an Austin
But she snared a rich laddy
And now drives a Caddy
That's big enough to get lost in!

—M. W. Gjersten, L.U. 2212,
South Toms River, N. J.

Sage Advice

The sultan kept his harem several miles away from his palace, and each day he sent a trusted servant to fetch one of the wives. The sultan lived to be 87; the servant died at age 40.

Moral: It's not the women who kill you, it's the running after them.

ATTEND YOUR UNION MEETINGS

Scotch Plates

A couple of Scottish ladies were walking along the road and one was jingling something in her purse. Her friend asked, "Jane, you must have plenty of money in there."

"Oh, no," said Jane, "that's my husband's false teeth . . . there's been too much eating between meals in our house."

UNITED WE STAND

Informal Advertising

A pretty bouncy girl hurried into a dress shop and said to the manager: "May I try on that two-piece swim suit in the window?"

"Go right ahead," he nodded, "might help business."

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Male Animal

A wolf is a guy who is ready, villain and able.



OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

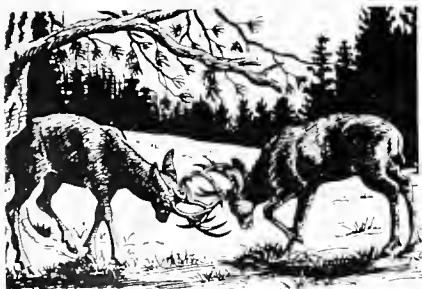
Locked in Death

I am continually amazed the way a big buck deer can tear off through the thickets without entangling its rack in the brush.

From this it would appear that the rack offers little of an impediment to the buck and, by and large, it doesn't, except in one seldom-occurring but death-provoking instance. That is when two bucks lock horns and neither can extricate themselves. When this happens, starvation and death is usually the pay-off.

Bucks use their antlers for fighting purposes in the fall of the year, especially during the breeding season. Most of the fighting that takes place is more of a pushing match than a sword fight and usually the heaviest animal is the victor.

A few years ago, George Foster of Elsie, Oregon, came upon two bucks in the woods, both dead, racks locked tight in what proved to be a fatal struggle. Foster had the heads mounted and they can be viewed at the Elsie grocery store which is operated by his wife Vi.



Beating The Drum

A note from Ronald O. Fine, business agent and financial secretary of Local 159, Charleston, South Carolina, gives Mrs. Josephine Fabian, wife of Robert Fabian, a member of the same local something to beat the drum about. By way of explanation she caught a big fish, a moose of a fish—a 57½ pound "drum" while fishing from the jetties of Charleston Harbor for whiting.

And Mrs. Fabian was geared for whiting—Pflugar casting reel; lightweight

5½ ft. casting rod topped off with 15

pound test line. After 2 hours and 40 minutes of struggle and strain she finally managed to ease the lunker onto the jetty rocks, being helped during the fray by husband Robert and brother Bob.

Enclosed with the letter from Fine was the following pic supplied through the good graces of the Charleston Evening Post and News Courier. (Catch took place April, 1965.)



Fabian's Fish

Odds and Ends

News from that outdoor-loving membership:

● Ed Wilkerson of Salamanca, New York, a member of Local 1552, while on a visit to his son and daughter in California, took time to do a little fishing in one of, if not THE, most unique body of water in America—the Salton Sea, a large saltwater lake in southern California, 75 miles from the sea. Here, in salty Salton, he nipped some of the fighting denizens, transplanted there from the saltchuck: scrappy and tasty corbinas, four pounders. According to Ed the limit stands at nine-per-person with lunkers to 30 pounds being taken.

● Pat Diamond, of Garden City, Michigan, a member of Local 19, Detroit, on a recent fishing trip to the Pick-erel River of Ontario, darn near came out second best. He hooked and boated a great northern that weighed but a pound less than 40 and when he flopped it in the boat the fun began. A furious wrestling match developed and Pat just managed to eke out a verdict with a scissor grip on the big pike that was



Diamond's Fish

nearly as long as he was high. Here's a pic of the contestants. Pat used a Gep rod, Pflugar reel and 12 pound test line.

● Chalk up a double for Walter Black of Kingston, Ontario, a member of Local 249, Kingston. He downed two large deer in the high country not too far from the kitchen door—a 110 pound doe and 180 pound buck, field-dressed.

● Grandson Gary Russell, made his first fishing trip a memorable one. His grandfather, Leo J. Russell, a retired member of Local 1765, Orlando, Florida, placed him on the bank with cane pole and brim hook, hoping he would catch a few bluegill. Gary went all out and caught the largest of the day—a 3 lb., 9 oz., black bass. Just can't trust those lil' fellows, can you, Leo?



Early Duck Hunts

Duck hunters will be happy to learn of a special, pre-season, nine-day hunt, scheduled for September in the Central and Mississippi flyways. The hunt, strictly in the nature of an experiment, will be confined to any early-migrating species—the blue-winged teal. The bulk

of the blue-wings normally migrate before the opening day of the regular migratory season and, therefore, harvest is usually light.

Basically, the regulations will permit each state, in either flyway, to select a nine-day season between September 1-30, 1965. The bag limit will be four birds per day, eight in possession. The limits can include blue-winged, green-winged, and cinnamon teal, singly or in the aggregate. Shooting hours will be from sunrise to sunset. Hunters participating in the special hunt will need a permit which will be available from their State wildlife agency.

Camping Bus

Alice Wakefield of Kenosha, Wisconsin says she and the rest of their family—ten members in all—owe an everlasting debt of gratitude to their dad, John. Time was when they all had to squeeze into the station wagon along with all the camping gear. But not anymore, 'cause John got busy on the problem. He went out and bought a bus; took out the seats; put in eight bunks and a double bed in the back, then added a stove, refrigerator, closets, even a radio!

Code To Live By

There is nothing in all the world sweeter than the memories of an old sportsman whose record is clean. Let every word and deed, said and done, in the name of sport be such that when the hair is white the heart may be warmed at a minute's recollections of "the wonderful days on lakes and streams and in the far-flung wildwoods."

(Illustrations for this column by Harold C. Smith, O. G. C.)

HOME STUDY COURSE

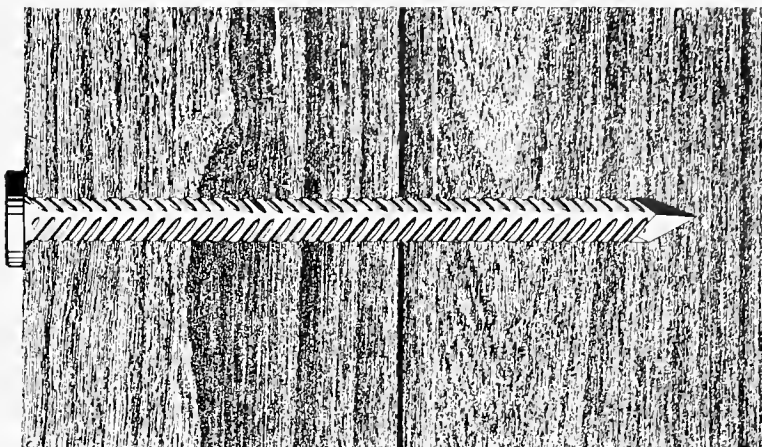
Answers to problems on page 24

Division: (1) 12; (2) 48; (3) 14; (4) 23; (5) 82; (6) 98; (7) 49; (8) 124; (9) 428; (10) 219; (11) 17; (12) 65; (13) 137; (14) 685; (15) 207; (16) 199; (17) 290; (18) 94; (19) 491; (20) 989.

Answers to Review Problems:

(1) 3948; (2) 11275; (3) 5895; (4) 98839; (5) 75047; (6) 148; (7) 517; (8) 1789; (9) 2984; (10) 909; (11) 14852; (12) 230,388; (13) 22363; (14) 2,343,750; (15) 66,435,728.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Please do not send answers to Home Study Course problems to the International Office in Washington. These problems are for training and practice and are not "for the record."



HOLD IT

That's exactly what Sheffield Scotch Nails do better than round nails. Tests conducted 30 days after driving showed that square Scotch Nails have 100% greater withdrawal resistance than regular round nails. The reason is the angled serrations on all four sides of the Scotch Nail. These serrations grip the wood fibres, anchor the nail. The more the wood dries and contracts, the tighter the nail grips.

Increased holding power is just one of the unique advantages offered by Sheffield Scotch Nails. Because of the square design, Scotch Nails tend to reduce wood-splitting. They cut their way into the wood, causing less expansion of grain. You can expect less wasted wood, and a finished job you can be proud of.

Scotch Nails are available in all popular sizes and types—common, finishing, truss, box, roofing and gutter spikes, to mention a few. Try them, and benefit from the unique square design. For samples of Sheffield Scotch Nails, fill in and mail the coupon to Armco Steel Corporation, Steel Division, Department W-805, 7000 Roberts Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64125.

Armco Steel Corporation, Steel Division

Department W-805, 7000 Roberts Street
Kansas City, Missouri 64125

☐ Please send me samples of Sheffield Scotch Nails

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STATE _____

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DEALER'S NAME _____

DEALER'S ADDRESS _____

ARMCO STEEL





LOCAL UNION NEWS

Recent Contributions, Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

L.U. 10, Chicago, Ill.	\$ 24.10
L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.	43.75
L.U. 56, Boston, Mass.	200.00
L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.	25.00
L.U. 642, Richmond, Calif.	30.00
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R.I.	5.00
L.U. 900, Altoona, Pa.	9.00
L.U. 2189, Madera, Calif.	1.00
L.U. 1228, Bluefield, W.Va.	18.50
L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00

June contributions	\$ 366.35
Previous contributions	127,475.58
Grand Total	\$127,841.93

Wilson Fellowship

PORTLAND, Ore.—Willard H. Mitchell, son of Aaron L. Mitchell of Local 1020, recently received a Woodrow Wilson Fellowship for 1965-66. Willard graduated from the University of Utah.

Local 844 Constructs New Union Hall

RESEDA CALIF.—Local 844 was chartered in 1949 with only 77 members. During its 15 years, it has been a constant contributor to the City of Hope, a national hospital facility, and has often sponsored West Valley Little League baseball teams.

Today, the membership has grown to 2220 members and the local's service area covers approximately 360 square miles. One of the many benefits that

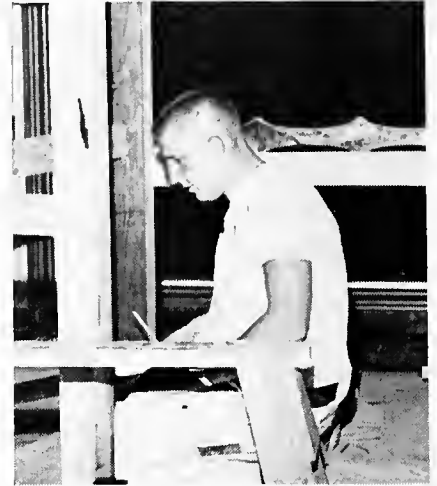
Nevada Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest Concluded

LAS VEGAS, NEV.—The Eighth Annual Nevada State Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest was recently held in Las Vegas.

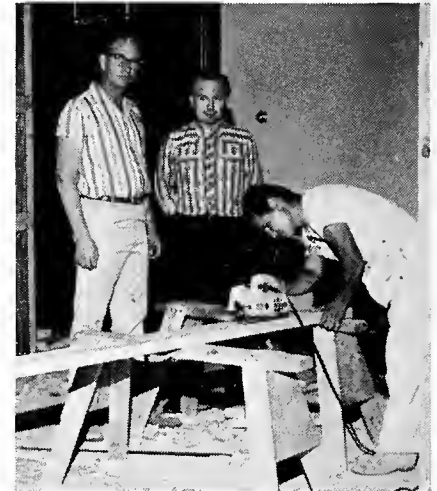
The four finalists had been previously selected through elimination contests in their own area. They were Ted Dennison, Local 971 in Reno, the first place winner; Richard Lucero, Local 1870 in Las Vegas, the second place winner; Richard Forson, Local 971 in Reno, runner up; and Jim La Croix, Local 1870 in Las Vegas, runner up. Trophies were awarded to all contestants at an Awards Banquet.

Ted Dennison will represent Nevada in the Seventh Annual Western Region Carpenter and Mill-Cabinet Contest at Albuquerque, August 18-21, with Brother Lucero standing by as an alternate if needed.

The contest will be held in the Windrock Shopping Center Mall, where an estimated 100,000 people may watch the contestants at work.



Ted Dennison, Local 971 in Reno, was the first place winner at the Nevada State Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest.



Engrossed in his project is second-place winner Richard Lucero of Local 1870. Ben Jones, coordinator for the Reno Joint Apprenticeship Committee, and Russ McConnell, coordinator for the Las Vegas Joint Apprenticeship Committee, inspect the work being done.



An artist's conception of the finished union hall for Local Union 844.

Union Vision Center

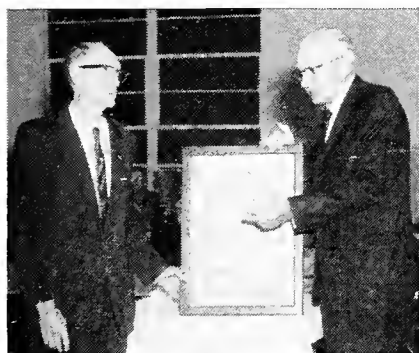
ASHTABULA, O. — Bernard Fassett, business agent of Carpenters Local 1629, and a member of the executive board of the Ashtabula County AFL-CIO Labor Council, was among a group of labor leaders who recently visited the Lake Erie Vision Center, a facility designed to offer savings to union members in optical items and services.



JACKSON, MISS.—At the 33rd Anniversary celebration of Local 1471, 25 and 30 year pins were presented by Henry W. Chandler, a member of the 4th District Board from Atlanta, Ga.

Those members receiving a pin for 30 years or more service were: J. P. Ford, Sam D. Garbner, Selmer L. Hammond, G. C. Harper, Gust P. Karabetos, L. J. McBride, W. L. Mullican, M. B. Pittman, J. H. Sudbeck, J. F. Terry and B. R. Upton.

Those receiving 25-year pins were: T. H. Allison, W. G. Barnhill, B. M. Bates, W. B. Bates, Leland Benton, Chester Bullard, T. J. Bullock, W. P. Caughman, J. B. Coshy, J. E. Craig, W. H. Everett, I. S. Farmer, James W. Garrett, J. N. Hall, A. E. Ham-mack, L. C. Hammond, W. A. Harrison, A. L. Hawkins, Cliff Henderson, Dan Henderson, G. E. Hobbs, Howard S. Jones, E. F. Ketchens, S. A. Kimble, A. E. King, G. F. Lewis, Carl Mancil, W. W. Mitchell, Elwood Musgrove, Bob Morgan, E. T. McCain, B. F. McCain, J. H. McNair, W. Irvin Nobles, A. A. Overby, M. D. Owens, S. J. Patterson, E. M. Pittman, A. J. Rhodes, J. D. Rowley, C. P. Saums, J. C. Shepherd, J. H. Stegall, Bill W. Stewart, E. F. Watkins, W. F. Wells, Leslie Williams, M. L. Wil-liams, Ray Wynne, S. D. Wynne and W. E. Wynne.



JACKSON, MISS.—Sam D. Garher, on left, charter member of Local No. 1471, Jackson, Miss., shown receiving pin from Henry W. Chandler, 4th District Board Member from Atlanta, Ga., at the 33rd Anniversary Celebration. M. B. Pittman, the only other charter member, was unable to attend. Brother Chandler displays the local union's framed charter.

Recent Pin



Presentations



VANCOUVER, WASH.—Peter Terzick, general treasurer of the International, presents a service pin to Sam Kern, the last surviving charter member of Local 1715, Vancouver.



DAYTONA BEACH, FLA.—At a special meeting of Local 1725 held for the presentation of 25-year membership pins, the following members were honored: front row—Norman Lara, Guner Biarnesen, Earl Neison, W. Frank Brown, William Cowen, Alex Allison, George Eyre, Paul R. Baker, business representative and Jack Sheppero, international representative, present a pin to Frank Tennyson; Toney Janoskie, Tom Murphy, L. B. Lam, Frank Luce, George LeCras and George Somers. Back row—John Osteen, William Everett, S. A. Pickels, Charles Russell, William Richardson and Al Whitly.

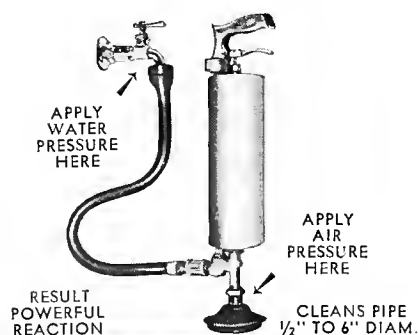
Rhode Island Gathering Honors Recent Retirees



PROVIDENCE, R. I.—Last month, Page 33 of the June issue, we published a report on the first pension checks of the Rhode Island Carpenters' Pension Fund. To honor the old timers who were first to receive checks, the Providence, Pawtucket and Central Falls District Council turned out en masse for an Old Timers Night. Here's a view of the happy crowd on that occasion.

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Carpenter of Loretto

Continued from page 23

confounding to the expert how this was done by one man—with simple tools.

A wooden circular staircase, employing two 360-degree turns, without a supporting pole down the center—that, the expert had never seen before!

If it hadn't been for the late Robert Ripley, the "impossible" stairs would probably not have been known to many people outside of Santa Fe. For it was in the late 1920's that Ripley visited the city and learned of the stairs. He later used the story of the stairs as one of his syndicated *Believe It or Not* features.

At least one person believes that he could duplicate the miraculous stairs. A member from Los Angeles, who first called our attention to the stairs, said after viewing a photograph of the famous stairway: "Give us six or eight months and a donkey and we can do it, including making our own tools."

Perhaps. But the Sisters of Loretto Academy have an idea that this was a job that only the Master Wood Worker—Saint Joseph, carpenter of Nazareth, could have handled.

(Editor's Note: Our thanks to John Kautzky of Fort Dodge, Iowa, for his assistance in preparing this article.)

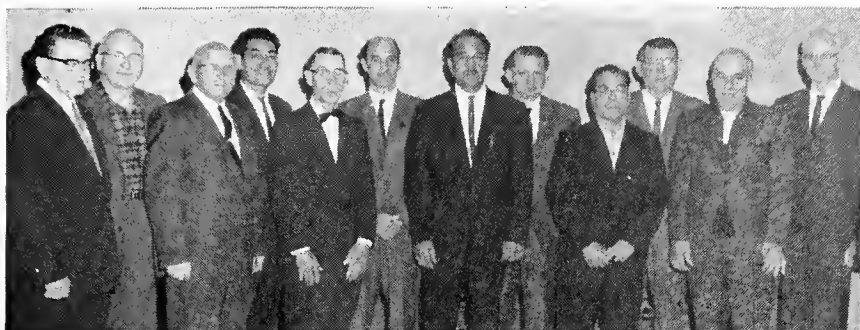
Thomas Hennessey Is 75 Years Old



DOVER, N. J.—At a recent meeting of the New Jersey State Carpenters Non-Partisan Political Education members, Thomas Hennessey was presented a 75th birthday cake.

Tom has been a member of the Brotherhood for 49 years and a past president of Local 594 in Dover.

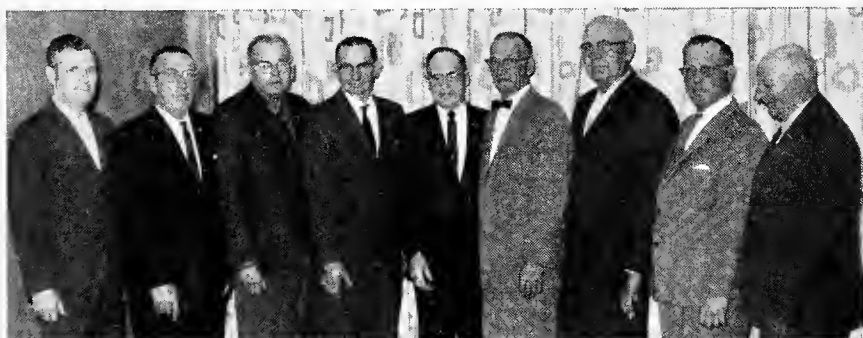
Local 3161 Holds Awards Ceremony



MAYWOOD, CALIF.—Local 3161 recently presented pins to the following members, left to right: Clarence Wilbanks, Edward Schaum, Guy Roam, Uvaldo Parra, Alfred Allgood, Pat Carpenter, Frank Sanchez (president), Gilbert Pautz, Cruz Quiroz, Frank Schwartz, Joe Verdugo and Harry Thomas (financial secretary).

Those not present to receive pins were: Sebastian Barron, Ray Esquivel, William E. Gorjans, John Hoffner, Carey L. Howard, Arnold Kraft, Joe Medina, Pasqual Medina, Lonnie Morrison, Ludwig Nygard, Ralph Ortega, Gilbert Segovia, Dave Walters and Tom Portillo.

Local 1654 Holds First Pin Presentation



MIDLAND, MICH.—Local 1654, organized in 1937, recently held its first recognition banquet, honoring members with 25 years service in the Local. Forest Billingsley, business representative, acted as master of ceremonies for the presentation of the membership pins. Wilson Sharp, vice president of Local 1654, presented the pins to the members.

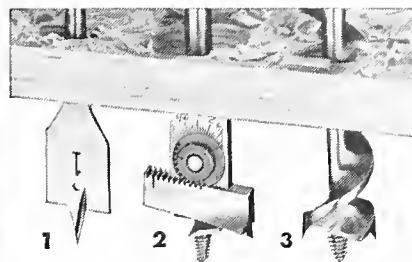
Those members of Local 1654 receiving 25-year pins were, L. to R.—George Austin, Arthur Becker, Wayne Corbitt, Max Fath, Albert Marcy, J. Alvie Melton, Clarence Jensen, Henry Suppes and John Weinert, Sr.

Local 1517 Celebrates 62nd Anniversary



JOHNSON CITY, TENN.—At a recent meeting of Local 1517, two events were celebrated; first, the 62nd anniversary of the local union, and, second, the oldtimers of the local were honored.

Some of those who attended and enjoyed the festivities were: front row, l. to r.—Robert Click, Joe C. Miller, W. J. Marshall, Jesse F. Ray, business agent Raymond B. Gibbs and Cecil Hale. Back row, l. to r.—Charlie B. Cokerlet, Jay D. Hampton, George C. Dougherty, Frank Keplinger, William Fuller, Conley L. Hodges and Jack Ollis, president of Local 1517.



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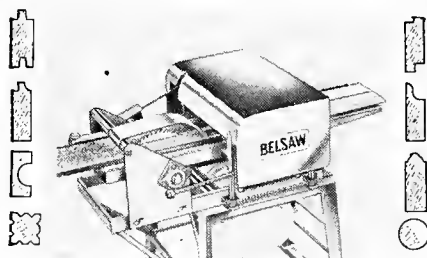


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Arizona's 1965 Apprentice Contest

PHOENIX, ARIZ.—The Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee recently held its Sixth Annual Statewide Outstanding Apprentice Contest in Phoenix. Six young men, winners of their area contests, competed for the title and the opportunity to represent the State of Arizona at the Western Region Contest in Albuquerque, New Mexico, August 18. John R. Gasho, apprentice from Local 857, Tucson, representing the Southeastern Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee, was the winner. The Tucson area, also had the runner-up, Jerry E. Lafferty, who will be the alternate representative for the Western Region contest. At the awards dinner, each young man received a \$50.00 cash award as area winner. Gasho, as state winner, received the \$100.00 Cliff Maddox Award given each year by the Engineering Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of Arizona.



John R. Gasho, winner of the Arizona Statewide Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest, displays his winning project. Gasho represented Local 857, Tucson, and the Southeastern Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee.



Two members of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee for the Carpentry Trade with the winner and alternate of the Arizona Statewide Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest. From left to right: E. J. Wasielewski, chairman of the Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee; John R. Gasho, winner; Jerry E. Lafferty, alternate, both of Local 857, Tucson; and Leo Gable, general representative of the Brotherhood.



On the left is the winner of the Arizona Statewide Carpenters' Apprenticeship Contest, John R. Gasho, with his wife and Mr. and Mrs. Carl H. Hackworth, coordinator of the Southeastern Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee.

Carpenters Local Honors 1323 Years of Service



Those receiving service pins at the awards dinner of Local 1715 were, back row, l. to r.—J. J. Gilbert, Cliff Huettl, Art Isaacson, Justin Galehutt, Joe Noyes, Jake Martin, Les Hardesty, Ivan Chilbeck, G. W. Moored, Fred Cocklercas, Leonard Peterson, Martin Mellesdal, Robert Condon, and Floyd Prill. Center row, from the left—Martin Field, Ira Stines, H. H. Durgan, H. C. Dugger, Marvin Malone, Joe Hostetler, Chester Scott, W. X. Cone, Reuben Nelson, John Franckowiak, C. W. (Dave) Gardner, and Jack Wessler. Front row, l. to r.—Edgar Wheeler, Charles Hasse, J. H. Rogers, Walter Pohrman, Art Bottemiller, Sam Kern, James Hulen, Fred Weddle, Sam Rawlings, and Orie Tilford.

Those not able to attend were: George Wiese, George Altman, Elmer Bartel, G. H. Cleveland, Ralph Dahl, Lyman Eaker, John Killman, H. C. McElveny, Jack Mowlds, Clifford Parker, and Paul Richart.

VANCOUVER, WASH.—For the first time in its 48-year history, Local 1715 held a service awards dinner honoring members with 25 years or more of union membership. On Sunday April 11, 1965, the 47 members and their wives were

guests at a dinner served by the Ladies Auxiliary No. 292.

Principal speakers for the occasion were general treasurer Peter Terzick and general secretary Richard Livingston. Others participating in the program were

Mayor R. Luepke and Dr. Frank Brown, pastor of the First Methodist Church.

Special Awards were presented to Sam Kern, a charter member and George Weise who has been a continuous member since joining the Local in 1922.

Three Apprentices Share Honors in Toronto



L. to R.—G. Wragg, principal, Provincial Institute of Trades; D. C. McNeill, Director of Apprenticeship, Ontario Department of Labour; John Brouwers, Burlington and David Bruchkowski, Emo, carpentry advanced and Alton D. Nelson, Downsview, millwright advanced; and C. McClelland, business representative, Carpenters District Council, Toronto.

TORONTO, CAN.—At the recent graduation exercises, held by the Ontario Department of Labour to honor the outstanding apprentices, two carpenter apprentices and one millwright apprentice received top honors for having attained the highest marks in their graduating class.

At the Provincial Institute of Trades in Toronto, where the awards were presented, John Brouwers and David Bruchkowski, carpentry advanced; and Alton D. Nelson, millwright advanced; received specially inscribed plaques in the Architectural Building Trades Department.

Under the Apprenticeship Program of

the Labour Department all building trades apprentices are required to serve a four or five year apprenticeship, depending upon the trade they are learning. During their apprenticeship they are also required to attend classroom instruction courses at the nearest Provincial Institute of Trades which are arranged in conjunction with the Ontario Department of Education. The courses consist of shopwork, theory and related subjects and are taken in two 10 week periods. One is a basic course taken near the beginning of apprenticeship, the other is an advanced course taken toward the end.

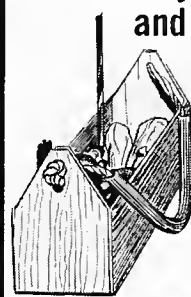
Local 821 Awards Service Pins



NEWARK, N. J.—At a recent meeting of Local 821, Stanley Roll, Jr., president of the Local (upper left, in picture) presented 25-year pins to the following members: front row, l. to r.—Philip Stickler, Reinhold Hanft and Vito Marchello. Top row l. to r.—Erwin Kiemle, Peter Pedescini and Russell D. McNair, business representative. Also receiving pins, although not in the picture, were: Joseph Keller, Andrew Sikorsky and George Fehsmaier.

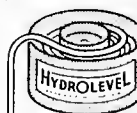
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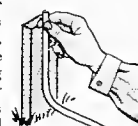
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Local 87 Holds 80th Anniversary Celebration



Members of Local 87, St. Paul, receiving 50-year pins were, from the left, Arthur Anderson, Carl Osear Anderson, Arvid Nelson, George Anderson, Albert Munson, John Carlgren, Olaf Larson, and Steve Ihrig. President Howard Christensen, right, presented the pins.

ST. PAUL, MINN.—Members of Local 87 in St. Paul recently observed the 80th anniversary of the organizing of the local. A highlight of the occasion was honoring the "old timers." More than 300 membership pins, representing both 50-year and 25-year service, were awarded.

The record of events that have taken place since a handful of journeymen met early in 1885 to organize the union, is written down in "the record book." It is an old book, yellowed with age, with the binding falling apart, containing the penciled and penned hand-written notes, still

legible, of what happened during those early days.

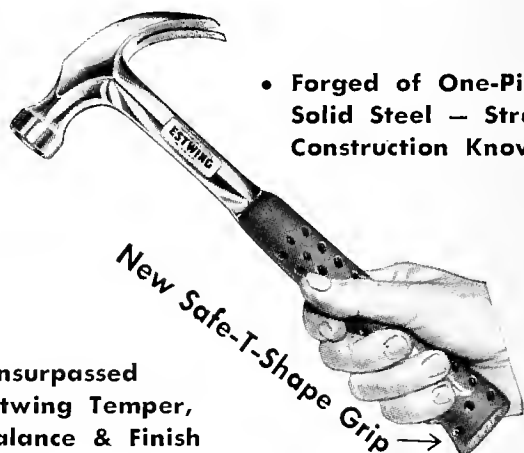
The record book will be turned over to the Minnesota State Historical Society as a valuable original document reviewing economic and social trends of the latter part of the 19th century.

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Six Members of Local 1493 Honored



POMPTON LAKES, N. J.—Membership pins were given to six members of Local 1493 at a recent Anniversary Award Dinner. Seated from the left: William Bonnema of the Passaic county district council; Edward Ackerman, a 53-year member; Jack Newton of the Passaic county district council. Standing, from left: Kenneth Arvidson, a 28-year member; Schuyler Fredericks, President of the local and 27-year member; George Collura, President of Passaic county district council and 35-year member; Thomas A. Jordan, a 42-year member, and John Reihl, representing his father August Reihl, a 42-year member, who could not be present due to illness.

Local 1644 Honors 25-Year Members



MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.—At a recent dinner party held by Local 1644 to honor its 25-year members, pins were presented by Herbert F. Kortz, secretary-treasurer of the Minnesota State Council to the following:

Seated, left to right: Stanley Beal, Harry Hauck, Axel Mostrom and Art Hunnestad. Standing: Ed Hockstein, Manly Anderson and Paul Nelson. Also awarded pins but unable to be present were John Skowronek and Anton Traeger.

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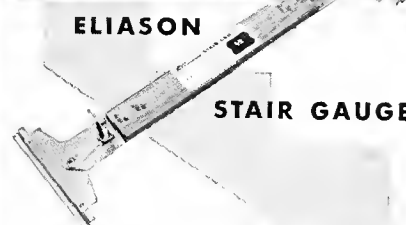
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McArthur, Perry
Williams, R. T.

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Dishmon, Marlin

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Powell, C. V.

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Mulligan, Bernard

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Gloor, Louis
Koster, Martin
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Luurtsema, G.
Schumacher, Fred
Smith, W. S.
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Cox, O. R.

Gipson, U. S.
Janes, Ben
Pledger, J. M.
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Gundre, William
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Adams, Fay
Currah, Glenn
De Jardine, Arnold
Eaton, Harold V.
French, Kenneth
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Knowles, John
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Smith, Orville R.
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Mason, Quintan
McMaster, William
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Morrow, E. B.
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Valdez, Mario M.

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SHEBOYGAN, WISC.**

Muetzelburg, Hugo

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Fea, Paul
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Style, Thomas
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QUEBEC, QUEBEC**

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Madison, Charles
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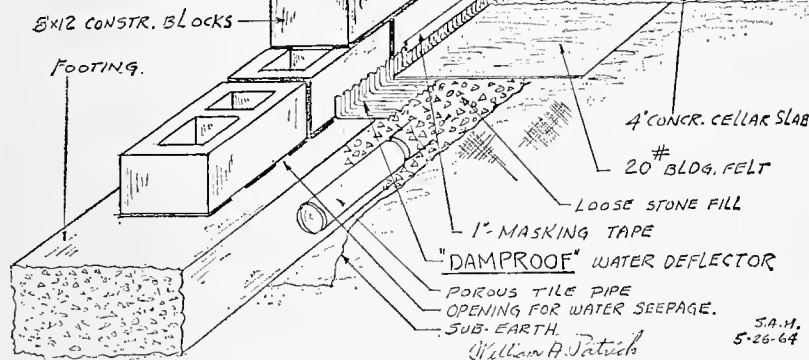
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SAW-MITER-BOX UNIT



Otis A. Loughridge, a carpenter from Robeline, Louisiana, has invented and received a patent for his power saw miter box assembly, which integrates a miter box with a portable power saw to let the user cut items at various angles. The model shown weighs 65 pounds and has a ten-inch blade powered by a 1/3 h.p. motor, for trim work, but could have a 12-inch blade and a 1/2 h.p. motor to use with heavier materials. Changing the blade allows either wood or metal to be

cut. The saw can be used to trim doors and windows and put wood mouldings in the house.

Though useful in "finishing out" houses, this saw is also intended for the home workshop owner.

TWO NEW ADHESIVES

A new panel, wallboard adhesive designed for more efficient, faster application, high initial strength, greater coverage and permanent bonding has been developed by Armstrong Cork Company's Industry Products Division, Lancaster, Pa.

Called Armstrong F-1450, the new adhesive is a light brown oleoresinous mastic for the above grade installation of wallboard, decorative paneling, plywood, plasterboard and foamed styrene and urethane sheets to interior wall surfaces. It was designed for trowel or spotting application.

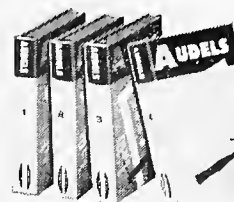
Firm hand pressure over the entire area of the panel and particularly at edges is all that is needed to insure good final contact. Application does not require clamps, braces or lengthy nailing operations. Ideal for high speed spotting application, it requires less adhesive per square foot for effective bonding.

Webtex "500", a new contact adhesive for bonding wood panel, wallboard or gypsum board, plastic laminate, metal, rubber, and in general for bonding dissimilar materials, has been introduced by The Webtex Company.

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For further information, write The Webtex Company, 12329 Industrial Avenue, South Gate, California.

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Local 17 Celebrates 80th Year



BELLAIRE, OHIO—Local 17 of Bellaire recently celebrated its 80th year as a chartered local union. At the banquet, 50-year pins were presented to three of its members. Front row seated, from the left are: A. A. Busby (50 yrs.); Harold Junkins, president of the local; and Oscar Wright (52 yrs.). Standing from the left are: Robert Warren, business representative; Edward Stanko, trustee; Earl Leiffer, recording secretary; Henry Carpenter (received a 50-year pin in behalf of his father); Delbert Robins; Richard Swallie; James Palmer, trustee; Rudy Jovicic and Donald Byers, conductor.

Local 627 Holds Dinner for Old-Timers

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—On April 25, 1965, Carpenters Local Union No. 627 sponsored an "Old Timers" get-together. Southern fried chicken was served with a minimum amount of speech-making. This night was in honor of the members who had 25 years or more membership in the Brotherhood. Ninety-three members were eligible with a total of 2,800 membership years.

Brother J. L. Rhodes, director of organization for the Brotherhood and a long-time member of Local 627, was also eligible for a button, and pinned the Brotherhood Emblem of honored membership on those that were able to be present.

The following are the honored "old timers":

William F. Meades, Christen Bertelsen, Marshall Peterson, John VanNorren, J. E. Starling, L. A. Hook, Andrew Gravensen, J. T. Benefield, Roy Doane, Thomas Sheely, Clifford Wemp, W. A. Tanksley, Clyde McQuerry, Henry E. Parker, J. L. Rhodes, J. L. Grimsley, John Brady, R. L. Bowling, Allen Laurie, L. G. Johnson, George A. Imhoff, F. C. Moore, J. F. Newsome, H. M. Harris, Clinton Westberry, J. D. Perkins, Lewis C. Crews, P. E. Morgan, Herman W. Chitwood, John Maxim, C. W. Yoemans, Willis M. Allen, Jack Reifsnider, W. C. Simmons, J. H. Grimsley, Thomas H. Bulford, Rudolph Carlson, Hirman Peck, Alex S. Holcomb, S. N. Higgs, J. A. Baggs, A. P. Boyette, Gene Andring, Dave G. Carrin, Jack B. Stringer, N. D. Corbett, B. S. Harter, Ernest McCormick, B. B. Hawk-



ins, Albert Griffith, H. L. Frier, J. B. Jumps, R. R. Gaddis, Arthur B. Hall, Earl S. Huff, E. F. Owens, A. A. Pittman, N. D. Stringer, R. W. Scoates, Anthony J. Autore, Tracey Lynn, Rudolph Ibach, William Ibach, Fred O. Grimsley, E. J. Leshner, J. R. Hollingsworth, W. A. Underwood, W. H. Dean, W. L. Rabb, E. G. Sweetland, O. E. Gibbs, Reid H. Buchanan, Ray S. Dagley, Ronald Williams, Harry E. Peterson, Cleon B. Jones, Dave H. Thompson, Robert Clark, J. L. Copeland, Sr., George L. Allen, Roy Hart, Carl E. Stokes, Paul M. Cordell, J. D. Lashley, J. D. Ogden, Bob H. Grimsley, P. L. Crawford, Richard J. Smith, E. Dewey Austin, and W. G. Busse. The lady in the back row is Mrs. Clinton W. Westberry, charter member of Ladies Auxiliary 297.

LAKE LAND NEWS

William A. Jacob of Local Union 366, New York, N. Y., arrived at the Home May 3, 1965.

John L. Nequist of Local Union 2519, Seattle, Washington, arrived at the Home May 11, 1965.

Oscar J. Fast of Local Union 1456, New York, N. Y., arrived at the Home May 11, 1965.

Carl Nitze of Local Union 1784, Chicago, Illinois, arrived at the Home May 12, 1965.

Fred Heidenreich of Local Union 2, Cincinnati, Ohio arrived at the Home May 12, 1965.

Frank Stahl of Local Union 13, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home May 12, 1965.

William J. Caldwell of Local Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the Home May 28, 1965.

Ivar Stenberg of Local Union 15, Hackensack, N. J., passed away May 7, 1965 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

John A. McNutt of Local Union 165, Pittsburgh, Pa., passed away May 13, 1965 and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Charles J. Johnson of Local Union 1161, Morris, Ill., passed away May 21, 1965. He was buried at Morris, Ill.

Union Members Who Visited the Home during May

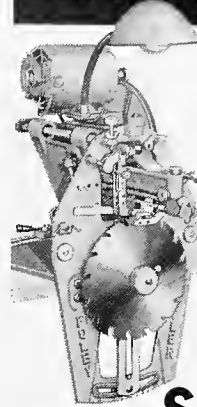
Arnold O. Boettcher, L. U. 1055, Lincoln, Nebr.
 Monroe H. Clouser L. U. 492, Reading, Pa.
 Howell Frazier, L. U. 36, Oakland, Calif.
 Henry Wick, L. U. 1649, Ozone Park, N. Y., now living St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Arthur Beal, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill., now living Lake Worth, Fla.
 Sidney Kotalik, L. U. 39, Cleveland Ohio
 Charles F. Shima
 Bill Fagan
 Joe N. Denker, L. U. 2231, Palisades, Calif.
 Peter Hamrin, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill., now living Largo, Fla.
 Gilbert H. Mansolf, L. U. 87, St. Paul, Minn.
 Ralph E. Harris, L. U. 2042, Oxnard, Calif.
 H. Westman, L. U. 434, Chicago, Ill., now living Clearwater, Fla.
 H. Petersen, L. U. 1947, Hollywood, Fla., now living Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 Oscar Ahala, L. U. 825, Wilmantic, Conn.
 W. B. Johnson, L. U. 162, San Mateo, Calif., now living Burlingame, Calif.
 Dale Eaton, L. U. 1497, Los Angeles, Calif.
 David R. Jones, L. U. 2170, Sacramento, Calif.
 Joseph Kemper, L. U. 642, Richmond, Calif.
 C. R. VanWinkle, L. U. 1498, Provo, Utah
 Rocky Hise, L. U. 432, Marmora, N. J.
 George L. Hahn, L. U. 637, Hamilton, Ohio
 Walter J. Eisenhart, L. U. 626, Kennett Square, Pa.
 F. Sorenson, L. U. 564, Jersey City, N. J., now living New Port Richey, Fla.
 J. Hammer, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y., now living New Port Richey, Fla.
 M. C. Sinclair, L. U. 11, Lakewood, Ohio
 Iver Swanson L. U. 1456, New York, now living Dundee, Fla.
 Albert Johnson, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.
 Charles R. Kocher, L. U. 17, Belmont, Ohio
 J. R. Cole, L. U. 1402, Richmond Va., now living Plymouth, N. C.
 H. E. Goodrich, L. U. 531 (Fin. Sec.), St. Petersburg, Fla.
 Forrest E. Luckett, L. U. 185, St. Louis, Mo.
 P. L. Baker, L. U. 144, Macon, Ga.
 Charles B. Snow, L. U. 75, Hackensack, N. J., now living Zepher Hills, Fla.
 Neil B. McArthur, L. U. 19, Detroit, Mich., now living Washington, D. C.
 Wesley Copeland, L. U. 1394, Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 R. Sollander, L. U. 13, Chicago, Ill.
 Harold Setbacken, L. U. 183, Peoria, Ill.
 Kenneth Moye, L. U. 1308, Lake Worth, Fla.
 Ole Alansin, L. U. 531, St. Petersburg, Fla.
 John Brims, L. U. 80, Chicago, Ill.

Lumber and Sawmill Retiree Heads For Lakeland

SEATTLE, WASH.—John L. Nequist, a member of LSW Local 2519 in Seattle, has retired to Carpenters Home in Lakeland, Fla. He is believed to be the first Lumber and Sawmill Worker to select

the home for retirement. Nequist has been a blacksmith and welder at the Nettleton Lumber Co. in Seattle for the past 35 years. He arrived at the home on May 11.

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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

European Labor Is Just Plain Different

THE U.S. companies setting up shop in Europe are most welcomed by European labor. The workers can usually expect good working conditions and higher pay. However, U.S. executives soon find that it takes more than that to get along with their European help. It is not that the workers are more demanding or obstinate than U.S. labor, they are merely different. In order for a firm to be successful, these differences cannot be ignored.

This subject was discussed in a recent article in *Time* magazine. The magazine explained:

"One of the first things the American learns is that the working habits and foibles of European workers are not easily tampered with. The Europeans expect—and get—longer vacations (four weeks in France) and more legal holidays (14 in Sweden) than in the U.S. They also cling to their own ways, no matter what the efficiency experts say: Germans like their bottle of beer on the job, the French must have their daily liter of wine, and the Spaniards insist on a three-hour siesta at midday. A U.S.-owned factory in Amsterdam barely averted a walkout over how the cafeteria food should be seasoned, and an exasperated U.S. executive in France found that, after one worker complained of a draft, he had to discuss for hours what doors of a warehouse should be opened or closed."

It was further pointed out that in Britain, contracts are brief, often oral, and sealed with no more than a handshake. It is interesting to observe that in France the workers have a way of striking at any time without warning; while in Germany, the workers rarely strike (only 34 strikes all last year). In Britain, where the courts have little power to intervene, wildcat walkouts are especially prevalent.

"European governments loom especially large in labor negotiations. Because the French government employs 25% of the country's labor force and the Italian government 12%, they wield a tremendous influence on wage policies. Under the complicated French labor code, special labor courts handle all grievances, and each plant is required to have an employee committee sitting as advisers to management. Called the *Comite d' Entreprise*, it can be anything from a great help to a hair shirt, meets at least monthly with plant managers and can have the company's books audited at any time."

The layoff is the most serious problem encountered by the U.S. companies. Since the job is supposed to last indefinitely, according to Europe's oldest labor traditions, the loss of one is cause for real labor-management problems.

Whereas European-owned factories normally switch workers to other assignments or put them on half-day shifts, they never fire them outright. American business is used to operating much differently.

When Machines Bull-General Electric in Paris recently laid off 500 workers, there were angry cries of "Paris is not Arizona." When the U.S.-owned Beloit-Italia paper machinery plant near Turin tried to lay off 300 employees, workers invaded the factory in protest and occupied it for 11 days. The workers were fed through the fence by women and children, and on Sunday, the parish priest came to say Mass before the factory gate.

As far as the labor situation in Europe is concerned, it seems that U.S. business must either "shape up or ship out."

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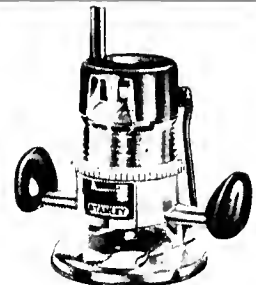


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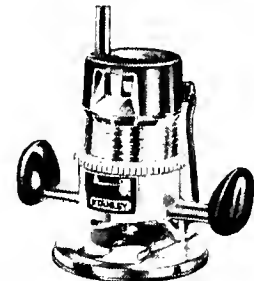
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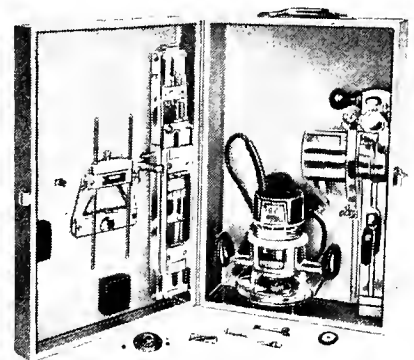
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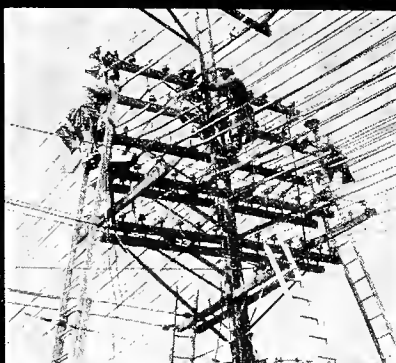
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THE

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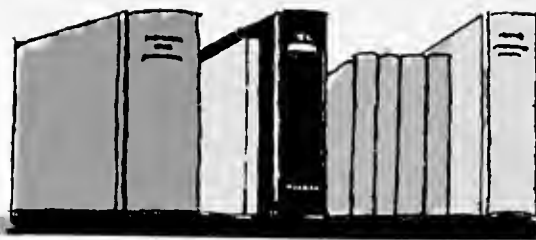
AUGUST, 1965



ASPECTS OF UGLINESS IN MODERN AMERICA



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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXV

NO. 8

AUGUST, 1965



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

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THE COVER

The litter left behind in the wake of a Fourth of July celebration in the Nation's Capital: a disturbing tangle of wires strung from the groaning crossarms of a telephone pole; the jumble of signs and trash that have become the trademark of too many of our roads; all of these signal the urgent need for a national beautification program.

President Johnson has recently called for a bold program to restore to our cities and countryside some of its lost beauty, and to insure that what we build in the future embraces more of our natural environment. Right now, a number of legislative proposals are pending in Congress to help us help ourselves to more beauty, but without the concern of every citizen at the local level, there is a good chance that our national ugliness will grow more shameful as our prosperity widens.

The ugly scars of superhighways, poorly-planned residential developments, crassly commercial thickets of advertising signs and mounting junk piles are the combined result of our national wealth and generation-long lack of concern.

Continuing care is essential, to keep the beautiful, beautiful, and instantly dispose of what is ugly. For a close look at The Ugly America, and what you can do to improve it, see page 2.



America the

Ugly



OUR PROGRESS AND WEALTH HAVE SPAWNED A BLIGHT OF BEAUTY

YOU REMEMBER that quiet, pastoral country intersection, not far from town. Perhaps there was a store and a service station there, not too badly kept, but just about overwhelmed by the magnificence of the natural beauty. On a quiet summer night you could hear the faint chirp of crickets, or the gentle fall of the stream over cool rocks, and catch a whiff of that rich damp air out of the woods every now and then.

Somehow, the beauty disappeared. The super highway wiped out the small, dusty intersection and replaced it with a superwide apron of dazzling concrete and curling approaches. Brand new service stations, wrapped in the trappings of modern advertising, sprang up to capture the rich business of the road.

Then came the edges of suburbia.

Row upon endless row of cookie-cutter homes, with flat, treeless yards.

Before there was really time to figure out what was going on, the crossing had become a jumble of ugliness. There were overhead wires, signs, and garish, attention-getting architecture. Behind the glittering facades, mounds of trash grew, until they were spilling into the creek, blocking its natural flow and polluting its waters with oil slick, detergents and chemicals. An auto graveyard added its insult beside the road, with a heap of rusting hulks.

The little country crossing has become a symbol of our times. Mid-century American plenty, and population growth, is stifling the last blades of healthy grass, downing the last few trees and fouling the last few drops of clean water. Out in the open country, as well, land is being scarred by the gouging of mining and foresting operations, that often leave open wounds for the ravages of the weather.

Suddenly, there seems to be no place for the kids to get a breath of country air, and no place to retreat to when the hot, dusty work day is at an end. There are precious few fish in the creeks, and not likely to be many

sources for more for a long time to come.

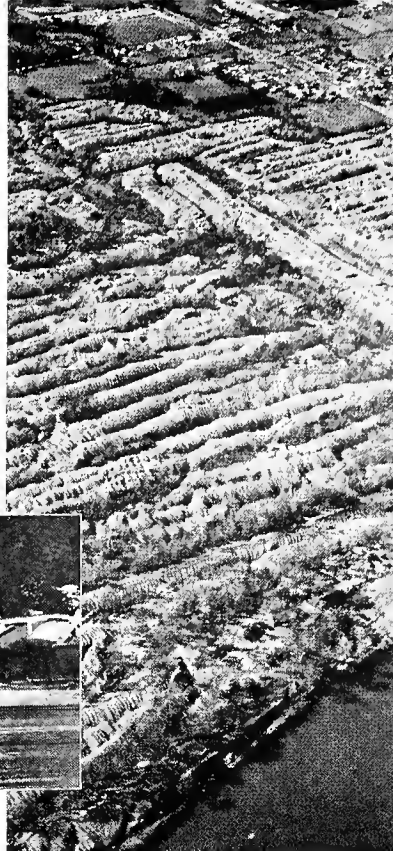
In our cities, still thought of as the nerve centers of commercial and cultural enrichment, many precious and well-designed areas of historical interest have slipped into decay, while blocks of sterile new offices and apartments replace the trees, and parking lots the parklands.

The condition of our streams and rivers, too, is cause for alarm. Instead of as much as possible being preserved in their natural state, they have been considered little more than convenient nature-built sewers and transportation arteries.

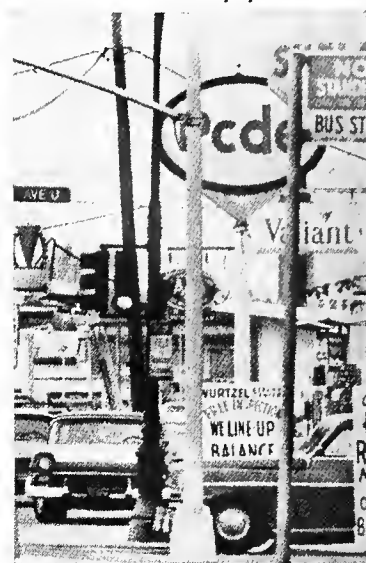
Our waterfronts, which could be places of lasting beauty and abundant recreation, are awash with trash and occupied by uninviting commercial facilities that foul the air and choke the streams with chemical waste.

Strange as it may seem, one of the major causes of our growing national ugliness is our wealth. Poor people, one expert reminds us, don't build superhighways, or parking lots, or put up tangles of telephone cables. In the mad scramble for financial gain, we have left out good taste, beauty, and pleasing design. For the most part, our construction industry

Neglect has filled our streams with rubble and pollution, littered our roadsides with the rusting hulks of abandoned and junkpiled automobiles.



The great open countryside has been gonged by mining and industry, and in the city, natural beauty has been overwhelmed by the jumble of signs and tangle of wires that ride outward with the tide of population.



has found beauty a non-budgetable item, although there are some refreshing exceptions.

Compounding the ugliness is our tremendous national output of trash. Manufacturers favor throw-away containers because they provide an opportunity to keep up with rapidly changing tastes in design, compete for the consumer's eye, and cater to the consumer's demand for conveni-

ence. It has been estimated that we spend, as a nation, one-third more on packaging than we do on public schools, and that litter cleanup costs \$500 million a year.

Discarded automobiles, too, are a mounting problem. With industry geared to planned obsolescence and climbing standards of living, it's difficult to find a junk dealer who will haul the old hulks away. In Wash-

ington, D. C., the police dispose of automobiles abandoned on the streets at a rate of about 6000 a year—almost 270 a day, working Monday through Friday.

Perhaps the fundamental reason that all of this has happened is that too many have simply not cared. It hasn't been many years ago that one of your forebears was hacking a homestead out of apparently limit-



Even where we have taken care to preserve the beauty of the past, while we raise a new standard of grace alongside, thoughtlessness can destroy the image. These views are several blocks apart in Washington's new Southwest Redevelopment Area.

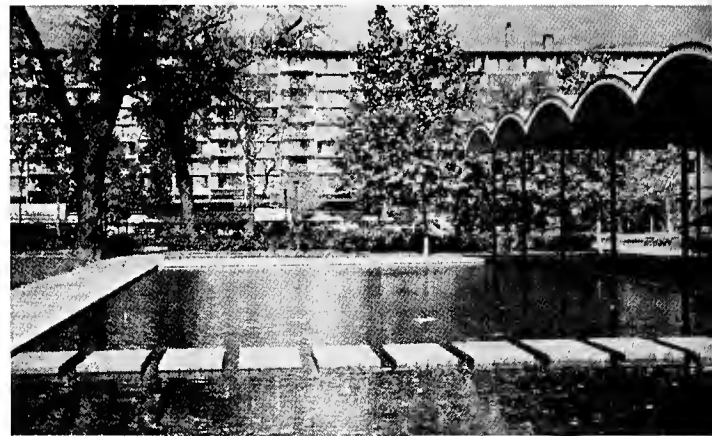




To return the city to the people, trees must be planted, and sidewalks turned into meccas for relaxation. Above, natural beauty in Hartford, Connecticut, and a sidewalk cafe in the commercial heart of Washington, D. C.



Highways can be much more than a ribbon of tasteless concrete. Median plantings help.



This urban renewal project has artfully combined high-density and single-family residential living, and landscaped community areas for spiritual enrichment.

"We must bring beauty into the daily lives of all our people."

Lyndon B. Johnson

★ ★ ★ ★ ★

less natural richness of a frontier. The bitter demands of frontier life left no room for sentiment—or so it seemed. There were plenty of trees left after one small plot of farmland was cleared. The frontier attitude toward conservation and beauty still lingers.

In the nick of time, some authorities believe, voices are being raised in alarm. The experts see very clearly how within a few years we will have run out of beauty wherever our people live.

In a message to Congress last February, President Johnson expressed his concern with national beauty. He deplored the "increased demand on our overburdened areas of recreation." . . . the fact that "our cities themselves reach out into the countryside, destroying streams and trees and meadows as they go," and

the fact that "the air we breathe, our water, our soil and wildlife, are being blighted by the poisons and chemicals which are the byproducts of technology and industry."

Shortly after his message, the President called for a White House Conference on Natural Beauty—not the first, but certainly one of the largest and most impressive ever held. Close to 1000 experts, government officials and concerned, knowledgeable citizens, from every field of interest which has a bearing on beauty and its preservation, convened in Washington at the end of May. They discussed every aspect of our national ugliness, and came up with a preliminary set of recommendations to set in motion President Johnson's "new conservation."

Probably most important of all, the conference stressed the need for

education, of getting across to citizens of all ages the role of beauty in our lives. Without a grass-roots knowledge that it is important to offset the wearing demands of modern technologically-advanced society, it is just about impossible to organize anti-ugliness programs at the national or local level.

The conferees believe that part of the educational job is the creation of model islands of beauty in our ugly areas, so that people can see what they are missing.

There has already been some progress in model project development. Many of the newest apartments and offices include landscaping, and open areas for sitting, talking, or just watching.

Canton, Ohio and Fresno, California have redesigned small sections

Continued on page 24



Washington **ROUNDUP**

THE TWO GEMINI ASTRONAUTS, James A. McDivitt and Edward H. White, earned exactly \$7-an-hour for their history-making 62 orbits around the earth. Including allowances and flight premiums, the two Air Force officers received \$1120.33-a-month military pay, as majors. Pentagon sources figured their pay totaled \$686 for the 98-hour flight, or \$7-an-hour.

EMPLOY YOUNGSTERS DURING THE SUMMER, urges AFL-CIO President George Meany in calling upon all national and international unions to participate in the Youth Opportunities Campaign. He urged that "normal and proper trade union regulations do not inadvertently operate as barriers to the employment of youngsters on summer work-experience jobs."

THE OFFICE OF ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY in Washington turned out to be just that for Delbert Farrar. The OEO, an agency of President Johnson's war-on-poverty program, was working at top speed while office furniture and typewriters were still being delivered. The placement of the desks and machines was supervised by Farrar, an employee of the delivery firm. When finished, he stopped to watch the hustle and bustle of the office. After a while he commented to the secretary of one of the executives, "Whew, you sure are busy here." "We sure are," replied the secretary, and asked, "Can you type?" Farrar thought for a moment and inquired, "Would 45 words-a-minute do?" "You're hired," said the lady. "Take one of those typewriters you just delivered and make four copies of this." Farrar did, and at last report he's still at it.

OPPORTUNITIES for craft apprenticeship training of members of minority groups has made considerable progress in the District of Columbia. A report to this effect was recently made by Ben D. Segal, chairman of the Community Advisors on Equal Opportunity of the D.C. Advisory Committee to the U.S. Civil Rights Commission. He presented a report from the D.C. Apprenticeship Information Center (AIC) which shows that during the last two years the number of Negro apprentices in union-management apprenticeship programs in D.C. has jumped from 56 to 74 percent. Segal pointed out that the Carpenters have made particular progress.

ASKS CONSISTENCY—A call for Senator Frank Carlson, Kansas Republican, to be consistent in his views when he votes on repeal of Section 14(b) has been issued by Clem Blangers, secretary of the Kansas State Building and Construction Trades Council.

In a letter to Carlson, Blangers cited the Senator's support of "no pay, no vote," as applied to the members of the United Nations. "These same references parallel the position of unions" fighting against 'free riders', Blangers wrote.

A NEW HIGH LEVEL OF EXPORTS is fast approaching for the United States during the current year, despite the rumors that we are "pricing ourselves out of the market" through high American wages. Department of Commerce figures show that the sale of American products abroad in 1965 is expected to beat the all-time 1964 high of \$25.6 billion. High gainers in exports are electronic business machines, agricultural machinery, construction machinery, civilian aircraft and chemicals. Agricultural exports are expected to drop below the 1964 level because of better grain crops in Western Europe and slowed up demand from the Soviet bloc.

Legislative Roundup



IF ORGANIZED LABOR has its way, the legislative record of the 89th Congress will be a record breaker.

As this issue of *THE CARPENTER* goes to press, four major bills have been signed into law by President Johnson. And this session of Congress is continuing to push for even broader legislation than the liberal proposals of the Johnson Administration.

The omnibus \$1.3 billion federal aid-to-education bill, the extension and expansion of the Manpower Development and Training Act, the \$1 billion aid to Appalachia, the \$4.5 billion excise tax cut, and the water pollution control bill have put this session's group of Congressmen well on the road to new records.

However, this alone fails to tell the entire story. Many important measures with strong labor backing have been passed by one House of Congress or have the approval of both Houses and are awaiting Presidential signing into law.

SITUS PICKETING

The common-site, or "situs" picketing issue arises from the unique character of the building and construction industry in the United States, in which the owner of a project usually contracts with a single builder who, in turn, sub-contracts. The bill now before Congress would reverse a 1951 Supreme Court ruling that outlawed "common-site" picketing by different unions employed at the same construction site.

Situs picketing hearings have been held by the House, but no hearings have taken place in the Senate. The outlook for passage, according to the *Congressional Quarterly* newspaper, appears the brightest since a similar measure was first introduced in 1954.

Under the 1961 Supreme Court ruling, a union could not throw a picket line around a construction site if the picket line kept other unions, not directly involved in the dispute, off the job. Labor Secretary Wirtz has called the ruling "a denial of the right to strike and picket" at multi-employer construction sites.

ANTI-POVERTY PROGRAM

A \$3.3 billion plan for a five-year anti-poverty program of public projects and economic development was passed by the Senate early in June and has been reported after a committee hearing in the House. The bill provides grants and loans for public works, development facilities and other projects intended to aid economically distressed areas and to encourage regional economic development planning.

BOND REQUIREMENTS

A bill designed to ease bonding requirements for union officials was passed late in May by a voice vote

The overwhelming "yes" vote recorded by the Senate early in July for the Administration's Medicare program appears to assure its passage into law. A comprehensive summary of its major benefits of medical care for the elderly under Social Security can be found on Page 19.

of the House. Introduced by Congressman Roman C. Pucinski (D-Ill.), the bill eliminates the repugnant wording of the Landrum-Griffin Act that requires a labor union official be bonded "for the faithful discharge of his duties."

The bill will be examined by the Senate Labor Subcommittee at the time they open hearings on repeal of section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act. It also would make possible a 25 per cent reduction in premiums paid by unions for bonding employees and officers.

DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING

A bill, which recognizes the critical problems of our cities and would establish a cabinet-level department, has been passed by the House and approved by a Senate subcommittee.

President Johnson said urban problems are already in "the front rank of national urban problems" and deserve to be in "the front rank of government also." The new department would assume the duties and functions of the Housing and Home Finance Administration, including the Federal Housing Administration, the Public Housing Administration, and the Federal National Mortgage Administration.

OMNIBUS HOUSING

President Johnson had his closest legislative call of the year when the House June 30 passed the omnibus housing bill and nearly defeated the Administration's rent subsidy plan.

The bill is now before the Senate. It provides for a variety of new and expanded housing and urban renewal programs during the next four years.

Under the rent subsidy plan, low-income families would pay 25 per cent of its total income for rent with the Federal government subsidizing the remainder. The bill would also:

- Increase the mortgage purchasing authority of the Federal National Mortgage Association's assistance program by \$1.6 billion.

- Extend the urban renewal program by \$2.9 billion.

- Increase the number of low-interest direct loans for housing for the elderly and the handicapped.

- Provide insured housing loans for veterans with no down payments.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS

Hearings in both the House and Senate are still in progress on the Fair Labor Standards bill. The Administration proposal calls for increased coverage by the Fair Labor Standards Act to 4.6 million more workers and double time for overtime beyond 48 hours a week.

Organized labor is seeking an increase in minimum wages from \$1.25 to \$2 an hour and cutting of the standard work week to 35 hours.

UNEMPLOYMENT COMPENSATION

Early August has been scheduled for the beginning of House hearings on the Unemployment Compensation bill. Organized labor has long sought Federal standards for jobless pay so that workers who live in some areas of the country would not be punished in amounts or duration of such compensation.

The bill was introduced by Rep. Joseph Minish (D.-N. J.), but Senate hearings are yet to be planned.

HIGHER EDUCATION

The House Education and Labor Committee has approved the Higher Education bill which would strengthen the educational resources of the nations' colleges and universities and provide financial assistance for students in higher education. The Sen-

[The following is a statement by the AFL-CIO Executive Council on President Johnson's labor message sent to Congress on May 18 urging repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act.]

The President's clear and unequivocal call for repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act quite correctly stresses the divisive effects of repeated battles over so-called "right-to-work" laws. The question involved here is simply stated: Do you believe in the right of employers and unions to negotiate the kind of union security contract that best suits the needs of both? The President has placed himself squarely on record for this simple principle of democracy and, with his support, we are confident that Section 14(b) will be repealed.

ate is still holding committee hearings.

IMMIGRATION

A subcommittee of the House Judiciary Committee is conducting hearings on the Immigration bill. No action has been taken in the Senate. The proposed legislation would bring about substantial revisions of the U. S. immigration laws by amending the 1952 McCarran-Walter Immigration and Nationality Act.

The major point of contention appears to be the national origins system. The present law favors immigration of nationals from Western Hemisphere nations and northern and western Europe. Any attempt at revising the law would alter this balance.

VOTING RIGHTS

The House gave a 333 to 35 margin approval to the voting rights bill, including an outright ban on poll taxes and an automatic "triggering" formula to enable federal examiners to register voters immediately in localities where discriminatory voting tests have been used.

It also gives federal protection to persons helping and encouraging Negroes to register to vote. The Senate on May 17 passed a similar bill. The appointment of a committee to adjust the differences in the House and Senate versions of the bill soon will be named.

But even this legislative picture does not adequately explain the record breaking atmosphere prevalent in the nation's capital.

SECTION 14(b)

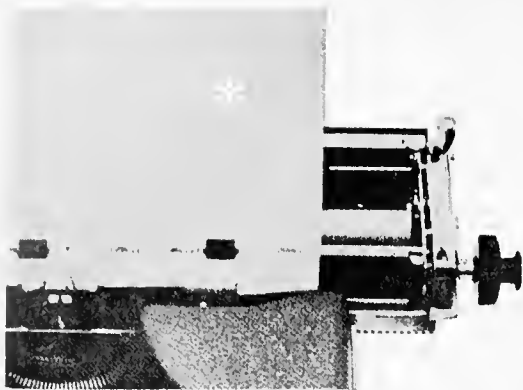
In the trade union book of legislative priorities some of the most important issues are still pending.

No doubt most important to all of organized labor is repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Act, which would wipe out the authority for states to pass compulsory open shop laws. The House Labor Committee has completed hearings on the measure.

Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz recently told a Senate subcommittee that repeal of Section 14(b) has "top priority" in the Johnson Administration. He said the Administration will do everything in its power to get the repeal bill enacted in order that unions and employers in all states can negotiate union shop agreements.

Section 14(b) simply permits states to pass laws forbidding union-shop contracts. Nineteen states have them. A union-shop contract is one which provides that within 30 days after he begins work a new employee will be required to join the union that represents workers in the plant.

Repeal of the bill is essential, according to an editorial distributed by the Cooperative News Service, because, "Taken as a group, the states that have 'right-to-work' laws are the ones that, by the weaknesses of their minimum wage, child labor, unemployment insurance, workmen's compensation, and other laws, show the least concern for the working people."



EDITORIALS

* HE MADE US PROUD

Members of organized labor, in common with all America and the Free World, have lost a courageous champion and eloquent spokesman in the death of Adlai E. Stevenson. In the words of Secretary of State Dean Rusk: "He not only served his country but he stood for the best of it."

Perhaps the most basic element of Mr. Stevenson's character was courage, the courage to aim at the excellent in a field where America had come to expect the routine; the courage to face disaster with generosity and humor; the quiet, tough endurance that permitted him to take on the most arduous assignments his party or country could offer and perform them well. But most strikingly, he personified the courage to be a working idealist in a world where lesser men take refuge in sterile cynicism, and this idealism, this conviction that man's potential was unlimited, made him willing to work and fight and sacrifice his life for the welfare of his country and all mankind.

We see ourselves and the world sees us as a better and stronger and more hopeful nation because he lived. His passing saddens us but it cannot take away the riches he gave us.

* PRETTY PENNIES FROM PATENTS

One of the great injustices in our economic structure is the practice of signing over to private corporations the patent rights to valuable inventions developed under government contracts.

Since World War II the Federal government has poured billions into programs of research and development—equipment for astronauts, nuclear-power plants, military weaponry, super-fast planes, and on and on, ad infinitum. Many of the inventions which have resulted can be adapted to the commercial market without difficulty. Many other inventions—developed with Uncle Sam's funds—can be manufactured and sold back to Uncle Sam at a tremendous profit!

In some cases, these research achievements of the Uncle Sam-Private Business partnership are of such a nature that the patents they produce create a virtual monopoly for the lucky corporation receiving them.

Senator Russell Long has been an ardent fighter to keep these patents under public control.

"We will not have some robber barons getting the benefit of the government's money . . . it will be for the benefit of 190,000,000 people."

Senator Long has introduced a bill—S 1899—which would give the government title to most patents obtained through discoveries made with Federal funds. Only where private companies contributed more than the government, either in funds or in previous work, would patents go to such private companies. Needless to say, it has been strongly opposed by the big defense contractors, the U.S. Chamber of Commerce and the National Association of Manufacturers.

* FLSA IMPROVEMENTS IN SIGHT

Broad-ranging improvements in the Fair Labor Standards Act are being sought by organized labor, as congressional hearings on wage-hour amendments have shifted from the House to the Senate.

The four major proposals stressed by the AFL-CIO are presently before a subcommittee headed by Sen. Pat McNamara (D.-Mich.).

- Minimum wage increase—A \$2 minimum wage, effective immediately. Labor rejects the "myth" that raising the minimum wage throws people out of work and employers out of business. Money added to the minimum wage goes to the lowest-paid and is needed to pay for the necessities of life.

- Minimum wage coverage—Labor is in accord with the Administration proposal for extending coverage to 4.6 million additional workers by applying the law to enterprises with gross receipts of \$1 million—and by eliminating many exemptions.

- Overtime pay—A substantial number of new jobs would be created by the Administration proposal to increase the penalty pay for overtime from the present time-and-a-half to double time. However, in labor's view, the doubletime rate should begin after 40 hours of work, rather than after 45 hours as the Administration has suggested.

- Shorter workweek—A 35-hour week is both essential and inevitable.

Recently, Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz said an estimated 31 percent of the 4.5 million workers the Administration wants to bring under the wage-hour law make less than \$1.25 an hour.

Their need, he said, is not for public assistance or charity but for "a living wage." We concur.



THE MESSAGE OF SAFETY CANNOT BE PREACHED TOO OFTEN

WILL you return safely to your regular job on September 7, 1965? In 1963, 904 Americans did not return from their Labor Day "Holiday". Last year, 932 Americans died as a result of enjoying their Christmas Holiday. This year, the 4th of July weekend has claimed 557 persons from traffic accidents alone.

For several years, organized labor has been affiliated with the National Safety Council for one very important reason: Labor has the biggest stake in the prevention of accidents everywhere. To help spread the message of safety, unions have their own group for guiding and developing labor participation in safety work—the Labor Conference.

International, state, district and local unions are served by the staff of the Labor Department of the National Safety Council in all areas of accident prevention. Through your own Labor Department staff you have available to you all the resources of the Council and help with your safety problems and projects.

Of this Labor Day, John D. Connors, chairman of the Labor Conference of the National Safety Council, said we *must* "reduce the tragic accident toll that is expected this coming holiday weekend."

Speaking of the 1965 Labor Day Safety Campaign, AFL-CIO President George Meany recently said:

"Traffic fatalities and death rates climbed to an all-time high in the United States and Canada during 1964. Also, labor's own holiday, the 1964 Labor Day weekend, experienced an appalling traffic accident record. Much of this human and economic loss was experienced by union members and their families. Therefore, I strongly urge all unions to join this campaign and exert every effort to make the coming

1965 Labor Day holiday weekend the safest on record."

Knowing that all members of the Brotherhood would want to join in this fight for safety, your General President has sent a letter to every local and council giving full information on the campaign. Arrangements have been made with the National Safety Council to provide instructions and materials for planning an effective program.

What are some of the safety activities your local can use for organizing and conducting a Labor Day safety campaign?

- **PUBLICITY.** An article on safety in an issue of your local union newspaper, company's employee publication, or local community newspaper reaching readers before the start of the Labor Day holiday.

- **POSTERS.** Mount posters on your union hall or plant bulletin board or elsewhere.

- **TALKS AT MEETINGS.** May be given at the August meeting of your union, or plant safety meeting, over a plant loudspeaker system, to a church, fraternal or other group prior to Labor Day.

- **SAFETY FILMS.** Shown at union, company, or other meetings.

- **RADIO AND TELEVISION.** If you have a contact with a local radio or television station, arrange with them to use some of their available public service time before and during the holiday to promote safe driving, boating, working at home, etc. The chairman of your safety committee, or your union president or other official, could give a short talk over the radio or television commenting on the significance of Labor Day and the need for safety.

- **ENLIST THE CLERGY.** Contact the religious leaders in your community and ask them to call attention to the significance of Labor Day, the high accident toll, and in their sermons to urge safe attitudes.

- **SAFETY HANDBILLS.** Your local safety committee can distribute handbills by placing them on cars in parking lots or handing them to motorists at intersections or toll stations.

- **USE YOUR INGENUITY.**

The message of safety cannot be preached too often. This will be the seventh annual campaign sponsored by the AFL-CIO. For several years results of the campaigns were very encouraging, and Labor Day became one of the safest of our national holidays. Last year, the results were very disappointing. This year, so far, there has been an alarming rise in accidents and deaths. Your help in reversing this trend is needed. Here is an opportunity for your local or council to perform a vital service for its members.



**MAKE YOUR
LABOR DAY
A HOLIDAY
FROM ACCIDENTS**

This poster is typical of those available to local unions from the Labor Department of the National Safety Council to promote recreational, traffic and home safety.

A well spring of social revolt in the early 1900's was the Industrial Workers of the World, shown here in mass meeting in Union Square, New York City in 1908.



roubadours of the Downtrodden

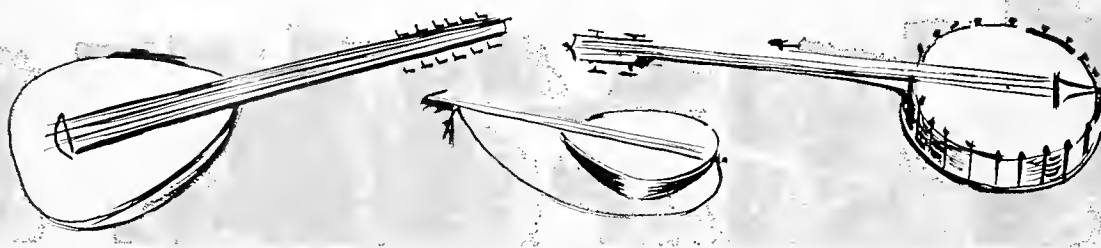
Songs of protest against social injustice and oppression of the worker have accompanied the forward march of labor for decades.

MANY people, whose acquaintance with folk songs goes no farther than "Frankie and Johnny" and "Greensleeves," labor under the delusion that folk songs are based exclusively on unrequited love, a tragic separation or other amorous mishap with an occasional murder-of-passion thrown in. Nothing is farther from the truth. While it is true that these songs have entered the folk-song repertoire, folk singing generally stems from some sort of *protest*. It may be a protest of a living condition or protest about the current condition of a love affair or a protest against a social injustice. John Steinbeck summed it up quite aptly when he declared:

"For some reason it has always been lightly thought that singing people are happy people. Nothing could be more untrue. The greatest and most enduring songs are wrung from unhappy people."

This is true whether the song be "Frankie and Johnny" or "Union Burying Ground."

Songs were the original "music," before the first flute's holes were bored. Songs have demonstrated for countless ages their ability to unite, inflame and motivate men to actions, both good and bad. "Yankee Doodle" was adapted from an English tune by the revolutionists in the American colonies. The rebels marched to it as they defeated





"The Way-faring Stranger,"
Burl Ives, pioneered the role of
popular folk balladeer.

the British Redcoats. "We're Tenting Tonight" was a popular song of the Civil War, a song of sadness gulped by many a tearful farm boy far from home. "Lili Marlene" was a German war song picked up and sung by Allied troops during World War II.

The specific circumstances of a folk song's origin are unimportant. What is important is that, through examination of folk songs, anthropologists and others concerned with studying man's actions and why he acts and reacts can gain better insight into fundamental human motivations.

Unions today are suffering from a dearth of folk songs. "Solidarity Forever" is the closest thing to a folk song in current popular circulation. "We Shall Overcome," used by the proponents of civil rights, was originally a union song, sung to the music of a church hymn dating as far back as the 16th century. The first known tie-in to unionism dates back to 1945 in Charleston, South Carolina, according to "Songs of Work and Freedom" a volume on folk songs written by Edith Fowke and Joe Glazer. Glazer is a modern-day troubadour of the folk song and union protest song and has entertained at countless labor conventions, meetings and rallies.

The heroes and heroines of unionism live on in folk songs, true "songs of protest." Joe Hill was a wandering singer who allied himself with "The Wobblies" (Industrial Workers of the World) in the 1800's. He had an extraordinary ability to take an evangelistic tune and fit it with inspiring and even inflammatory words. His dramatic trial and execution in 1919 made him a popular working man's martyr

and his song, "There is Power In A Union," rang out over the embattled strikers and factories of the era. Husky men with luxuriant handlebar moustaches walked the picket lines singing Hill's deathless song after his death as big tears rolled down their faces.

There was a violent textile strike in Gastonia, N.C., in 1929. Chief of Police O. F. Aderholt led an armed attack on union headquarters and the embattled strikers fired back. In the fight which followed Chief Aderholt was killed. A trial ensued which echoed the controversial Sacco-Vanzetti case; the objective was to "get the union," not to "get the murderer." At least one novel and no less than eleven songs emanated from this one strike. Ella May Wiggins wrote one entitled simply "Chief Aderholt." She finished it a few days before she, in turn, was shot to death.

Sometimes one theme, even one tune, will be fitted with different words to meet a particular situation, lament, or protest. Such a similarity is seen between three songs of protest: "Hard Times in The Mill" (sung during strikes in the knitting mills at the beginning of this century); "Hard Times in Cryderville Jail" (from which it was adapted) and "Hard Times in Colman's Mines" (composed by Aunt Molly Jackson in 1910 during a strike of Colman's mines in Bell County, Kentucky).

Aunt Molly Jackson worked among the poor people of The South, trying to get them to accept unionism so they could escape the grinding poverty they lived with. She was a deeply religious person and fitted many of her words



Tennessee Ernie Ford claims
all-time folk hit, "Sixteen Tons."

to hymns, mainly Baptist, tunes well-known to the people. One of her most poignant songs, which brought many who heard it to tears, tells how, as a nurse working among the miners in 1931, when they were paid 33 cents a ton for mining coal, she watched their little children die by the light of a string stuck in a tin can of bacon grease. The song tells how she sat alongside their emaciated little bodies until dawn to keep the hungry animals away. It was four years later before she could bring herself to write the horror of "Dreadful Memories."

There were other great fighting women unionists who have been immortalized in folk songs, Sara Ogan, Fannie Sellins and others. But probably the greatest was Mary "Mother" Jones. She fought passionately for "her children" for fifty of her 100 years of life. She walked picket lines into her 90th year. "Mother Jones" was Florence Nightingale, Joan of Arc and

Current popularity of folk themes
inspired new play "Hard Travelin'"
which received its world premiere
at Washington, D.C.'s Arena Stage.
In this scene, Ned Beatty and Ron-
nie Cox watch Tom Ligon "rouse
up" the crowd during Depression.





Joe Glazer entertains union convention with labor protest songs.

Molly Pitcher all rolled into one in the minds and hearts of the miners and their families for whom she battled. Her own four children and her husband died tragically in a yellow fever epidemic in 1867 when she was 37. A few years later she became active in The Knights of Labor, forerunner of the American Federation of Labor. She won recognition as a fiery speaker, a fearless agitator and a shrewd strike strategist. The thugs and police could not make her afraid. She was often jailed. For a full half-century her career inspired, even shamed, others into feats of organization and union action. When she finally died in 1930, her life and death inspired a song of which no one knows the source: "The Death of Mother Jones."

A more modern song which undoubtedly has been admitted to the charmed circle of "folkdom" is "Sixteen Tons" written by Merle Travis in 1947. Travis came from a mining family and knew their miseries. Eight years after Travis wrote of the problem of making a living "mining sixteen tons and owing your soul to the company store" the song was recorded by "Tennessee Ernie" Ford and sold a phenomenal million copies faster than any other million-seller in musical history. Travis also wrote "Dark As A

Dungeon" about the plight of miners at the same time but this song is designated to be sung "With feeling" while "Sixteen Tons" specifies the tempo as "With a driving beat." Perhaps this is why "Dungeon" sold virtually nothing while "Sixteen Tons" achieved popularity.

Folk songs are free to change with the times. In 1928, during the Great Depression, "Eleven-Cent Cotton" (and 40-cent meat) was written and enjoyed great popularity. In 1940 it was parodied as "Fifty-Cent Butter and Fifty-Cent Meat." Folk songs can have their prices escalated as the parade of inflation continues.

Harry Simms was an organizer in the Kentucky minefields near Pineville in 1931. He and a companion were delegated to bring in food to the miners, whom the operators were trying to starve into giving up their strike. He was shot in the back by the anti-union forces and was later immortalized by his companion, Jim Garland, who escaped the fatal hail of bullets.

Not all songs of protest are grim and humorless, although the vast majority are. An exception is the amusing "Monkey Ward Can't Make A Monkey Out of Me," written by Joe Glazer when efforts were being made to organize the Montgomery Ward mail order and department store chain.

Glazer also wrote "Too Old to Work" (and too young to die) in 1950. He built it around a phrase used in a speech by Walter Reuther as he launched the pension strike that year against Chrysler Motors. The tune is an adaptation of an 18th-century English tune "Villikins and His Dinah."

No one would think of making a collection of Irish potatoes. They are far too common and readily available. It is only when an item seems destined for scarcity or utter loss that responsible men and women make efforts to preserve it, whether it be folk songs or whooping cranes. Thus it is that, today, more and more archivists are recording and preserving the folk songs of our heritage. In many "bohemian" night spots, folk singers of greater or lesser authenticity slap guitars and grind out some good and much bad "folk music" for the tourist trade and bored banker bunch. Meanwhile, in the Library of Congress, dedicated archivists continue to seek out the true, rooted-in-the-folk songs and preserve them in books and on recordings for future historians.

Thus it is that the beginning struggles of organized labor are bound to be enshrined in much of the true folk music which will be studied far into future ages and its heroes, such as "Mother" Jones, will live forever.

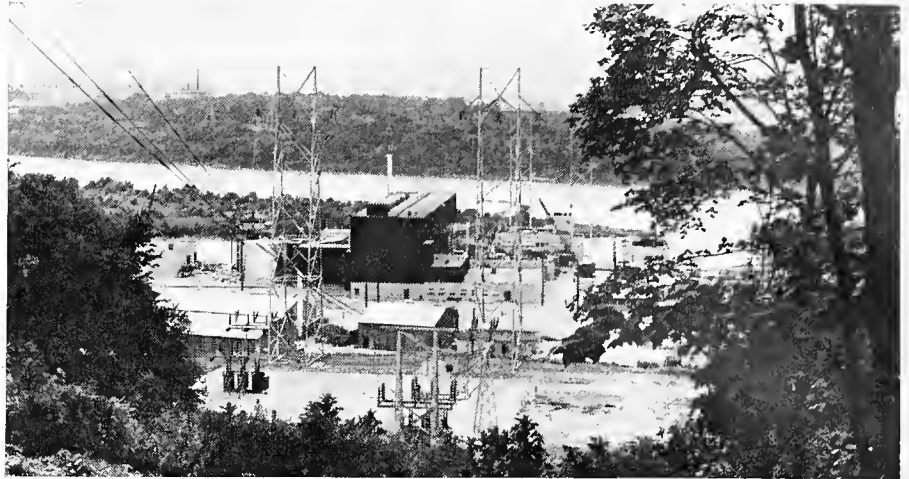
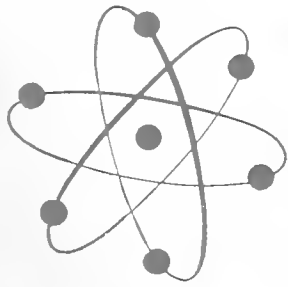
UNION MAN

Words by ALBERT MORGAN



Left: Almost a legendary figure in folk circles, Josh White's songs of social criticism have moved hearers for decades. Below: This scene from new play "Hard Travelin'" shows big bass drum that kept breadliners "in time" with the hymns sung in the mission.





A view of the Shippingport Atomic Power Station before the modifications undertaken by Catalytic Construction Company of Philadelphia.

PENNSYLVANIA MEMBERS PARTICIPATE IN MODIFICATION OF NUCLEAR POWER STATION

Located in a remote but beautiful valley on the banks of the Ohio River in Shippingport, Pa., is the Shippingport Atomic Power Station. This station, completed in 1957, was the world's first full-scale nuclear power station devoted exclusively to peaceful uses. At the time of its completion, the station was designed to supply an electrical output of 60,000 kilowatts—enough to provide for the residential needs of 250,000 people.

In March, 1964, Catalytic Construction Company of Philadelphia, Pa., under contract with the Naval Reactors Office, Washington, D. C., undertook responsibility for the modification of this plant to produce 150,000 kilowatts, which is sufficient to handle the electrical requirements for a population in excess of one-half million people.

Catalytic's modification contract contained many complexities. Faced with the fact that this type of a modification work had never been done before, but realizing that the future holds many more jobs of this type, Catalytic Construction Company bid on this project on a firm bid basis.

To fulfill its contract Catalytic had to:

- Set up and maintain a complete health physics group,
- Set up and maintain a complete hospital facility,

- Indoctrinate building craftsmen in the performance of the work wherein health physics conditions applied,

- Set up and maintain decontamination and radiation control methods,

- Set up and maintain burial arrangements for radioactive waste,

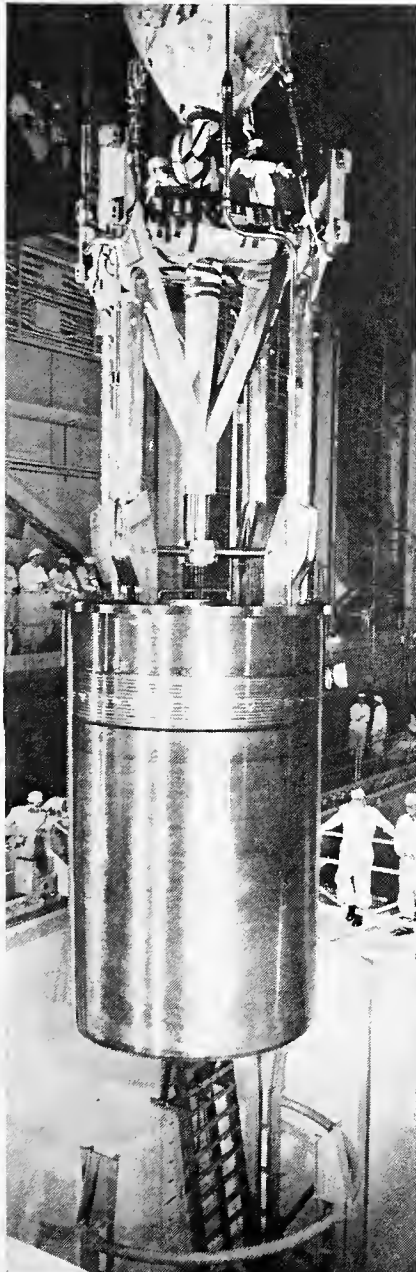
- Set up and maintain laundry services, and

- Purchase and maintain special clothing required.

Carpenters of Local 422, New Brighton, Pa., and Millwrights of Local 2235, Pittsburgh, Pa., played an integral part in the overall modification. Approximately 40 carpenters were employed, constructing temporary buildings, setting up and moving the most intricate scaffolding, constructing burial containers to meet ICC and other Federal standards, and performing many other tasks.

Approximately 20 millwrights were employed, who were responsible for the removal, decontamination and reconditioning of existing pumps, the machining of the volutes, the welding of bonnets requiring extensive knowledge and know-how, and other duties.

Members of the Brotherhood performed all of these tasks in a most satisfactory manner and completed these tasks without sustaining a lost time injury.



Technicians employed at the Shippingport reactor are dwarfed by this big steam generating unit.



Amid world-wide rejoicing, peace came to the Pacific in August, 1945, as General Douglas MacArthur accepted Japanese surrender.

Two Decades of Democracy

TWENTY years ago, August, 1945, the future of a nation rested very much in the hands of one man, General Douglas MacArthur. There were 80 million Japanese, many of them homeless and hungry, and most of them believing that the conquering Americans would be arsonists, rapists, murderers and plunderers.

MacArthur's job was to take a war-oriented people out of a feudal social system and organize them into a peaceful, prosperous, modern state in which decisions were to be made freely by the people.

The General took over Japan as Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers, or SCAP. The language of the document appointing him Supreme Commander left no doubt as to his powers:

"You will exercise your authority as you deem proper to carry out your mission. Our relations with Japan do not rest on a contractual basis, but on an unconditional surrender. Since your authority is supreme, you will not entertain any question on the part of the Japanese as to its scope."

MacArthur converted Japan into a democratic state. He was an economic conservative, but his post-war administration bought up the massive land holdings from the power elite and distributed it in small chunks to the tenant farmers, arranging long term and reasonable mortgages. His goal was to give the Japanese peasant a personal economic stake in his own country.

MacArthur worked hard with the Japanese to write a constitution which would insure a democracy. The end result has been called "probably the most liberal constitution in history."

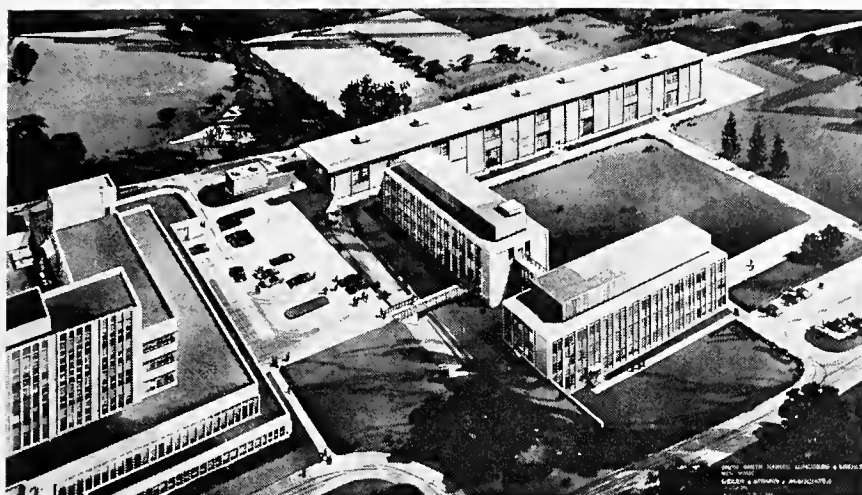
Today, we can appreciate the hard work done by General MacArthur and the industrious Japanese people. Together, they have successfully rebuilt a nation.



American carpenters would find Japanese construction methods fascinating. With methods which often seem backwards to us, Japanese construction workers seem to build a house beneath the almost completed roof.



It is not usual for a house to be completely rebuilt piece by piece. This traditional Japanese house will look no different when the repair work is completed. To many Japanese, buildings are not attractive until they have weathered a bit.



Pioneer work in use of wood will distinguish Forest Products Lab in Madison, Wisc.

\$3½ Million Forest Products Lab to Be Built in Wisconsin

Wood in some of its most modern structural shapes, from massive arching roof supports to stressed-skin and paper-plywood sandwich wall panels, will distinguish the new \$3½ million addition to the U.S. Forest Products Laboratory to be built in Madison, Wisconsin next year. Construction began in mid-July and will be completed in March, 1967.

The laboratory will be built on a 12-acre tract to the north of the present structure, on the west end of the University of Wisconsin campus. When construction gets underway, the Wisconsin State Council expects to have many members on the job.

The internationally known laboratory, founded at Madison in 1910, is maintained by the Forest Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in cooperation with the University of Wisconsin, as the nation's center for research on wood. Since its founding, many other nations have established similar laboratories.

The new addition, totaling about 117,000 square feet in gross floor area, will provide new space for research in wood chemistry and wood fiber products, notably pulp, paper, and various fiberboards. The Laboratory's broad research program also includes work in wood mechanics and structural engineering, containers and packaging, wood

physics and anatomy, production of lumber, plywood, particle board, glued laminated wood and other products, fireproofing and preservatives, paints and other finishes, and related basic investigations.

Glued laminated arches 48 feet high and spanning 60 feet across, will be the main support of the largest of the three buildings comprising the addition. This will be a pulp and paper pilot plant designed for advanced research on continuous pulping and related research. It will be 460 feet long. For about half that length the arches will provide completely unobstructed floor space full height. Stressed skin plywood panels will enclose the structure's walls, and the roof will be a lumber deck.

Two other buildings will each be 167 feet long, 51 feet wide, and 62 feet high. These will house laboratories and office for both divisions. Their exterior walls will be enclosed with redwood plywood spandrel panels under wood framed windows treated with a chlorinated phenol preservative against decay. The framework will be reinforced concrete. Interior partitions will be of wood frame construction. There will also be extensive use of plywood and other paneling. Fan lofts atop the two smaller buildings will be sided

Continued on Page 38

Executive Board Member Schwarzer Dies at 76



HARRY C. SCHWARZER

The United Brotherhood lost one of its foremost midwest leaders July 7 when Harry C. Schwarzer, General Executive Board member for the third district since 1929, died in Cleveland.

Born in Cleveland on March 25, 1889, Brother Schwarzer had been in failing health since he was injured in a fall five years ago.

Joining Local 1108 on July 3, 1911, he rose from a carpenter's apprentice to one of the most influential individuals in organized labor in his home region.

Nationally, too, his ability was recognized. The late General President William L. Hutcheson appointed him one of the committee which selected the site at Lakeland, Florida, on which the Carpenters Home was built. In 1928, he served as secretary of the Home and Pension Committee at the 22d General Convention.

It was at this 22d General Convention that Schwarzer first was nominated as General Executive Board member for the third district. He took office on April 1, 1929 following his election and never was opposed for re-election.

Four other members of the Schwarzer family—his brother, Carl, and his three sons—joined him in Cleveland union activity and for many years they were a powerful force in contract negotiations covering the building trades crafts in northeastern Ohio.

Continued on Page 38

Canadian Report

Deeds Not Just Words Must Build World Peace

This is International Co-operation Year. This is supposed to be a year when the nations of the world show that the application of human intelligence and goodwill to the problems of the world can benefit all the peoples of the world. The benefits can come to the richer nations by providing them with opportunities for economic expansion while aiding underdeveloped countries, to the poorer nations by helping them to help themselves in providing their peoples with adequate living standards — minimal though they may be.

The road toward the solution of these pressing problems of underdeveloped countries has not been travelled far. It was 17 years ago that the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights pronounced, "Everyone has the right to a standard of living adequate for the health and well being of himself and of his family."

This is a statement of high principle. It seems to imply that nations of the world, like people, are their brothers' keeper.

Evidence is substantial that this statement of principle was taken seriously—the Marshall Plan paid for by the United States for the rehabilitation of Europe and its aid to many other countries; the Colombo Plan in which Canada participates for the help of India. Both countries have shown evidence at times of their desire to make the UN statement more than a form of words.

But there is an old saying, "There is many a slip between cup and lip." Just so. There is many a slip between doing all one can to implement that declaration and what is actually done.

The Canadian Labour Congress, in its support of ICY, has declared Canadian support of aid to underdeveloped nations, either directly or through the UN, far short of the

need, the UN objective or of our capacity.

Maybe the government is to blame. But would the government be so hesitant in its commitment to the UN Declaration of 1948 if the people of Canada were strongly, boldly and openly in support of it?

Maybe many of us don't realize what is needed or what could possibly happen if we fail to heed the need.

Just a few years ago the Canadian Council on Nutrition published "Canada's Food Guide" which said that the average city dweller consumed 4.66 pounds of food a day. This food intake included meat, fish, poultry, cheese and other good protein foods at least once a day.

In contrast a person in India had only 1.23 pounds a day, mostly rice which was short of protein, fats and essential vitamins. The worker in India had too little food to concentrate of his job; he had to concentrate so much on just getting his next meal.

In fact only one in a hundred of the people in underdeveloped nations ever get one good, square meal in a whole lifetime!

Maybe now, facing as we are Labor Day 1965, the trade union movement will give new impetus to support for the United Nations. There is no better way than by making substantial contributions in money, goods and technical know-how to underdeveloped countries, contributions in keeping with our position as the second richest nation in the world.

Skilled Labor Shortage Hampers Economy

The mid-year analysis of the situation across Canada shows the economic position as a rather mixed bag, coloured somewhat rosy.

Construction is in good shape and still pointing upwards. Someone has said that in the next 20 years Canada will have to build again as much as

we've built in our previous history. Maybe this is what's in store.

In any case, in the first half of this year, construction contracts are estimated at a record value of about two and a half billion dollars, 17.5 percent higher than 1964. Biggest gain was shown in British Columbia, up 103 percent. Ontario and Quebec followed with gains of 19 and 12.6 percent respectively.

The unsettling problem seems to be, of all things, a shortage of skilled labor. One provincial labor minister said that the shortage was in part due to the lack of apprentices in the period around 1961. What he didn't say was that the lack now is largely due to the unemployment at that time, especially in construction.

The oversupply of skilled workers of yesterday has turned into the shortage of today. One had led to the other, the inevitable result of slow-down-the-speed up of our economic development.

Economic scientists have the tools to avoid these low-speed-high-speed business cycles. Some progress has been made, but not enough. But today not only labor is calling for more progressive policies in government. The lesson seems to be sinking in with some of the more modern leaders of the business community. But it is too soon to say that the lesson will be applied.

Lack of Low Rent Housing Builds Slums

By any standard the building of housing for low income families across Canada has been far from adequate. The number of housing units built for these families and for senior citizens has been less than one percent of the total private dwelling construction. The result has been deteriorating conditions in a great many urban areas.

The Ontario government has started a program to do something about the situation. Whether it amounts to more than a drop in the

bucket remains to be seen. Its Ontario Housing Corporation has announced an \$80 million program to provide 5,500 low-rental homes in this province, most of which will be made available by buying up existing dwellings. A start has been made on assembling 1,200 units in the Metro Toronto areas.

Most of the money comes from the federal government—50-year 90 percent mortgages at about 5.5 percent. The province puts up the other 10 percent.

Rents will be on a sliding scale according to income, that is, subsidized. Ottawa will pay half the operating losses, Ontario 42.5 percent and the municipality 7.5 percent. But the experience has shown that over a 50-year period, low-rent projects can be run without loss. Ontario could become a big property owner at little cost.

Job Corps Center Breaks Davis-Bacon, Unionist Says

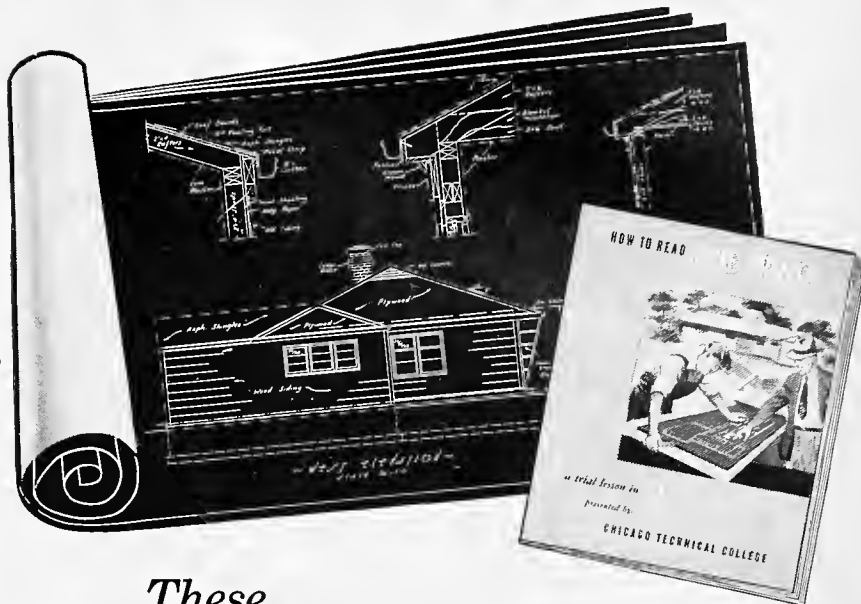
MORGANFIELD, Ky. (PAI)—The Camp Breckinridge Job Corps Center near here is violating the Davis-Bacon Act in not paying the prevailing wages in the area, a trades union official has charged.

Ray Hayden, president of the Owensboro Labor Council and secretary of the Buildings and Construction Trades Council, said that center is not meeting standards set by the Secretary of Labor.

He met with Job Corps officials to lodge his complaint. Accompanying Hayden were representatives of other building trades unions: painters, electricians, carpenters and plumbers.

Dean Isbell, administrative services director of the anti-poverty program facility here, said that the center is run by Southern Illinois University and hires workers under civil service and under a system used for similar employees at the school's Carbondale, Illinois, campus.

He said that "to the best of my knowledge we are conforming to the . . . Davis-Bacon Act. . . ."



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The Verdes West Apartments in San Pedro, California, under construction—five stories of wood framing.

PHOTO BY JOHN HARTLEY



Five Stories of Lumber Framing

Can you build a five-story-high apartment house with wood framing? Down on Palos Verdes peninsula overlooking the harbor of Los Angeles, Calif., rises a \$3,000,000 apartment complex that proves it can be done. In fact, Verdes West embraces 70 luxury units on four wood-frame floors over a 140-car parking level.

When Verdes Development Corp., San Pedro, Calif., planned the building, they found that lumber framing could save them thousands of dollars and weeks of construction time. The question was: Could it be done under code restrictions? Could a highrise multiple dwelling be framed in lumber and plywood?

Charles A. Price and Paul S. Shorr, who comprise Verdes Development, started from scratch, as no builder in the area was attempting to construct high-rise in wood. They and their architect found that the Uniform Building Code, which forms the code base for Los Angeles County, limits wood frame to three stories, and then only after meeting numerous requirements. That fourth floor intended for occupancy was frowned on, but became possible by installing sprinklers throughout. Code officials pointed out floor area limitations also. Starting limit for frame dwellings is 7,900 square feet of ground coverage. Twenty-foot setbacks from all other structures allow this to be doubled to 15,800 square feet.

Each floor contains about 25,000 square feet of living area. Two-hour fire-resistive walls are recognized as separations, so they planned two walls, unbroken from top to bottom with no openings, to divide the structure into qualifying areas.

The sprinklers, of course, make the apartments safer than those built of noncombustible materials without this fire-dousing safeguard. Sprinkler heads, at least six to an apartment, are flush with the ceilings. Cost was less than 60 cents per square foot.

To assure adequate strength in bearing walls, the architect specified 6x6-inch posts on the first floor and 4x4s above that, with solid blocking and bolted clip angles in the vertical diaphragms. This satisfied code officials, who at first urged post and beam type of construction, and also saved time and money for the builder. The top three floors are of platform construction.

What were the savings by going to wood framing? Developer Shorr called them "immeasurable." The project fell three months behind on the site work, where boulders impeded sinking of all but two of the 160 concrete piles that support the building. But amazingly, 13 weeks in man-time were regained after the work moved above the foundation walls, Shorr explained. The whole job wound up on schedule. Wood platform framing can proceed section by section and floor by floor, and the various crafts can move in

immediately, and work virtually side by side. Stud walls take shape faster when assembled flat on each floor and tilted into place. The building and safety department can clear units piecemeal, which can't be done as readily in other materials.

The contractor, Sonat Construction Company, San Pedro, saved an estimated 20 days on framing time alone, stated its owner, Nathan Shlechter. Framing required just 35 days for this 135,000 square foot project.

Some 50,000 board feet of Douglas fir framing lumber went into Verdes West. All vertical members were kiln-dried, to minimize shrinkage that might damage plumbing. Floor joists are mostly 2x12s, with 2x16s predominant in the roof framing. On first and second floors, studs are largely 3x4s, with some 2x6s used also. Some of the lintels are 6x12s. About 36,000 square feet of 1/2-inch plywood went into sheer walls. Interior surfaces are primarily dry-wall, and the exterior is stucco, typical of the area. The roof is built-up.

"Verdes West shaped up real fast, thanks to lumber framing," remarked contractor Shlechter. "We were able to go ahead with utility lines and other subcontracting with little interruption. Vertically, we used all kiln-dried Douglas fir lumber, and because of this we expect practically no settling. Our elevator shafts are wood framed, too."

ONE DOWN—TWO TO GO

Medical Care for Aged Under Social Security

Assured After Bitter 15-Year Struggle

WITH Situs Picketing and the repeal of 14(b) still to come, the recent passage of Medicare has achieved one of labor's three major legislative goals.

By a sweeping vote of 68 to 21, the Senate of the United States practically assured that the 15-year fight for Medicare—a long-time goal of organized labor—will soon become a reality.

All that remains is a Senate-House conference to iron out differences between the measures passed by the two houses and, finally, the signature of the President.

LBJ Elated

Said Johnson after receiving word of the Senate action: "a great day for older Americans . . . a great day for America."

The AFL-CIO was withholding comment until the final conference bill emerges but the elation of union officials was undisguised.

Another organization which has worked hard for passage of the measure was the National Council of Senior Citizens. Its president, John Edelman, one-time legislative representative of the Textile Workers, told Press Associates:

"This is one of the greatest historic steps forward ever made by the Congress. In many respects it is wider and broader than the original Social Security Act. It is comparable to the enactment of the Wagner Labor Relations Act.

"Of almost equal importance is the emergence of older citizens as a political force in this country—seemingly almost replacing the American Medical Association which is now a spent force."

The omnibus measure not only provides for health care for the aged but also liberalizes social security benefits. The price tag on the Senate bill is \$7.5 billion but most of this comes out of the increases in social security, increases on employers and employees.

The dramatic aspects of the Sen-

ate vote was that only seven Southern Democrats actually voted against the bill and the Republicans were split down the middle: 13 for and 14 against.

Implicit in the vote was a recognition that the need for the legislation had reached a critical point and that all the vast sums spent by the American Medical Association to block its passage went for naught.

In fact, the AMA was soundly whipped on every move—including its effort to exclude doctors from the coverage of the social security act. Debate on this point brought forth the views of many Senators that the AMA did not really speak for the doctors of the country.

President Johnson said that when the House-Senate conference completes its work "a great burden will be lifted from the shoulders of all Americans."

He gave credit to his predecessors—Harry S. Truman and John F. Kennedy—for the passage of the legislation.

"I stood beside John Kennedy in the Senate in 1960 as he battled for the cause of justice," said Johnson, "and watched in later years as his courage and his refusal to accept defeat gradually helped shape the forces which led us to this day.

"This bill is another stone in the enduring monument to his greatness."

Higher Benefits

The Medicare bills that now have been voted both by the House and Senate go considerably beyond what the Johnson Administration originally called for. As proposed by the President, the bill would have cost about \$3 billion.

As modified by the House, services went up to \$6 billion. The Senate Finance Committee included new services that put benefits up to \$7 billion, while amendments on the floor upped the total to about \$7.5 billion.

The Senate version of Medicare-

Social Security differs from the House measure in about 530 instances. However, only about 75 to 100 of these differences are considered major and conferees—led by Long and House Ways and Means Chairman Wilbur Mills—are expected to reach agreement without great difficulty.

There are several differences that will take considerable work.

As passed by the House, the bill will provide up to 60 days of hospital care for elderly persons under the Social Security system and will provide post-hospital care at a hospital-affiliated nursing home for up to 20 days, up to 100 post-hospital home visits by a nurse or therapist and outpatient diagnostic service. The Senate, in a last minute floor action, voted unlimited hospital service.

Supplemental Plan

The House also added a voluntary supplemental plan under which all persons over 65 can subscribe for \$3 a month to a medical insurance plan. This would cover doctor and surgical services and cover X-ray and laboratory tests necessary in the diagnosis and treatment of illness.

The Senate bill would cover the cost of hospital services rendered by specialists such as radiologists and pathologists.

The Senate also accepted an amendment which would make it possible for the elderly to retire at age 60 instead of the current 62 and 65 cut-off dates. Under this amendment a beneficiary could retire at 60 with two-thirds of his normal benefits. He can now retire at age 62 with 80 per cent benefits and at age 65 with full benefits.

Both House and Senate versions provide a 7 per cent increase in Social Security benefits and liberalize the amount a retired person can earn each year without losing benefits.—(PAI)



HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS

Unit IV

This unit deals with fractions in which we find the four basic functions of arithmetic involved (addition, subtraction, multiplication, and division). There are, however, certain steps that must be followed when dealing with proper and improper fractions as well as mixed numbers. Examples will be given in this and following units.

FRACTIONS—A fraction is a part of a whole number. It is composed of two distinct parts. The top part is called the numerator and the bottom part is called the denominator. The denominator indicates the number of equal parts into which a whole figure or number is divided. The numerator indicates the number of equal parts involved in the specific problem. For example, in the fraction $\frac{3}{4}$, the denominator is 4 and indicates that a certain quantity is divided into 4 equal parts. The numerator is 3 and indicates that there are 3 equal parts involved.

A proper fraction is a fraction with the denominator larger than the numerator. An example is $\frac{1}{2}$.

An improper fraction is a fraction with the numerator larger than the denominator. An example is $\frac{3}{2}$.

A mixed number contains a whole number and a proper fraction. An example is $1\frac{1}{2}$.

The value of a fraction is not changed if both the numerator and the denominator are multiplied or divided by the same number. For example, if the numerator and the denominator of the fraction $\frac{4}{8}$ are divided by 4, the fraction becomes $\frac{1}{2}$.

$$\frac{4 \div 4}{8 \div 4} = \frac{1}{2}$$

If the numerator and the denominator of the fraction $\frac{1}{2}$ are multiplied by 4, the result is $\frac{4}{8}$.

$$\frac{1 \times 4}{2 \times 4} = \frac{4}{8}$$

We see, therefore, that $\frac{1}{2} = \frac{4}{8}$ and that the exact value of the fraction was not changed when both the numerator and the denominator were multiplied or divided by the same number.

It is necessary to change the denominators of fractions to permit the addition and subtraction of fractions and also to reduce a fraction to its lowest possible term.

Proper fractions may be reduced to a lower term if the numerator and denominator are divisible by the same number. The fraction $\frac{6}{8}$ is a proper frac-

tion but it can be reduced by dividing both the numerator and the denominator by 2.

$$\frac{6 \div 2}{8 \div 2} = \frac{3}{4}$$

An improper fraction can always be changed to a mixed number. The first step in reducing an improper fraction is to divide the numerator by the denominator. This results in a whole number and a remainder which becomes a proper fraction.

For example, reduce $\frac{9}{4}$ to a mixed number.

$$\frac{2}{4/9} \quad 4 \text{ goes into } 9 \text{ just } 2 \text{ times. There is a remainder of } 1; \text{ therefore, } 9/4 \text{ reduces to the mixed number } 2\frac{1}{4}.$$

Reduce the following fractions to the lowest terms:

1. $\frac{4}{6}$ 2. $\frac{12}{16}$ 3. $\frac{8}{32}$ 4. $\frac{28}{32}$
5. $\frac{16}{64}$ 6. $\frac{7}{4}$ 7. $\frac{23}{8}$ 8. $\frac{33}{16}$
9. $\frac{42}{32}$ 10. $\frac{94}{64}$

ADDITION OF FRACTIONS—The following steps must be used in the addition of fractions:

1. All the fractions must have the same denominator, preferably the lowest denominator common to all the denominators.
2. Add the numerators to get the sum of the numerators and place the sum over the common denominator.
3. Reduce the resulting fraction to its lowest term.

EXAMPLE: Add $\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, $\frac{7}{16}$.

$$\frac{3}{4} = \frac{12}{16} \quad \text{Place the fractions in a vertical column. By inspection, 16 is the smallest denominator common to each of the denominators. Change all of the fractions so that each has 16 for the denominator.}$$

$$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{10}{16} \quad \frac{3}{4} = \frac{12}{16}; \frac{5}{8} = \frac{10}{16}; \text{ and } \frac{7}{16} = \frac{7}{16}.$$

$$\frac{7}{16} = \frac{7}{16} \quad \text{Now add the numerators. } 12 + 10 + 7 = 29.$$

$$\frac{29}{16} \quad \text{Place the 29 over the lowest denominator, 16.}$$

$\frac{29}{16} = 1 \frac{13}{16}$ Reduce the improper fraction $29/16$ to a mixed number to arrive at the correct answer.

$$3/4 + 5/8 + 7/16 = 1-13/16.$$

Solve the following problems:

1. $7/8 + 3/4 =$ _____
2. $1/2 + 3/4 =$ _____
3. $1/4 + 5/8 + 1/2 =$ _____
4. $3/8 + 11/16 + 15/32 =$ _____
5. $7/16 + 3/8 + 31/32 =$ _____
6. $1/2 + 3/4 + 13/16 =$ _____
7. $1/8 + 1/4 + 15/16 + 5/32 =$ _____

The following steps should be used in the addition of whole numbers, common fractions, and mixed numbers:

1. Place the numbers in a vertical column with the fractions under each other and the whole numbers under each other.
2. Add the fractions.
3. Add the whole numbers.
4. Add the two sums and reduce to lowest terms.

EXAMPLE: Add $1\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{5}{8}$, 5, $2\frac{1}{2}$.

$1\frac{3}{4} = 1-6/8$ Write the numbers in a vertical column.

Reduce the fractions to the lowest common denominator which is 8.

Add the numerators of the fractions and place the sum over the lowest common denominator.

$$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{8} \quad 6 + 5 + 4 = 15 = \text{sum of numerators. Thus } 15/8.$$

$$5 = 5 \quad 15/8 \text{ reduces to } 1-7/8.$$

$$2\frac{1}{2} = 2-4/8 \quad \text{Add the whole numbers of the original problem } 1 + 5 + 2 = 8.$$

8-15/8 Combine the whole number (8) and the fraction (15/8 or 1-7/8).

$$8 + 1-7/8 = \text{Thus } 1-3/4 + 5/8 + 5 + 2-1/2 = 9-7/8.$$

Solve the following problems:

1. $5\frac{1}{4} + 15/16 =$ _____
2. $3\frac{3}{8} + 4\frac{1}{4} =$ _____
3. $6 + 8\frac{3}{8} + \frac{3}{4} =$ _____
4. $\frac{5}{8} + 7/16 + 2\frac{1}{4} + 5\frac{1}{2} =$ _____
5. $10\frac{1}{2} + 12\frac{3}{4} + 18\frac{7}{8} + 2\frac{13}{16} =$ _____
6. $35/64 + 15/16 + 21/32 + 4\frac{1}{4} =$ _____
7. $3\frac{3}{8} + 6\frac{7}{16} + 17/32 + 21\frac{1}{4} =$ _____
8. $1/3 + 5/6 + 7/8 + 11/16 + 5/12 + 17/24 =$ _____

Solve the following review problems:

1. $153 + 24 + 92 =$ _____
2. $462 + 395 + 43 =$ _____
3. $61 + 59 + 48 + 7 =$ _____
4. $70 + 61 + 35 + 6 =$ _____
5. $68 + 351 + 821 + 942 =$ _____
6. $524 + 638 + 595 + 48 =$ _____
7. $69,135 + 4,239 + 7,914 =$ _____
8. $24,473 + 69,524 + 708 + 8,366 + 80,052 + 15 =$ _____
9. $15,792 + 26,443 + 23,454 + 283 + 4,803 =$ _____
10. $50,020 + 3,842 + 41,851 + 503 + 3,549 + 78 =$ _____
11. $\begin{array}{r} 78 \\ -48 \\ \hline \end{array}$
12. $\begin{array}{r} 973 \\ -198 \\ \hline \end{array}$
13. $\begin{array}{r} 587 \\ -380 \\ \hline \end{array}$
14. $\begin{array}{r} 831 \\ -545 \\ \hline \end{array}$
15. $\begin{array}{r} 819 \\ -726 \\ \hline \end{array}$
16. $\begin{array}{r} 584 \\ -307 \\ \hline \end{array}$
17. $\begin{array}{r} 5,694 \\ -2,481 \\ \hline \end{array}$
18. $\begin{array}{r} 490,548 \\ -276,483 \\ \hline \end{array}$
19. $\begin{array}{r} 5,754,000 \\ -5,139,364 \\ \hline \end{array}$
20. $545,080 - 446,930 =$ _____
21. $\begin{array}{r} 37 \\ \times 42 \\ \hline \end{array}$
22. $\begin{array}{r} 36 \\ \times 7996 \\ \hline \end{array}$
23. $\begin{array}{r} 8,496 \\ \times 98 \\ \hline \end{array}$
24. $\begin{array}{r} 95,961 \\ \times 687 \\ \hline \end{array}$
25. $3,114 \times 12 =$ _____
26. $4,736 \times 53 =$ _____
27. $24 \times 37 \times 32 =$ _____
28. $36 \times 423 \times 102 =$ _____
29. $834 \div 3 =$ _____
30. $83,988 \div 9 =$ _____

Answers to Problems on Page 33

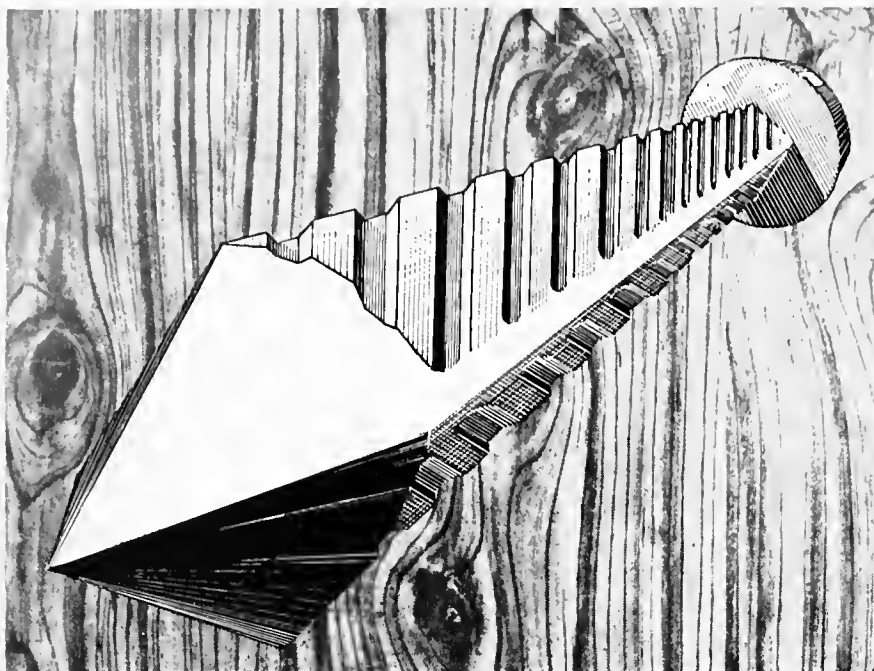
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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

Saltchuckers Paradise

The following letter and photo from Herman Sonier, business agent for Local 2258, Houma, Louisiana:

"Dear Fred:

"The enclosed photo is to give you some idea of the outstanding fishing we have off the coast of Louisiana in Terrebonne Parish. Left to right are Charles Sonier, recording secretary, Herman Sonier, and Oliver Matherne, vice-president of the Fire Fighters' Local 1405. Also on the junket were Mrs. Charles Sonier and Mrs. Matherne who is secretary for Local 2258. The pic was taken on the good ship Shirley Ann.

"We caught 150 speckled trout on the trip with rod and reel and speared flounder which we stalked by wading in ankle-deep water along the Last Islands, at night with our lanterns in hand. The trout were taken on the troll on shrimp."

Sounds like a saltchuckers paradise, Herman.



Trout and flounder catch.

Kite-flying Fishermen

For quite a spell the surf anglers of New Zealand had a good thing going for them. They employed kites to carry their line far out to the more lucrative waters

offshore. Ofttimes the kites would soar to heights over 1,000 feet.

Now, because of a recent ruling by the Civil Aviation Administration, the kites must not be flown over 200 feet above the water's surface. It was found that kites flown at higher elevations were becoming a serious hazard to light aircraft following the coastal route.

Salmon Success



Herd and Bauman with salmon.

Warren A. "Al" Bauman of Los Angeles, vice-president of Local 1607 (Millwrights) went back home after a jaunt to northern waters, singing the piscatorial praises of the northwest. In company with Ray Herd, a member of the Carpenters' Union, Portland, they eased an even dozen (a two-man, two-day limit) salmon from the Pacific ocean off the "Purple Poodle" which was skippered by A. Rodgers of the Tradewinds fleet out of Ilwaco, Washington.

They slow-trolled with herring just outside the Columbia River bar. Largest fish in the catch was a 35 pound Chinook by Bauman which broke water on three occasions and took 25 minutes to bring boatside.

Brother Bauman and Mrs. Bauman (treasurer of the Ladies Auxiliary in L.A., Local 475) visited their daughter in Portland, Oregon, Mrs. Ray (Ethel) Herd.

Six Points-Seven Shots

E. A. Vitt of Boulder, Colorado, a member of Local 2834, Denver (Millwrights) is proud of his 15-year old grandson who at that tender age has already proven himself a mighty hunter. Grandson Ervin, described by a Boulder sports writer as not being much thicker around the middle than his rifle, downed a six-point elk that sported an antler spread of 47 inches.



15-year-old Ervin and big elk.

Brother Vitt said it was the largest elk he's ever seen and the first for his 15-year old son who was toting a single shot, 30/30 caliber rifle. It took seven shots for Ervin to bring the critter down. Imagine Ervin shooting and reloading; shooting and reloading, seven shots in fast succession.

Hunting with Ervin was his dad and his grandfather. They only had to back up their pick-up truck 10 feet from the scene of the kill to load it.

High Noon Trout

Mrs. Hilda Laird of Mount Pleasant, Illinois, is a firm believer that trout, big trout, like to have their meals on time. She took the largest trout of the year from Bennett Springs, Missouri, a 10-pound rainbow that struck her feathered jig at exactly 12 noon.

240 Lb. Halibut

Although there are no official records kept on sport-caught halibut, we're fairly sure that Herbie Dubois of Southington, Massachusetts, can lay claim to catching the lunker of lunkers in that category.

April, 1965, while fishing from a party boat off Rockport, Massachusetts, off the tip of Cape Ann, he tied into, and successfully boated, a 240 pounder. It is believed to be the largest ever landed with rod and reel. Anybody challenge it?

Dubois used sea clam for bait on a 40-pound test line, water, 180 feet in depth. It took 35 minutes to bring the whopper close enough to gaff.

Provo River Trout



Naomi barely holds 5 lb. trout.

The trout fishing in the Provo River, not too far from the front door of William Neebling, Provo, Utah, a member of Local 1498, is something to stir the pulses of even the most luke-warm of anglers. For instance, here's a photo of Bill's daughter, Naomi, with a five pound rainbow—from the Provo River, of course.

Minnows for Perch

Norman Connor and Jack Rose, both members of Local Union 322, Niagara Falls, New York, recommend live minnows for perch in the waters of Lake Cauchiching and the narrows at Atherley. They sent in a newspaper clip of recent catch. Must have been a couple hundred perch taken by themselves and two others. Sorry we can't reproduce news clips, fellows.

'One More Cast'

D. G. Williams, Houston, Texas, member of Local Union 213 for over 20 years, favors the waters of Lake Houston for crappie and largemouth. On a junket to those waters, D. G. and son-in-law fished the whole day with nary a strike. "One more cast," pleaded D. G. as he flipped his deep-running "bomber" lure over the side. Half way in, he caught a snag, a snag with wings for fins that turned out to be a 5½ lb. bass.

Don't Skin the Duck

In a past issue of O.M. we passed along a tip for tuning down the wild flavors of ducks, an idea that prompted the following letter from Ivar Lettenstrom of Chicago.

"Dear Fred:

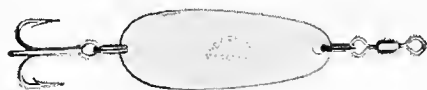
"I love to hunt ducks and am particularly fond of the wonderful flavor of the meat. I think the treatment prescribed by your tip is an outrage to the noble bird.

"Why should anyone want to rid the wilding of the gamy taste. Get rid of the taste of the wild game and you get rid of the distinctive flavor that distinguishes it from domestic fowl. The point is: 'If you do not like the taste of wild game, don't eat it.'

"Never cut up, or skin the ducks; roast them whole. The skin performs a most important function during the cooking process by holding in juice and flavor."

Pupil Outfishes Teacher

Lovel Horner, financial secretary of Local Union 777, Harrisonville, Missouri, always takes a few youngsters along with him on fishing trips. He tries to teach them the joys of angling. He and his youngsters vividly recall a trip to the old swimmin' hole where his youngest caught a 13-pound flat-head catfish.



Members of the Carpenters' Union—in good standing—and the members of their family can earn a pair of the illustrated Spooner fishing lures by sending in a photo of a hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is all about. Send it to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. OMSF
0216 S.W. Iowa
Portland, Oregon 97201

Please mention your local number and, of course, retired members are eligible.

America the Ugly

Continued from page 4

of the downtown shopping area. Traffic has been re-routed around mall areas, trees have been planted, and tasteful, useful facilities have been built for rest and recreation. In Canton, there is a sidewalk cafe for summer dining, and an ice skating rink for winter play. In Fresno, as in Washington, D. C., small "minibuses" have been put on duty in the downtown area for short, reduced fare hops and less traffic congestion.

The job of improving our surroundings is threefold: we must plan for the future, to protect the beauty that exists now and make sure that

new facilities meet standards for good taste and design; we must restore some of the beauty that has already been overrun, by carving out new parks from the concrete meadows of the cities, rebuilding our once-beautiful historical areas, and removing eyesores; we must make sure that the beauty is maintained to keep it clean and in good repair.

Labor's Stake

Before this work can be accomplished, however, it is essential to enlist the support of the community. Every member of the building trades has a personal stake in this, because a national beautification program will generate new jobs while it makes our lives more pleasant.

The building and construction trades also have some experience in beautification which can be put to good use on the planning councils of each city. The voluntary programs to clean up and fix up orphanages, schools and run-down housing areas launched by building tradesmen are natural forerunners of the bigger job ahead.

According to the American Institute of Architects, which is also vitally concerned, here's what a total community beautification program involves:

- Coordinating transportation needs with neighborhood design.
- Re-developing blighted areas.
- Regulating billboards and store front signs, and running utility lines underground.
- Tree-planting and tree-care programs.
- Re-design of traffic signs, light poles, benches, trash cans, etc.
- Creation of small city parks.
- Stiffening building codes and zoning laws.
- Identifying and preserving historic buildings.
- Maintaining all public facilities.

If you're tempted to feel that beautification is somebody else's problem, consider for a moment what's going to happen in a few years to your own favorite spots to get away from it all. Without total community concern, how long will they last?



"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



SUN SERVICE—H. H. Fisher, left, above, member of Local 345 of the Carpenters Union, was the honoree at a Shelby United Neighbors (SUN) rally honoring organized labor which was held recently in Memphis, Tenn. Fisher received a citation from Stanley E. Hungerford, SUN president, for nine years of service as labor representative on the SUN staff, while Tommy Powell, president of the Memphis AFL-CIO Labor Council and keynote speaker at the event, looks on.



TOWN OFFICIAL—John H. Boyce, member of Local 141, has been elected president of Worth, Ill., a suburban town southwest of Chicago. Boyce, who has long been active in community affairs, has been a member of the Carpenters Union for 14 years.

He formerly served on the Worth Industrial Commission and Zoning Board of Appeals and plays in the Community Band.

ONLY REMAINING charter member of Local Union 403, Alexandria, Louisiana, John J. Michiels, right, was presented his 50-year membership pin last year. He continues to be an active member of this local union.



Jobless Benefits Program Needs Drastic Revision, Says AFL-CIO

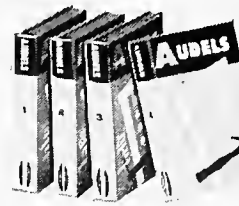
WASHINGTON, (PAI) — Today's unemployment compensation system is 30 years old and it needs drastic improvement in the opinion of the AFL-CIO. It is for that reason that the Federation is strongly supporting the Johnson Administration proposals that would establish Federal standards and would extend jobless benefit protection to some 5,000,000 more workers.

In analyzing defects in the current program, Ray Munts, assistant director of the AFL-CIO Department of Social Security, declared:

"For a while after the program was adopted in 1935," said Munts, "state programs were more or less of equal and good quality, but after the war, state legislatures did not raise the benefits commensurate with the increase in wage levels. For example, today the typical worker receives a benefit of less than a third of his lost wage."

The new Administration-backed legislation would require states to pay higher weekly amounts, with maximums raised in steps until they reach two-thirds of the state's average weekly wage.

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Social Security Question Box

Q. I was born in November 1901 and have worked from July 2, 1959 until November 11, 1961. That would be 9 full quarters. How many more quarters will I need to get Social Security? If I take it at a reduced rate at age 63, will I have to continue at the reduced rate?

A. You have a possible 9 quarters. You need 12 quarters. If you accept reduced benefits, they will remain reduced even after you reach age 65.

Q. My wife and I have always both worked. We have both paid in the full amount per year since social security started. When we retire at 62 or 65, will she receive her full share as if she were not my wife?

A. You and your wife will receive maximum monthly benefits at age 65. Both of you may receive a benefit at age 62 reduced by 20 per cent. There would not be a wife's benefit paid.

Q. I retired August 1962. I am drawing social security for my family of four. I also draw a pension from an insurance company which was set up by the company from which I retired, as a fringe benefit to my salary. Last year because of illness in the family, I had to cash some Series E bonds, that paid some interest. I also have some savings in a Building and Loan Company which paid some interest on bonds, but was not paid to me. Does this pension and interest count towards the amount I am allowed to earn per year while drawing social security?

A. No, only earnings from employment and substantial services in self-employment count toward social security. Pensions and interest and other investment income are not counted.

Q. A woman aged 62 elects to retire and draw social security on her own earnings. The rule whereby you average the five best years of the last ten, does that apply in this case? The local social security office has averaged the last seven years and that has reduced the amount of monthly payments. Is there any such rule as this?

A. We do not average the five best years of earnings. We drop the five lowest years. The exact number of years used depends on when you reach 62.

Q. I am a widow and receive \$75 a month based on my own work record. If I remarry, will I lose my benefits?

A. You earned your right to receive payments and will continue to get them, no matter how many times you remarry.

Q. I have been working under social security for the last 12 years. What kind of protection do I have?

A. Payments may be made to you and your family when you reach age 62 or become disabled. Upon your death, benefits can be paid to your

New Logging System Like Field Artillery



Tests have just been completed in Sweden on a new system for full-tree logging. It cleans an average-sized tree of all limbs in about 20 seconds.

Until now, the mechanization of forestry work has been slowed down due to the lack of a machine for removing branches and limbs. This job is usually performed by means of manual-operated power saws and accounts for approximately 40 percent of the total time for felling, limbing and topping trees.

Eije Mossberg, head of the Swedish Cellulose Company, which owns vast forest areas, commissioned the company's engineering subsidiary, Sunds Verstader AB, to investigate the development of a limb-remover suitable for Swedish conditions.

The system is composed of several mechanized units of "light field artillery" type which can be moved easily from one site to another.

A recent article in *Science News Letter*, described the operation of this system.

"The mechanical components

consist of the limbing machine mounted on two heavy-tire wheels, a diesel-generator set, a slashing arrangement for direct cutting of limbed timber into lengths and simultaneously sorting of saw logs and pulp wood, and a separate cabin from which one man controls all these operations by means of push buttons.

"The trees are fed into the limber by a tractor with a grip device which swings in a complete circle. The limber is equipped with eight cylindrical steel cutters, driven by separate electric motors and pressed against the trunk by means of a powerful spike roll at a speed of 148 feet per minute and arrives at the slashing machine completely freed from limbs. The prototype is designed to cope with trees up to 24 inches in diameter and limbs of up to four inches in diameter.

"The new machine, which weighs only five tons, can increase lumber output from about 20 cubic feet with modern conventional methods per man-hour to about 70 cubic feet. Extremely mobile, it can be fully operational within 90 minutes of arrival at a new location."

widow and children under age 18.
Q. Why do you urge people to check on their social security records every 2 or 3 years?

A. The time in which corrections on your records can be made is limited. Unless an error is found within 3 years, 3 months, and 15 days after the year which is incorrect, it may not be possible to correct the error.

Q. What happens to the social security taxes collected that are not used for the payment of benefits?

A. The money not needed to pay benefits and operating expenses is invested in interest-bearing U.S. Government bonds. This interest income helps to keep social security taxes lower than they would have to be if the money were not invested.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Local 1506 Celebrates 14th Anniversary



LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—Local 1506 of Los Angeles recently held ceremonies honoring many charter members and also several brothers having 25 or more years membership. Guests from various locals, the Los Angeles District Council and the General Office helped to make a very enjoyable and successful evening. Gordon A. McCulloch, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council, presented lapel emblems to the charter members present. We were honored with the presence of William Sidell, the second general vice president, who spoke briefly. Some of the officers, guests and pin recipients at the ceremonies held by Local 1506 are: front row—James D. Brown, Louis B. Crago, Marvin Selle, recipients of 25 yr. pins; Wm. Sidell, 2nd general vice president; Ned Arnold, 40 yr. pin; Cash Criswell, 25 yr. pin; and G. A. McCulloch, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council. Second row: Dale Morgan, business representative of Local 1506; Arthur T. Eisele, business representative and conductor of Local 1506; Gil Herreras, trustee; Chris Jensen, president and business representative; A. J. "Red" Chinery, warden; George Loos, trustee; Kenneth Dowell and Ralph Thornton, 25 yr. pins. Rear: Ed Lonergan, vice president of Local 1506; Paul Urgel, recording secretary and business representative of Los Angeles District Council; Alex Akoury, trustee and Abe Dean, 25 yr. pin.



Charter members of Local 1506 are, seated in front row: Rudy Encinas, Louis Crago, A. G. Jorn, Richard Freeman, Guy Weaver, Frank Salerni and Robert S. Norton. Second row: Jack Parker, George "Bud" Mason, Lyle "Gus" Hill, Pablo Martinez, C. H. Duhe, Arthur Robles, Bob Davis and Charles C. Gill. Third row: E. W. "Bill" Gibson, George Stoner, Norm Abrahams, Arthur T. Eisele, James D. Brown, Kenneth Dowell and Daniel A. Gillespie. Rear: E. C. Cavvacale, A. A. Abbott, Robert Gose, Ed Lonergan and Howard DeVilbiss. Officers who are charter members, not shown are: George Chambers, Donald E. Waite, Lloyd E. Miller, past president, current treasurer and 25 yr. pin recipient; and Ray Berg, secretary.



The gang of Local 543, Mamaroneck, N. Y., get together to celebrate the Local's 65th anniversary. Looks like a pretty happy group of carpenters!

Local 543 Celebrates 65th Birthday

Mamaroneck, N. Y.—Local 543, the oldest labor organization in Mamaroneck, has celebrated its 65th anniversary with a dinner-dance. It was attended by nearly 600 people.

Particularly honored were Louis R. Tolve, a 50-year member and one who has served the local as business manager for 35 years; Anthony Macri, a 50-year member; and Joseph Decea, president of Local 543 for a quarter century.



Honoring Louis Tolve are, left to right: Ralph Cannizzaro, president of the district council; Louis R. Tolve, and Pasquale J. Bernabei, treasurer of Local 543 and chairman of the banquet.

Local 347 Holds Pin Presentations



MATTOON, ILL.—Local 347 held an open house on May 20, 1965 to dedicate their new building and to make pin presentations to the deserving members. Twenty members received 25-year pins from John Pruett.

Those receiving 25-year pins were: seated, l. to r.—John Whitley, Chas. Pickering, Rex Barden, Wm. Maxey, Martin Goebel, Herh Chaney, Winifred Jones, Fred Popendieker and David Brubaker. Standing, l. to r.—William Level, Earl Baugher, Maurice Muchmore, Roy Reed, Albert Swinford, Verlan McWilliams, Earl Scott, Foster Poe, Tom Poe, Glenn Clayton, general representative John Pruett, and L. V. Foreman. Four members, who received pins, but were unable to be present—George Courtright, Howard Cobb, Ernst Whitley, and Alva Wright.

Service Pins Awarded in Florida



Old timers honored at the recent celebration of Local 627, Jacksonville. The lady in the back row is Mrs. Clinton W. Westberry, charter member of Ladies Auxiliary No. 297.

Local 1507 – 30 Yrs. Old

El Monte, Calif.—Local Union 1507 of El Monte, celebrated the 30th Anniversary of its Charter with a gala buffet dinner on Saturday, May 29, 1965.

Membership pins were presented to 181 members whose years of service ranged from 25 years to 63 years. Included in the awards by special recognition were Charter members Richard Thomas and Oliver Dexter, with 30 years of membership. Thomas was the Local's first president, Dexter the first financial secretary and business agent. S. E. "Ed" Pefley, with 62 years, held the position of financial secretary and business agent for 14 years. Ed also celebrated his 88th birthday on this date. Hugo Anderson and Theron Steen had 52 years each,

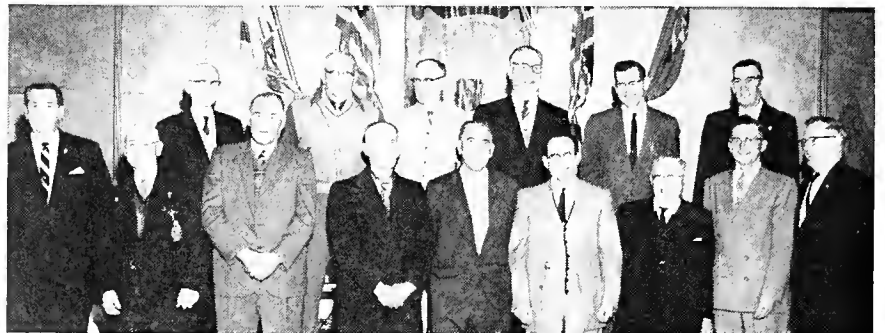


At the fifth annual Florida State Carpenters contest, held in Jacksonville, the contestants were, left to right: Frank C. Hardes, Local 1685 in Melbourne; (2nd place winner); Werner L. Bachmen, Local 696 in Tampa (1st place winner); Roger Ashburn, Local 1509 in Miami (3rd place winner); Donald Torres, Local 1394 in Ft. Lauderdale and Charles E. Garrison, Local 819 in West Palm Beach.

Honoring the 30th anniversary of Local 1507 were: standing, left to right—Russel Auten, recording secretary of Local 1507; Honorable John K. Otis; William Sidell, Second General Vice President, and Councilman Dale Ingram, City of El Monte, California.



Local 83 Awards Pins



HALIFAX, N.S.—Those members of Local 83 who recently received 25-year pins: First row, from left: Arthur Coleman, George West, E. J. Saulnier, Eugene Muise, Dave Miller, Elmer Kent, Norman Levy, Welton Andrews and Parker Cruikshank, president of the Local. Back row, from the left: Arthur Young, Arnold Umlaw, Herbert Atkins, Alex Burton, Lloyd Hennigar and Herbert Saulnier.

William Cockelberg, 54 years, and Abram Van Wyck, 63 years. William Sidell, Second General Vice President, presented the pin awards to these members with 50 or more years.

Garvin McGehee, Bud Mathis, Dean Weddle, William Bennett and John Ward made the presentations to the 176 whose years were 25 to 49.

Russel Auten, serving as master of ceremonies, delivered the charter rededication address. A welcoming address by the Honorable John K. Otis, judge of the El Monte Municipal Court, was followed by Councilman Dale Ingram of the City of El Monte, who indicated that May 24-30, 1965 had been proclaimed by Mayor Charles E. Wiggins as the week to honor Local 1507 as they commemorate the date of their charter, February 15, 1935.

William Sidell, Second General Vice President, the principal speaker of the evening, brought greetings of General President Hutcheson and the General Office. Sidell, in praising the large number of men whose longevity of membership, in aggregate, exceeds 54 centuries, pointed out that the many years he has worked with the officers of Local 1507, past and present, first as a business agent, later as secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles District Council, then as General Board member, he had always received constructive cooperation. Now, as Second General Vice President, it was like coming home. And, in truth, California is home to him.

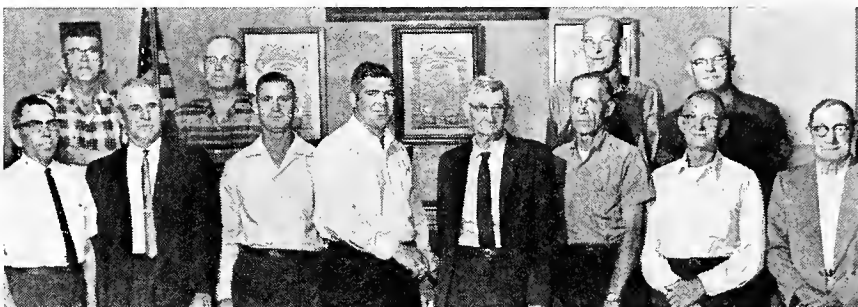


Pins Awarded by Local 951



Brainerd, Minn.—Local 951 of Brainerd recently presented 25-year pins to the following members—front row from the left: Sam Madsen, Everett E. Longnecker, Charles V. Goller, Walter J. Franklin, Leif Nygaard, and Bror L. Erickson. Back row, standing—Dewayne E. Warner, Walter M. Bingman, Phillip E. Erickson, Oscar Kristoffersen, Alfred E. Carlson, Alfred E. Johnson, Gust Showell, Elmer Schaffer, general representative; and Nels G. Anderson. Those not in the picture are H. W. Bentley and Adry E. Johnson. Elmer Schaffer presented the pins.

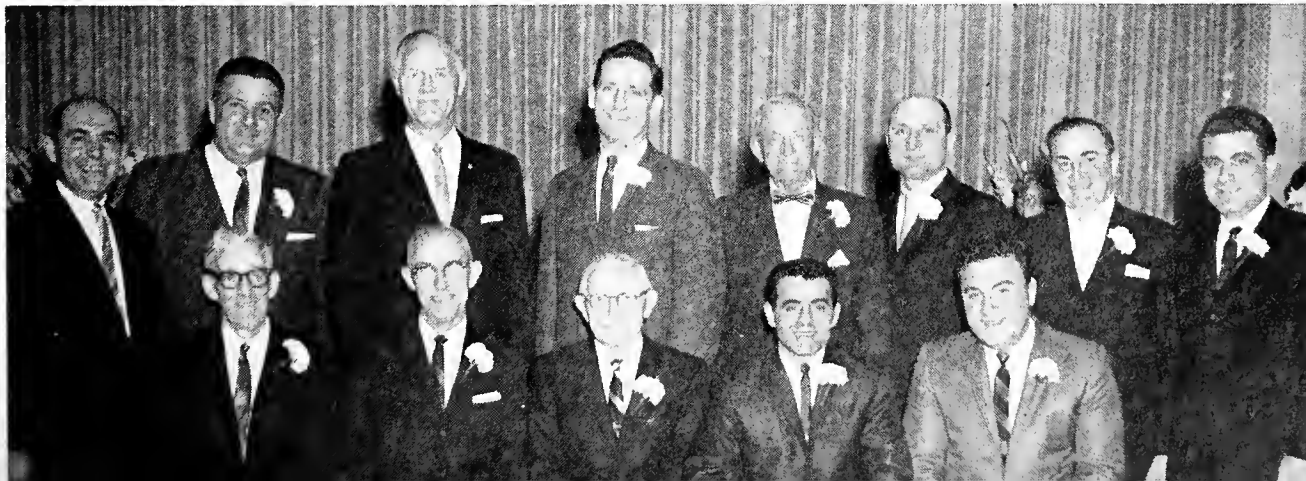
Local 507 Honors 60-Year Member



NASHVILLE, TENN.—At a special meeting of Local 507 in Nashville, called to present the 25-year pins, W. A. Moffat was honored by the members for being a 60-year member of the Brotherhood. Local President Fernie Rayburn made the presentations. Front row, left to right: Ollie Hudson, W. E. Justice, William S. Woodward, Fernie Rayburn shaking hands with W. A. Moffat, William R. Cathey, L. B. Campbell and Robert A. Taylor. Back row, from the left: Morgan Vail, A. T. Robertson, Marvin N. Best and Howard Castleman. Those members who were eligible to receive pins but unable to attend were: C. W. Baise (now deceased), A. H. Caruthers, Jasper Caruthers, William H. Cooper, Robert Keenan, J. W. N. Lee III, A. O. Radford, C. W. Robinson, Herman Summerford and Paul E. Taylor.

Local 493 Celebrates 75th Anniversary

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y.—Local 493 of Mount Vernon recently celebrated its 75th anniversary with a dinner-dance attended by 300 persons. Some of the guests in attendance were: Mr. Conrad Olsen, who is the vice president of the Carpenters District Council of New York City, and Mr. Ralph Cannizzare, the president of the Westchester and Putnam District Council and business agent for Local 163 in Peekskill, N. Y. Officers and guests celebrating the 75th anniversary of Local 493 were: front row, left to right—Donald Rose, warden; Fred Bates, conductor; Nils Larson, treasurer; Joseph Mettela, trustee; and Salvatore Pelliccio, financial secretary. Back row, left to right—Ralph Cannizzaro; Charles Blair Jr., vice-president of Local 493; Conrad Olsen; Chester R. Merola, recording secretary; John M. Alexander, president; Joseph Cioffi, trustee; Joseph L. Corcione, business agent; and Anthony Pelliccio, trustee.



Local 3182 Presents Pins To Veterans

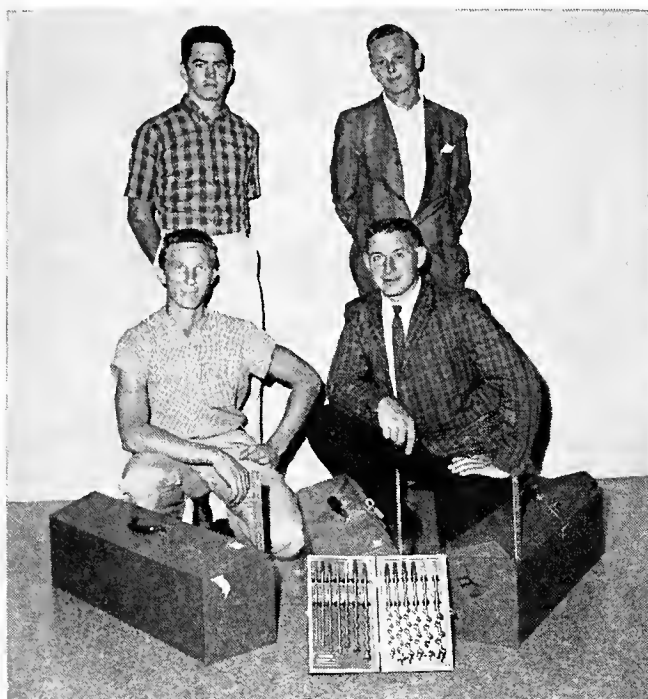
Portland, Oregon—Furniture Workers' Local 3182 presented 25-year pins to 14 members at a special meeting held in May. About 276 persons were present as Fred H. Klingman, financial secretary and business representative of Local 3182, awarded the pins.

Those eligible for 25-year pins were: T. O. Davis, David Horwitz, C. Gus Lichtenwald, Wm. Saffer, Robert Wiles, Julius Garrigues, Martin Hui, John Miller, Jack I. Singer, George Williams, Robert C. Henning, Ralph Jones, Lee Rohde and Michael H. Voeller.



These members of Local 3182 who were present to receive their 25-year pins were: seated from the left: Gus Lichtenwald, Wm. Saffer, T. O. Davis and John Miller. Standing, from the left: Michael H. Voeller and Jack I. Singer.

Training at Palm Beach, Fla.



The apprenticeship school of the Palm Beach County District Council recently graduated four men. From the left to right, kneeling, are Henry Ammons, Local 819, and Frank Hader of Local 2770—standing are Eugene Harper and Ray Fred, both of Local 819.

In addition to their certificates from the school system, Mr. Wm. Bobb, executive manager of the Florida East Coast Chapter of the Associated General Contractors, presented each man with certificate of merit from the A. G. C. Kenneth H. Moye, business manager of the Palm Beach District Council, presented each graduate with a tool box and tools with a value of \$150 each. Frank Hader, an outstanding apprentice, was awarded \$40 in additional tools and one year's union dues by Local 959, Boynton Beach, valued at \$75.

The tool awards were made possible by the contributions of Locals 819, West Palm Beach; 2770, West Palm Beach; 1308, Lake Worth; local chapter of the Associated General Contractors, and the local chapter of the Home Builders Association.

Ladies' Aux. 801 Celebrates 5th Birthday

San Francisco, Calif.—Millwrights Ladies' Auxiliary 801, which recently celebrated its 5th anniversary, expects to see some wriggling before long, that is, at Knowland Park Zoo, as a result of their donation of \$300 to begin a collection of exotic reptiles for the dramatic zoo development in East Oakland. The money was raised by a Christmas Dinner-Dance, making Christmas trees and having a rummage sale.

Activities for the past year include an Installation Dinner at which C. R. Bartalini, executive secretary of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters and president of the State Council of Carpenters, was the guest speaker. Officers were installed by Mrs. Erma I. Bremer, Charter President. A more recent event was our 5th Anniversary Barbecue Dinner with our husbands as our guests.

'Union Label' and 'Legislation' are prime topics at the business meetings and many letters have been written to our Legislators and Congressmen. The job we help protect may well be our own husbands'.



Pictured at the Knowland Park Zoo are, left to right: Mrs. Carl E. Bremer, philanthropy chairman and financial secretary-treasurer of Ladies' Auxiliary 801; Mrs. J. V. Kilgore, president; Val Deleon, head animal keeper at the Zoo (seated); and Frank H. Ogawa, chairman of the Oakland Park Commission.



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This way, those few dollars you never see now will be keeping Junior in tuition and textbooks later. What's more, they'll be working for Uncle Sam to keep the world strong and free for his generation.

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Buffalo Dist. Council Displays Old Tools



BUFFALO, N. Y.—The District Council of Buffalo and vicinity has a display of old tools in the lobby of their building. Recalling the past, while examining the vintage tools are, from left: Brothers Plummer, Daley, and Militello. (Photo taken by the Buffalo Evening News.)

HOME STUDY COURSE

Answers to problems on page 21.

Reducing fractions: (1) $\frac{2}{3}$; (2) $\frac{3}{4}$; (3) $\frac{1}{4}$; (4) $\frac{7}{8}$; (5) $\frac{1}{4}$; (6) $\frac{1}{4}$; (7) $\frac{2}{8}$; (8) $2 \frac{1}{16}$; (9) $1 \frac{5}{16}$; (10) $1 \frac{15}{32}$.

Addition of fractions: (1) $1 \frac{5}{8}$; (2) $1 \frac{1}{4}$; (3) $1 \frac{3}{8}$; (4) $1 \frac{17}{32}$; (5) $1 \frac{25}{32}$; (6) $2 \frac{1}{16}$; (7) $1 \frac{15}{32}$.

Addition of mixed numbers: (1) $6 \frac{3}{16}$; (2) $7 \frac{5}{8}$; (3) $15 \frac{1}{8}$; (4) $8 \frac{13}{16}$; (5) $44 \frac{15}{16}$; (6) $6 \frac{25}{64}$; (7) $31 \frac{19}{32}$; (8) $3 \frac{41}{48}$.

Answers to review problems: (1) 269; (2) 900; (3) 175; (4) 172; (5) 2182; (6) 1805; (7) 81,288; (8) 183,138; (9) 70,775; (10) 99,843; (11) 30; (12) 775; (13) 207; (14) 286; (15) 93; (16) 277; (17) 3,213; (18) 214,065; (19) 614,636; (20) 98,150; (21) 1,554; (22) 287,856; (23) 832,608; (24) 65,825,207; (25) 37,368; (26) 251,008; (27) 28,416; (28) 1,553,256; (29) 278; (30) 9332.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Please do not send answers to Home Study Course problems to the International Office in Washington. These problems are for training and practice and are not "for the record."



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Albuquerque to be Site for Western Regional Contest

Albuquerque, N.M.—On August 18, 1965, the Western Region Contest will be held in Albuquerque, to decide the over-all apprenticeship winner for the Western area. We would like to report the results of some of the contests.

The 42 Counties Carpentry Contest was held in Monterey, California with 16 young men competing. Anthony Ramos, executive secretary of the California State Council and Clarence Briggs, general representatives, assisted Master of Ceremonies Lester Clements, of the firm of Williams and Burrows, Inc., in unveiling and presenting the Archibald J. Mooney Trophy to the Monterey Peninsula Carpenters J.A.&T.C., who sponsored the winning contestant, William Harder, Jr.

The Mooney Trophy, awarded in perpetual recognition of the best in carpentry apprenticeship, honors the man who is known in California as "Mr. Apprenticeship."

Those who entered the contest were:

Gordon R. Barstad, Napa County; Richard Brehmer, Mountain View; Ray A. Cooper, Southern Sonoma County; Johnnie Deskins, Palo Alto; Ronald L. Dietz, Sacramento; William W. Harder, Jr., Monterey Peninsula; Charles R. Keebaugh, San Jose; Gary L. Kelly,

Western Contra Costa County; Robert G. Miller, Western Contra Costa County; Tom Myers, Northern Sonoma County; Jerry C. Porter, Salinas Valley; Frank D. Pruitt, San Jose; Donald Ritehey, Mendocino County; Donald G. Smith, Northern Humboldt County; Ronald Steele, Sonoma Valley; and Marvin J. Terrell, Central Contra Costa County. Second place was won by Charles Keebaugh; and third place by Ronald Steele.

At the Sixth Annual Statewide Outstanding Apprentice Contest held by the Arizona Carpenters' Apprenticeship Committee, six men, winners of their area contests, competed for the title and the opportunity to represent the State of Arizona at the Western Region Contest in Albuquerque. John R. Gasho, of Local 857, Tucson, representing the South-eastern Arizona Apprenticeship Committee, was the winner. The Tucson area, also had the runnerup, Jerry E.

Lafferty, who will be the alternate representative for the Western Region contest.

The Eighth Annual Nevada State Carpentry Apprenticeship Contest was recently held in Las Vegas.

The four finalists had been previously selected through elimination contest in their own area. They were Ted Dennison, Local 971 in Reno, the first place winner; Richard Lucero, Local 1870 in Las Vegas, the second place winner; Richard Forson, Local 971 in Reno, runner up; and Jim La Croix, Local 1870 in Las Vegas, runner up. Trophies were awarded to all contestants at an Awards Banquet.

Ted Dennison will represent Nevada in the Seventh Annual Western Region Carpenter and Mill-Cabinet Contest at Albuquerque, August 18-21, with Brother Lucero standing by as an alternate if needed.



The 42 counties Carpenters J.A.&T.C. presents the "Archie Mooney" trophy. It is the first year of presentation.



Nevada 1965 State Apprenticeship Contest winner, Ted Dennison (l.) holds his first-place trophy. Reno Area coordinator Ben E. Jones (c.) is pictured with the State revolving trophy which Reno will keep for the year. Reno apprentice Dick Forson (r.) tied for third place at the contest and holds his proof.

General Representative Clarence E. Briggs introducing 1st place winner William Harder, Jr., who represented the Monterey Apprenticeship Committee.



Contended in the 42 counties carpentry contest held in Monterey, California.

California Holds State Apprenticeship Contest

LOS ANGELES, CALIF.—The Carpenters Statewide Joint Apprenticeship Committee conducted the Seventh Annual State contests for Apprentice Carpenters and Cabinet Makers at the Los Angeles Sports Arena during the recent home show.

The contestants were selected from the four bargaining areas of the state: San Diego County, eleven southern counties, four Bay counties and forty-two northern counties. Each apprentice carpenter built a modernistic playhouse, the floor of the playhouse serving as a sandbox. The assignment for each cabinet-maker was a cabinet consisting of three shelves, one drawer and two doors. Eight hours were allowed each contestant for his project.

There were three judges for each contest—representing labor, management and the Southern California chapter of the American Institute of Architects. The coordinating judge was Leo Gable, general representative of the brotherhood.

Gordon M. Kvamme representing the four Bay counties was winner of Carpentry Contest and Emil O. Richter representing the eleven southern counties was winner of Cabinet-Making Contest. They look forward to competing next August in Albuquerque, New Mexico with contestants from Western Region of the United States and Provinces of Canada.

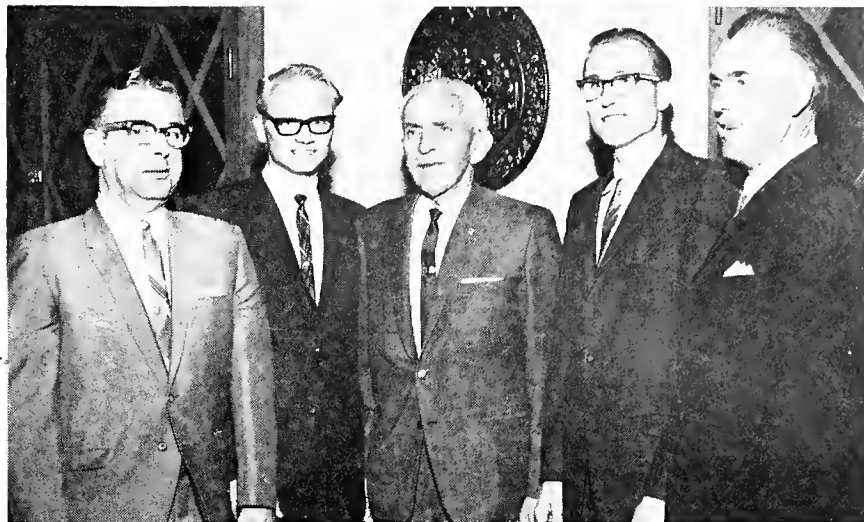
C. M. 'Chuck' Sanford, director of Carpenter Apprenticeship Fund for southern California and coordinator of the contests, presented the finished projects to William Baines, Los Angeles General Contractor and Home Show President. Mr. Baines accepted on behalf of the Spastic Children's Foundation, Los Angeles and Hillside House, Santa Barbara, rehabilitation center for the cerebral palsied.

While in Los Angeles for the contests

Continued on Page 36



R. K. Waines of Local 1325 in Edmonton is the winner of the 1965 Alberta Apprentice contest.



Pictured at the California State Apprenticeship contest are left to right—Anthony L. Ramos, executive secretary California State Council of Carpenters; Gordon M. Kvamme, representing four Bay counties and winner of the annual Apprentice Carpentry Contest; Leo Gable, general representative; Emil O. Richter, representing eleven southern counties and winner of the Cabinet Making Contests; C. M. "Chuck" Sanford, director of Carpenters Apprenticeship Fund for Southern California, and coordinator of contests.

Alberta Provincial Carpenter Contest

EDMONTON, ALBERTA—The first Alberta Provincial Carpenter Apprenticeship Contest was held in Edmonton Saturday June 20, 1965.

The contest was jointly sponsored by the Edmonton Construction Association, Edmonton General Contractors Association, The United Brotherhood of Car-

penters and Alberta Provincial Apprenticeship Board.

There were eight young men competing for the Provincial title, and the privilege of representing the Province in the Western Region Contest at Albuquerque, New Mexico, August 18-21.

The winner was Brother R. K. Waines, a member of Local 1325 and employed by Camwill Construction Ltd. of Edmonton. General Representative Paul Rudd acted as the coordinating judge.

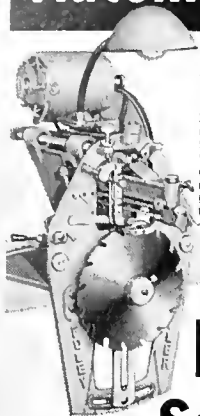
W. A. Weir, on left, president of the Edmonton General Contractors Association presents walnut wall plaques to each contestant. Contestants, left to right are: R. K. Waines, A. Stewart, B. Stirton, N. Van Vliet, C. Napier, B. Shipinoff and R. Smith.



The 1965 Joint Carpentry Apprentice Competition Committee, l. to r.—Ken Byford, Edmonton Construction Association; W. G. Stanton, general representative; Bruce Cambell, Edmonton General Contractors Association; J. Johnstone, supervisor of the Alberta Apprenticeship Board; and D. Vath, member of Local 1325.



File Saws Automatically



You don't need special training or previous experience to get perfect, sharp blades. The Model 200 is the first and only machine that precision files hand, band and both "combination" and cross-cut circular saws. It's so mechanically accurate it's used by saw manufacturers!

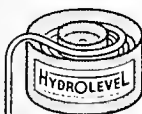
Takes Minimum Space

Foley Saw Filer

Foley can show you how to establish your own saw filing service in your basement or garage. A small cash payment puts a new Foley Saw Filer in your hands. The profits you make easily handle the low monthly payments. Operating expense is low—only 7c for files and electricity to turn out a complete saw filing job. Get free money-making booklet and business-building ideas. No salesman will call.

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- 100 FT. REACH
- ONE-MAN OPERATION

Save Time, Money, do a Better Job with this Useful Low-Priced Tool

We're so sure you'll like the Hydrolevel that we want you to test it for yourself—FREE—for 10 days!

Do a better job setting batters for slabs and footings, laying out inside floors, ceilings, cabinets; setting concrete forms, moving and remodeling, sewer and absorption lines, etc.

HYDROLEVEL is the old reliable water level with new practical features. Toolbox size. Durable 7-in. container has exclusive reservoir, keeps level filled, ready for use. 50 ft. clear tough 3/10" tube gives you 100 ft. of leveling in each set-up. 1/32" accuracy and fast one-man operation—outside, inside, around corners, over obstructions. Anywhere you can climb or crawl!

Why waste money on delicate instruments, or lose time and accuracy on makeshift hand or line leveling? Since 1950, thousands of carpenters, builders, masons, remodelers, concrete contractors, and others have found that HYDROLEVEL pays for itself quickly!

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HYDROLEVEL

925 DeSoto, Ocean Springs, Miss. 39564
FIRST IN WATER LEVEL DESIGN SINCE 1950

Pins Presented at 31st Anniversary of Local 1298



Watching as President Olson presents Anderson with his pension check are, from the left, front row: Tom Haun, Harold Anderson, Sam Olson, president, and Irvn Shefstall, treasurer. Standing behind are John Brucks, financial secretary, and Kenneth Wheeler, recording secretary. Jess Hagler, Thomas Howard and William Ott were unable to attend due to illness.

Since this meeting, Jess Hagler, vice president of the local union, has passed away.

Nampa, Idaho—Local 1298 recently celebrated its 31st anniversary, and took the occasion to present 25-year pins to five of the members. Those eligible were Tom Haun, Jess Hagler, Thomas Howard, William Ott and Harold Anderson.

Brother Anderson, the first president of Local 1298 and the only charter member still in the local, is the first member of the Local to have received a pension check.

Local 540 Presents 25-Year Pins



WALTHAM, MASS.—At the banquet, held to celebrate the 65th anniversary of Local 540, pins were awarded to those members with 25 or more years of service in the Brotherhood.

Those honored were, front row, from the left: Henry A. Sterling, Edward D. Belliveau, Oliver Dugas, Patrick Burgess, Fred Mitchell, Robert Caggiano, Louis Adams, Oscar Gallant, Isaac Gaetz, Maxim Bourque, Herman Gaudette and Charles Lowell. In the rear, left to right: Eusebe LeBlanc, Joseph V. LeBlanc, Thomas Short, Everett Wagner, Theodore Poirier, Nilis Bergman, Kenneth Palmer, John J. Pendergast, Herbert Gray and Joseph Robillard. Unable to attend were Denis Comeau, Donald Wile, George Payne and Marius Doucette.

California Contest

Continued from Page 35

the Carpenters State Joint Apprenticeship Committee held its annual meeting. Gunnar Benonys, business representative Local 36, Oakland, was elected secretary. Richard M. Lane, Los Angeles, general

contractor, was re-elected chairman of the committee. Mr. Lane has been active in apprenticeship work for many years. Governor Edmund G. Brown early this year re-appointed him to the California Apprenticeship Council. He was recently elected chairman of the council.



IN MEMORIAM

**L.U. NO. 4,
DAVENPORT, IOWA**

Christensen, Carl
Maher, Robert
Schreck, Albert

**L.U. NO. 15,
HACKENSACK, N. J.**

Bechtel, Paul
Edwards, Herman A.
Leivonen, Robert
Schmidt, Siegfried

**L.U. NO. 16,
SPRINGFIELD, ILL.**

Alborn, Ira
Burke, Edwin C.
Harris, Edwin C.
Barcroft, Roy C.
Taapken, George Wm.

**L.U. NO. 19,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Binder, William
Hengtgen, Marilyn
Pigeon, Stanley C.
Nelson, George

**L.U. NO. 20,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Cozen, Vincent F.
Deschaux, Fred
Rippstein, Edward

**L.U. NO. 35,
SAN RAFAEL, CALIF.**

Wasilewski, George

**L.U. NO. 51,
BOSTON, MASS.**

Valentine, Lawrence

**L.U. NO. 54,
CICERO, ILL.**

Pekarek, Frank
Vactav, Drozdowski

**L.U. NO. 61,
KANSAS CITY, MO.**

Cox, Harley C.

**L.U. NO. 62,
CHICAGO, ILL.**

Erickson, Hjalmer

**L.U. NO. 79,
NEW HAVEN, CONN.**

Abelson, Abraham
Alberine, Philip
Beauchamp, Marcel
Byron, John
Dandelski, Otto
Koper, Frank
Nailor, Clyde
Normand, Joseph
Oberst, George
Terrien, William

**L.U. NO. 87,
ST. PAUL, MINN.**

Berglund, Anton
Boehmer, Carl
Boller, Herbert
Ehman, Harvey
Englund, David
Johnson, Erik
Leonard, Lorrain
Nelson, Nels
Steenberg, Thomas

**L.U. NO. 100,
MUSKEGON, MICH.**

Heistand, Frank

**L.U. NO. 101,
BALTIMORE, MD.**

Dettmer, William
Efford, Jr., Harry M.
Lange, Robert

**L.U. NO. 106,
DES MOINES, IOWA**

Evans, Charles J.
Ewell, E. W.
Mogensen, Raymond
Troester, Irvin
Weidner, Lee
Wolff, Fred

**L.U. NO. 142,
PITTSBURGH, PA.**

Aharrah, Robert P.
Crites, Wm. A.
Miller, John E.
Portnay, Jacob
Valerini, Philip

**L.U. NO. 144,
MACON, GA.**

Hubert, L. C.

**L.U. NO. 174,
JOLIET, ILL.**

Barnes, Frank
Randler, Leonard O.

**L.U. NO. 188,
YONKERS, N. Y.**

Scholding, Joseph

**L.U. NO. 205,
LAUREL, MISS.**

McNair, L. P.

**L.U. NO. 224,
CINCINNATI, OHIO**

Massey, Hommer

**L.U. NO. 231,
ROCHESTER, N. Y.**

Laging, Charles

**L.U. NO. 246,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**

Willard, George

**L.U. NO. 266,
STOCKTON, CALIF.**

Lubkeman, William
Mattson, Emil
Toothacre, Jesse

**L.U. NO. 283,
AUGUSTA, GA.**

Phillips, John T.

**L.U. NO. 298,
LONG ISLAND CITY,
N. Y.**

Loughin, Ernest

**L.U. NO. 314,
MADISON, WIS.**

Church, Robert
Mathews, Edgar

**L.U. NO. 322,
NIAGARA FALLS,
N. Y.**

Williams, Richard

**L.U. NO. 350,
NEW ROCHELLE,
N. Y.**

Zappavigna, Frank

**L.U. NO. 433,
BELLEVILLE, ILL.**

Deppe, Henry
Fleshren, Ardell

**L.U. NO. 436,
NEW ALBANY, IND.**

Gibson, Fred
Hawkins, Karl

**L.U. NO. 584,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Comeaux, Philip J.

**L.U. NO. 750,
JUNCTION CITY,
KANS.**

Higgins, R. O.

**L.U. NO. 787,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.**

Widell, Oscar

**L.U. NO. 819,
WEST PALM BEACH,
FLA.**

Roberts, Joseph E.

**L.U. NO. 848,
SAN BRUNO, CALIF.**

Higgins, Claude

**L.U. NO. 950,
BALDWIN, N. Y.**

Holmlin, E.
Schroeder, Fred

**L.U. NO. 982,
DETROIT, MICH.**

Ryan, John

**L.U. NO. 1075,
HUDSON, N. Y.**

Tompkins, Kenneth

**L.U. NO. 1292,
HUNTINGTON, N. Y.**

Stelzl, Joseph

**L.U. NO. 1335,
WILMINGTON,
CALIF.**

Lampkin, Joe
McQuire, William
Sell, Charles
Spence, Charles W.

**L.U. NO. 1394,
FT. LAUDERDALE,
FLA.**

Pence, Frank E.

**L.U. NO. 1397,
ROSLYN, N. Y.**

Kessler, Charles

**L.U. NO. 1407,
WILMINGTON,
CALIF.**

Pinnell, John A.

**L.U. NO. 1437,
COMPTON, CALIF.**

Detwiler, Wilbur

**L.U. NO. 1449,
LANSING, MICH.**

Helm, John

**L.U. NO. 1485,
LA PORTE, IND.**

Wolfe, Edward

**L.U. NO. 1497,
EAST LOS ANGELES,
CALIF.**

Dunham, C. Richard

**L.U. NO. 1517,
JOHNSON CITY,
TENN.**

Hemby, Claude H.

**L.U. NO. 1541,
VANCOUVER, B. C.**

Kent, Michael

**L.U. NO. 1629,
ASHTABULA, OHIO**

Purola, Edwin

**L.U. NO. 1654,
MIDLAND, MICH.**

Husted, Claude

**L.U. NO. 1707
LONGVIEW, WASH.**

Baker, William H.
Flock, Jesse E.
Kyllonen, Reino
Plant, John

**L.U. NO. 1752,
POMONA, CALIF.**

Amoit, Isidore
Beaman, Edgar
Caprani, John
Caylor, Les
Dawson, J. R.
Duffel, Chester
Eisenach, John
Hall, M. L.
Huffman, Henry
Jones, Roy C.
Kelly, Howard
Konschak, Andrew A.
Lux, Harry
Morris, Jesse A.
Price, Paul H.
Savino, James
Seagoe, Wm. S.
Strong, Elmer
Whitehead, Roy J.
Williams, Francis H.

**L.U. NO. 1846,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Ducote, Stuart
Geisenheimer, Sr., E.
Lamarca, Geo. R.
McLain, Edgar
Savoie, Norman
Schulinkamp, John

**L.U. NO. 1976,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

Kleiner, Jake
Myers, Ross
Ray, Ruben
Zweig, Simon

**L.U. NO. 2006
LOS GATOS, CALIF.**

Faunce, Oliver L.
Morlock, James I.
Reid, Herbert D.
Tuell, Henry E.
Tuttle, Dale W.

**L.U. NO. 2020,
SAN DIEGO, CALIF.**

Lima, Frank

**L.U. NO. 2288,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.**

Henderson, Philip H.
Rogers, Earl Uther
Thornton, Charles S.

**L.U. NO. 3119,
TACOMA, WASH.**

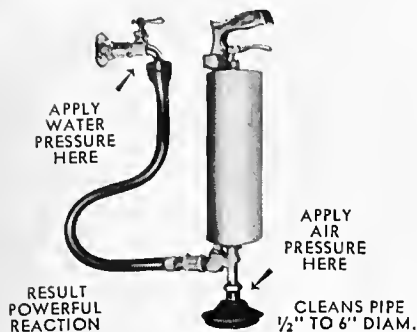
La Faive, Amos

**L.U. NO. 3233,
NEWMARKET, ONT.**

Geary, Walter

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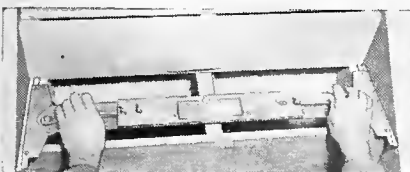
Presto—one shot of this New Pressure Gun triggers a powerful impact on difficult stoppages in pipe 1/2" to 6"; Rags, Grease, and Roots melt away when struck by hammer-blow in TOILETS, SINKS, URINALS, BATHTUBS & SEWERS 200 ft. Amazingly effective when air hits running water. Save Costly Plumbing Bills or start your own Business. Tear out Ad now & write address beside it for FREE BOOK or phone Kildare 5-1702, Miller Sewer Rod, Dept. HD, 4642 N. Central Ave., Chicago 30, Ill.

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Forest Products Lab

Continued from Page 15

with redwood lumber.

The combination of wood construction materials with steel, concrete, and other materials constitutes a major departure from present-day building practice for such types of construction, according to W. G. Youngquist, FPL engineer in charge of planning and construction. "We found, however," Youngquist said, "that despite the unusual features of the construction, definite cost savings are possible by using these wood products."

Schwarzer

Continued from Page 15

Mr. Schwarzer had held every office in his local and in 1940, at the request of the Cleveland Carpenters District Council, which today represents 19 area locals, he became Acting President.

He undertook to reform procedures by urging that members of a board that handles grievances be elected by members instead of appointed.

In 1945, Harry Schwarzer became president of the Cuyahoga-Lake and Geauga Counties Carpenters District Council and his brother Carl succeeded him as president of the Cleveland District Council.

He is survived by his wife, Carrie, three sons, nine grandchildren, three sisters and a brother.

LBJ Reporters See Carpenters' Handiwork

AUSTIN, Tex. (PAI) — When White House reporters were shown President Johnson's new office in the Federal Building here, they didn't find the \$10 million marble palace that the Citizens and Goldwater-Miller dreamed up last fall.

Instead, they found a modest office adorned with what one correspondent called, "beautiful woodwork done by members of Carpenters Local 1266."

Aside from the battery of electronic devices, the woodwork commanded the most attention. Most of the paneling is oak with some walnut, not teak as claimed.

\$26000 PROFIT...FAST!
I Sold 44 KANT-SLAM DOOR CHECKS to Just 4 Customers! Says Seagrest of Texas

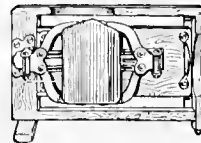
Join our exceptional men who make big money every day...spare time or full time...with amazing invention

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Guaranteed
HYDRAULIC DOOR CHECK

Here's a year-round lifetime money-making opportunity for you! Thousands of doors in your territory need sensational KANT-SLAM low-priced HYDRAULIC DOOR CHECK that closes large or small doors quickly, smoothly, quietly—prevents heat loss in winter, keeps bugs out and cool conditioned air in during summer. Hundreds of prospects—factories, stores, public buildings, warehouses, institutions, homes, etc. KANT-SLAM operates on controlled hydraulic principle—not an air check—yet costs many dollars less than any other hydraulic door check...and it's GUARANTEED UNCONDITIONALLY FOR 3 FULL YEARS!

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OFF THE CHEST.—This book covers a wide range of subjects, that will interest people in general, but especially people who have to work for a living. The editorials originally were letters to that widely-known newspaper, "The Emporia Gazette," made famous by William Allen White. It has historical value. It brings out missing links in history, that are often conspicuously absent in conventional history. Illustrated. Price \$3.00. Money-back guarantee.

CONCRETE CONSTRUCTION. Reprinted—has 163 p., 463 ill., covering concrete work, form building, screeds, reinforcing, scaffolding and other temporary construction. No other book like it on the market. \$3.50.

CARPENTRY.—Has 307 p., 767 ill., covering general house carpentry, estimating, making window and door frames, heavy timber framing, trusses, and other important building subjects. \$3.50.

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— LAKELAND NEWS —

Brother Paul J. Dorchack of Local Union 13, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home June 25, 1965. We have given him register number 1799.

Brother Harry Huizinga of Local Union 80, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home June 28, 1965. We have given him register number 1800.

Brother T. V. Broom of Local Union 648, Pana, Ill., passed away June 5, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery. His register number was 1578.

Brother Peter Szybura of Local Union 531, St. Petersburg, Fla., passed away June 30, 1965. He was buried in Elmira, N. Y. His register number was 1587.

Brother Edward Swatba of Local Union 1765, Orlando, Fla., withdrew from the Home June 30, 1965. His register number was 1752.

We have 227 occupants on roll as of June 30, 1965.

Union Members who visited the Home during June

Dominek Horvath, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill., now living in Tampa, Fla.
 R. L. Cook, L. U. 144, Ellanville, Ga.
 M. C. Block, L. U. 103, Birmingham, Ala.
 Frank E. Tykalaky, L. U. 1248, St. Charles, Ill.
 Manuel A. Gonzolez, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
 Anthony L. Demini, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.
 Joseph Egenes, L. U. 791, Ft. Myers, Fla.
 James Novotny, L. U. 39, Chardon, Ohio
 John Berggren, L. U. 181, Chicago, Ill., now living Groveland, Fla.
 Charles Olson, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill., now living Groveland, Fla.
 William Christie, L. U. 1367, Chicago, Ill.
 Joseph Angle, L. U. 787, Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Steve Ondrus, L. U. 1365, Cleveland, Ohio
 Howard N. Nelson, L. U. 293, Canton, Ill.
 Charles F. Rein, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill., now living Pinellas Park, Fla.
 Nicholas Bonder, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.
 Harry P. Caton, L. U. 146, Schenectady, N. Y., now living Orange City, Fla.
 Paul Hurley, L. U. 1212, Coffeyville, Kans.
 Laurence E. Ostberg, L. U. 769, Pasadena, Calif.
 Harry Dastillung, L. U. 739, Cincinnati, Ohio
 C. M. Mitchem, L. U. 971, Reno, Nev.
 Karl Speig, L. U. 2217, Lake Wales, Fla.
 George E. Brooks, L. U. 50, Knoxville, Tenn.
 Franklin E. Houck, L. U. 349, Orange, N. J.
 Loren A. Duckworth L. U. 356, Marietta, Ohio
 Earl S. Radley, L. U. 73, Maplewood, Mo.

Recent Contributions to Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.	\$ 10.00	L.U. 1289, Seattle, Wash.	1.50
L.U. 105, Cleveland, O. . .	25.00	L.U. 74, Chattanooga, Tenn.	90.42
L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.	43.75	L.U. 885, Woburn, Mass.	20.00
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I.	5.00	July contributions	\$ 229.17
L.U. 2189, Madera, Calif.	1.00	Previous contributions ...	\$ 127,841.93
L.U. 642, Richmond, Calif.	30.00	Grand Total	\$ 128,071.10
L.U. 1035, Taunton, Mass.	2.00		

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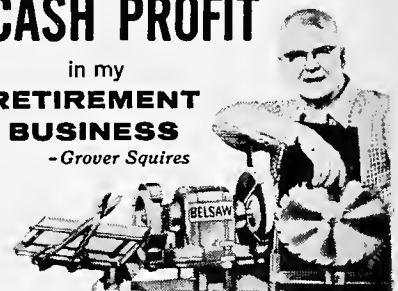


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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Where Are Hospitals for Medicare Beneficiaries?

SOLVING ONE national health problem has opened the doors to another. Even though the recent passage of Medicare has achieved one of organized labor's longtime legislative goals, the battle for adequate medical care has not ended. Rather, it has just begun.

New problems exist in the form of inadequate hospital facilities throughout the nation. New buildings and additions have not kept pace with increased patient demands. The number of beds in hospital hallways is increasing. Patient waiting lists are growing longer.

Tremendous population expansion in the past ten years and the resulting increase in patients have placed burdensome demands on our nation's hospitals. Americans are demanding and rightly deserve adequate medical care.

Intensifying the problem is the fact that as a nation we are growing older. More than 17 million men and women 65 years and older now live in the United States. This compares with 10 million in the 18 to 21-year-old bracket, the age when youth begins to enter the work force.

According to the American Hospital Association, in 1964, 7,138 hospitals in the United States had a total of 1,701,839 beds available for patient use. A national census of beds and occupancy revealed that, on the average, 80 per cent of our hospital facilities is continually filled to capacity. From this, one might think more than enough beds are available. However, according to the Hospital Association, this census takes into account all classifications of hospital beds. And law states that obstetrical and medical-surgical pa-

tients cannot be mixed. Hence, while many obstetrical beds are empty, a real demand remains for general surgical and medical beds.

Compounding the problems is the attitude of a significant number of doctors who hospitalize patients needlessly to suit their own convenience.

With passage of Medicare the space problem will grow even more acute. The bill provides extensive hospital and nursing care for persons over 65. The question confronting us today is, "How are we going to provide facilities to take care of the elderly persons now able to obtain medical treatment because of Medicare?"

Currently, the Hill-Burton Act is providing approximately \$250 million yearly toward hospital construction and expansion. Since its conception in 1946, more than 329,000 beds have been added to the nation's hospitals at a cost to the federal government of more than \$2.3 billion.

According to the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, hospital construction in 1964 totaled \$1.9 billion, or better than 18 per cent over the 1962 level.

But is this enough to meet the future demands? No. The H.E.W. Dept. states, "Increasing demands for medical and health services indicates a need for more doctors, dentists, and nurses." Of course, new facilities also will be needed.

Now is the time to solve a problem that is looming larger and larger every day. We must provide more and better medical facilities and persons to staff them.

**"Gee, Joe, it
sure is dull
on the job
without your
clowning
around."**



**Say "Nay" to Horseplay
on the Job!**



**It's like having
10 sharp knives on hand**

why?

because there are 10 sharp points per blade.



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Move button back to "SCORE" position.



Place front edge of blade on floor with button side of knife down. With foot covering blade, press until blade snaps.

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A plastic release cap gives you instant access to these blades concealed in the magazine handle. Press down yellow cap.



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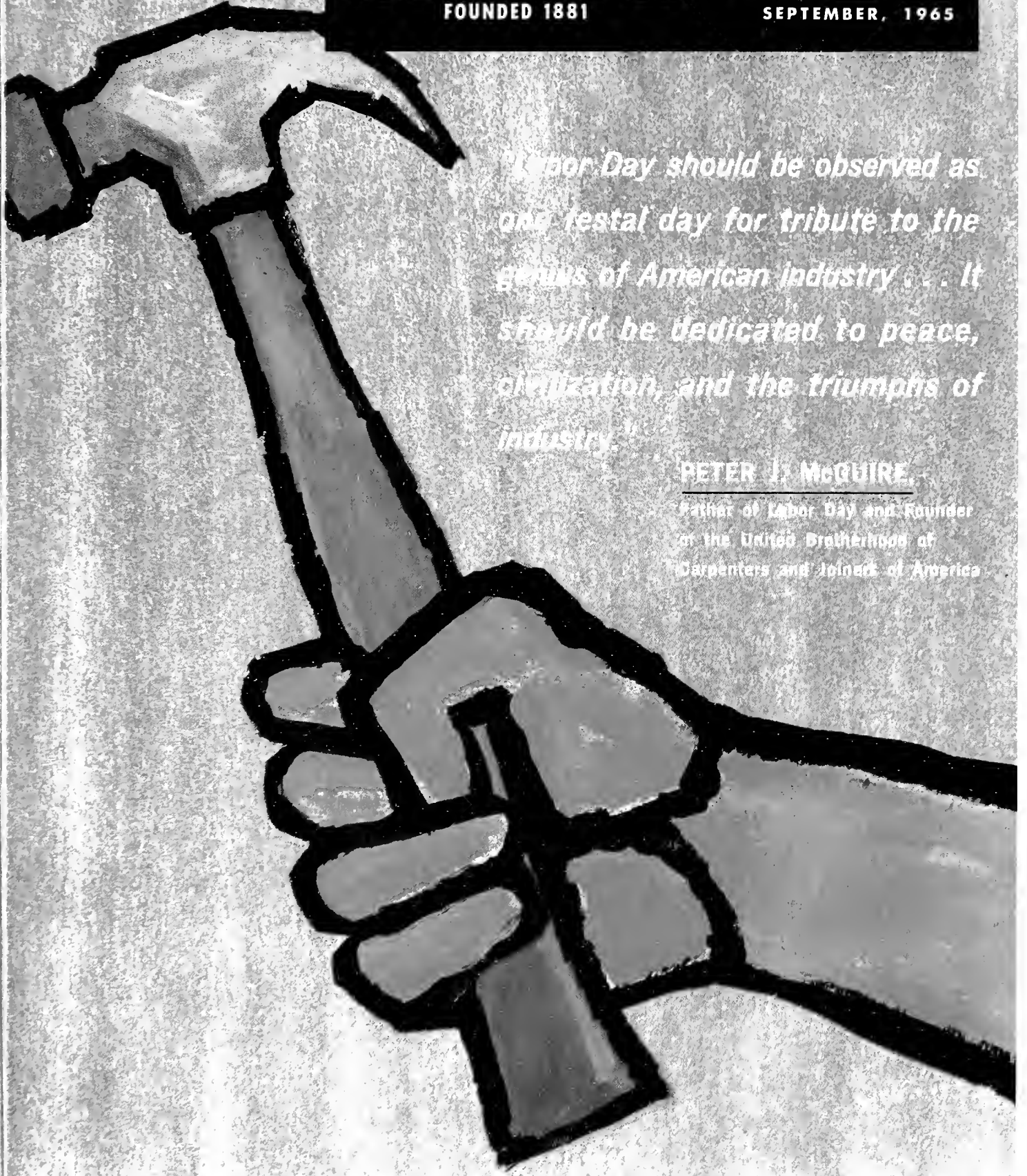
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Official Publication of the
UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

THE
CARPENTER
FOUNDED 1881

SEPTEMBER, 1965



*"Labor Day should be observed as
one festal day for tribute to the
genius of American industry . . . It
should be dedicated to peace,
civilization, and the triumphs of
industry."*

PETER J. McGUIRE,

Father of Labor Day and Founder
of the United Brotherhood of
Carpenters and Joiners of America

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXV

NO. 9

SEPTEMBER, 1965



UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor

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THE COVER

While Labor Day is celebrated by the members of all international unions, the Brotherhood feels a special kinship and pride for this festive holiday. After all, it was the same great unionist who founded the Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America—Peter J. McGuire—who proposed a labor holiday 12 years before Labor Day was proclaimed an official national holiday by Act of Congress.

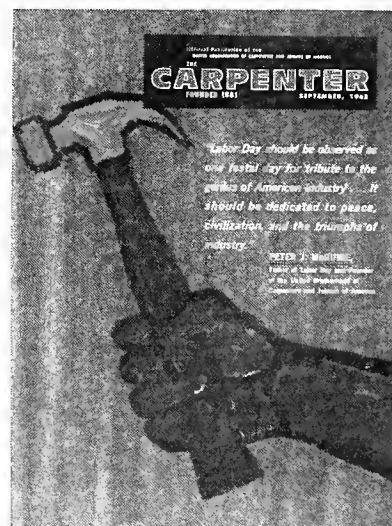
The "hand and hammer", on the cover of this month's issue, symbolizes the American workers who toil diligently day after day to contribute their share to the greatness of this nation.

Of Labor Day, Sam Gompers once said:

"No one day in the calendar is a greater fixture, one which is more truly regarded as a real holiday, or one which is so surely destined to endure for all time, than the first Monday in September of each recurring year, Labor Day."

Gompers and McGuire will be known throughout history as the fathers of the American labor movement. They worked together to lay the foundation of the American Federation of Labor.

The central theme of Peter McGuire's life was gaining social justice for working people. In his pursuit of this goal, he ranged from rank-and-file organizing, emphasizing political action, to economic trade unionism—always working for his ideals.



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MONUMENT IN GOMPERS SQUARE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Spirit of Labor Day

"God bless our American institutions . . . May they grow better day by day."

These were among the last words of Samuel Gompers, as he returned to the United States from Mexico following an international conference and shortly before his death in 1924.

The first president of the American Federation of Labor cherished our American institutions. Born in London of humble parentage, he was but 13 years of age when he moved with his family to America. He believed in the ideals of his new homeland, and he fought to establish an American labor movement based on democratic principles.

Labor Day was to him—as it was to its founder, Peter McGuire—the greatest expression of the American workingman's devotion to freedom and industry.

Those first observances of Labor Day in America—after it was proposed by McGuire in 1882 and officially declared a national holiday by Act of Congress in 1894—were inspiring demonstrations of organized labor's unity and brotherhood.

Union members turned out en masse to march in colorful parades down the main avenues of our major cities. Central labor bodies held all-day picnics and outdoor events. It was cele-

brated in cities, towns, and villages as Labor's own day.

This was a period when workers struggled at their daily tasks from sunrise to sunset . . . when paid holidays were unknown . . . when yellow-dog contracts were negotiated by management instead of honest, union contracts. Unions were fighting for a 10-hour day. The eight-hour day was only a dream.

At a time such as this, a special holiday for tribute to workers had meaning. It was not just another day off for a final summer rush to the beach. From the Labor temples and the union halls the rank and file marched out in enthusiastic array to let the world know that they were proud to be American workers . . . proud to be trade unionists. The speeches of the day were sometimes verbose, but they were full of fervor, and they spelled out the working population's aspirations.

Does the American labor movement still consider the first Monday in September its own special day? Does today's union member realize the significance of this holiday? Are we too busy to recapture this as our own?

This September 6, 1965, let us resolve to return to the Labor Day of our forefathers and the spirit which made the American labor movement the great force which it has become today.



MEDICARE

Procedures, Benefits

All Americans have an important stake in the recently passed Medicare-Security Bill.

Changes have been made in the present Social Security program which will directly or indirectly affect every American family. It is important you fully understand these changes.

Following is a brief explanation of these amendments and how they affect you:

Health Insurance For the Aged

Beginning July 1, 1966, nearly all Americans 65 and over will become eligible for two separate kinds of health insurance protection: a basic hospital expense plan and a supplementary medical expense plan.

Hospital Insurance Plan Eligibility

All persons 65 and over covered by Social Security will receive benefits—as described below—from a new trust fund financed through a separate payroll tax. An estimated 17 million persons are included in this category.

Another 2 million persons 65 and older not covered by Social Security also will receive benefits, but these will be paid out of Treasury funds.

Excluded from coverage will be all retired Federal employees except those who left the Government before Feb. 15, 1965, and who were not covered by Federal employee health benefits.

Retired railroad workers, who receive pensions under the Railroad Retirement Act, will be covered with the taxes collected under the railroad system but paid into the hospital in-

surance trust fund. The Railroad Retirement Board would determine eligibility.

Aliens will be covered if they have been in the country five years and have taken out citizenship papers.

Benefits

- 90 days of hospitalization in semiprivate rooms of a participating hospital for each spell of illness with the patient paying \$40 for the first 60 days and \$10 a day after that. There is a lifetime limitation of 190 days on payments for treatment in mental hospitals.

- 100 days of posthospital care in a skilled nursing home with the patient paying \$5 a day for each day after 20 days. These services will be provided only after a hospital stay of at least 3 days. This part of the program begins on January 1, 1967.

- 100 home visits by a nurse, therapist or home health aide in the 365 days following your release from a hospital or extended care facility. Doctors' visits are not covered under this part of the plan, but are under the voluntary medical insurance plan.

- Outpatient diagnostic services with the beneficiary paying the first \$20 and 20 percent of the cost above that for all services rendered in a 20-day period.

Hospital services covered include all those normally furnished except private-duty nursing and most physicians' expenses. Intern and resident services as well as most drug costs would be covered. Drug costs would not be covered once the patient has gone home.

A spell of illness begins with hospitalization and ends when a person

has not been an inpatient of a hospital or nursing home for 60 consecutive days. You may be discharged and readmitted several times during a spell of illness, but a new spell of illness cannot begin until you have been out of a hospital or extended care facility for the required 60 consecutive days.

Hospitals must be accredited by the Joint Commission on the Accreditation of Hospitals if they are to participate in the program.

If hospital costs increase to the point that the soundness of the trust fund is endangered, the costs borne by the patient would be increased. No increases would be made before 1968, however.

Costs

\$2.5 billion a year with \$290 million of this borne by general revenue funds.

Employees, employers, and self-employed people will pay 0.35 per cent on the first \$6,600 of their earnings in 1966. This tax rate is scheduled to increase periodically until 1987, when the tax rate for hospital insurance benefits will be 0.80 per cent.

These hospital insurance taxes will be in addition to, and collected at the same time, as regular Social Security taxes.





President Johnson signs the Medicare-Social Security Bill into law in Independence, Mo., as former President Harry S Truman looks on. Mr. Truman was the first president to propose medicare. Final action on the bill ended 20 years of legislative efforts to pass a health insurance program for the elderly.

Medical Insurance Plan Eligibility

All persons 65 and older who wish to be covered. Those who sign up initially for this voluntary plan would pay \$3 monthly premiums that would be deducted where possible from Social Security or railroad retirement checks. The Government would match the premiums out of general funds.

The cost of the premiums rises if an eligible person delays signing up for the voluntary plan. A person who enrolls and subsequently drops out would have only one chance to get back in.

Persons 65 years old before Jan. 1, 1966, may sign up any time before March 31, 1966. Persons reaching 65 after that will be able to enroll during a 7-month period that begins 3 months before his birthday. Thus, a person whose 65th birthday is Feb. 1, 1966 could sign up between Nov. 1, 1965, and May 30, 1966.

No person may enroll more than 3 years after the close of the first enrollment period in which he could have signed up. The premium cost would rise 10 percent for each of the three years he failed to enroll.

These rather rigid enrollment rules are designed to reduce the possibility that people will sign up only when their health begins to deteriorate.

Benefits

The medical insurance program pays 80 per cent of the reasonable costs or charges for covered services, except for the first \$50 in a calendar year.

Since the program does not begin until July 1, 1966, no expenses you have before that time can count toward the \$50 for 1966.

The services under medical insurance include:

- Physician and surgeon services whether in a hospital, office or home. These include services of specialists such as dental surgeons as well as radiologists and pathologists who often work through hospitals. Chiropractors and podiatrists are excluded.

- 100 home health visits a year without the requirement for prior hospitalization.

- Diagnostic X-ray and laboratory tests, electrocardiograms, basal metabolism readings, and other diagnostic tests.

- X-ray, radium and radio-active isotope therapy.

- Certain ambulance services.

- Surgical dressings, casts, rental or medical equipment and devices such as iron lungs and oxygen tents.

- Out-of-hospital treatment of mental, psychoneurotic and personality disorders would be limited to \$250 a year or 50 percent of the expense, whichever is smaller. Payments will not be made for routine physical examinations, dental care, eyeglasses, or hearing aids.

Costs

To get the program started, the Government will contribute \$18 per enrollee into the separate insurance fund established for this part of the health plan.

Premium rates can be increased if

program costs rise but not more often than every 2 years.

The Government has no precise way of knowing how many persons will sign up for the voluntary program but estimates the number from 80 to 95 percent of those eligible.

Assuming an enrollment of 87.5 percent, or about 16.9 million persons, the cost to the Treasury would be \$600 million during the first year with a like amount coming from beneficiaries. Total benefits are estimated at \$1 billion during the first year with the balance going into the insurance fund. The benefits are effective three months after enrollment. Remember, these health insurance programs do not start until July 1, 1966. Don't, because of this new law, cancel any hospital or medical insurance you now may have.

After you qualify for the hospital insurance program, you will receive a health insurance card by mail. If you enroll in the medical insurance plan also, your card will show this. When you use any of these services which are covered, you must show the card to the hospital, doctor, etc.

Social Security Amendments

Benefit Changes

- All benefits go up 7 percent retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965, except that the minimum increase will be \$4 a month. An estimated 20 million are affected. Monthly benefits for those who retire now at 65 or older will range from \$44 to \$135.90 instead of the present \$40 to \$127.

Because the wage base on which both the tax and benefits are determined will go up from \$4,800 to \$6,-

Elderly Cautioned To Keep Insurance

The AFL-CIO has issued a warning against premature cancellation of present health insurance in reliance on the new medicare program.

Federation Social Security Dir. Nelson Cruikshank cautioned that the new federal program of hospital and medical care protection for the elderly under social security does not become effective until July 1, 1966. Until then, he emphasized, retired persons over 65 must continue to provide their own health protection.

600 on Jan. 1, 1966, future benefits will be as large as \$168 a month. The present \$254 limit on family benefits also will eventually rise to \$368 a month.

Effective next Jan. 1, persons receiving pensions will be able to earn up to \$1,500 a year in wages without losing Social Security benefits. Present law limits this to \$1,200.

In addition, they will lose \$1 in benefits for every \$2 in wages between \$1,500 and \$2,700 and \$1 in benefits for every \$1 in wages above that level. The \$2-for-\$1 limit now extends from \$1,200 to \$1,700. After age 72 any amount of money can be made without deductions.

Another change in the law is important for people 65 or over who receive royalties because of copyrights or patents they obtained before they reached 65. This income will no longer cause reduction in benefits.

An estimated 750,000 persons will be affected by the liberalized retirement test.

Beginning this month, widows may choose to begin receiving somewhat reduced retirement benefits at age 60 instead of 62. The benefits will amount to 71.5 percent of the deceased husband's primary benefit. An estimated 185,000 are affected.

In addition, a widow who remarries will not lose her eligibility for her deceased husband's benefits. She could receive 50 percent of these benefits plus the excess, if any, of her benefit based on the earnings record of her current husband.

Rules of eligibility for retirement benefits for persons 72 or over who have not had the required minimum quarters of coverage would be liberalized under a formula setting up what is called a "transitional insured status." A husband would receive a basic benefit of \$35 a month and his wife, \$17.50.

These benefits will be effective in September and could mean pensions for an additional 355,000 persons.

- Disabled persons will be able to receive benefits if they are incapacitated for 12 months. Current law requires that disability must be of indefinite duration or expected to result in death, to qualify for benefits.

However, these benefits plus workmen's compensation benefits cannot amount to more than 80 percent of average working wages over the 5 years prior to injury.

This provision takes effect this month also, and will affect an estimated 60,000 persons.

Workers becoming blind before age 31 would need only half the time in



President Johnson presents AFL-CIO President George Meany with one of the pens he used in signing the Medicare Bill, during ceremonies at Independence.

covered employment normally required of disabled workers to receive benefits.

Individuals 55 or over who meet the legal definition of blindness can qualify for cash benefits if they are unable to work in their past occupation. These persons would not be eligible if they are actually engaged in substantial gainful activity. The two changes on blind persons affect an estimated 5000 persons.

- Beginning Jan. 1, children of deceased, retired or disabled workers will be able to continue to receive insurance benefits until age 22 if they are attending school. Present law cuts them off at age 18. An estimated 295,000 are affected.

- The divorced wife of a retired, deceased or disabled worker will be eligible for benefits at age 62 if she had been married to the covered worker for at least 20 years and if he had been making a "substantial" contribution to her support. This provision takes effect in September 1965.

Coverage

- The legal definition of a child is changed to include those not now eligible for children's benefits under present law. These include children adopted by a brother or sister and those currently ineligible because of state legitimacy laws. An estimated 20,000 mothers and children will be eligible for benefits immediately after enactment.

- Some 175,000 self-employed physicians will be covered retroactive to Jan. 1, 1965.

- About 1 million waiters, barbers and others will be required to report the amount of tips each month to their employers, who then will deduct not only social security but income taxes

from the employees' wages. However, the employer will not be required to pay an employer's share of Social Security taxes.

- The bill permits farmers to report more of their earnings for determining benefits.

- More state and local government employes, employes of nonprofit organizations and more ministers will be covered by the law.

Cost

The total benefits resulting from changes in the Social Security law will come to \$2.32 billion in the first year. Of this, \$1.47 billion is involved in the 7 percent general benefit increase.

Medical Assistance

To continue to receive Federal matching funds under the Kerr-Mills Act, participating states will be required to extend its benefits to dependent children, blind and permanently and totally disabled persons, as well as to the indigent aged now covered under present law.

All state programs would be required to provide both in and out-patient hospital services, skilled nursing home services, physicians' calls, and laboratory and X-ray services.

The bill increases the Federal matching funds to states slightly to encourage them to agree to the Federal standards. States must accept the standards by Jan. 1, 1970, or lose the Federal matching funds.

Child Health and Welfare

The bill increases by \$5 million in 1966 and \$10 million a year thereafter Federal spending on programs covering maternal and child health,

Medicare Information

The AFL-CIO Office of Social Security now has available for all AFL-CIO union members and their dependents various leaflets explaining Medicare and the 1965 amendments to the Social Security Law. Copies of these publications may be obtained by writing to Nelson H. Cruickshank, Director of Social Security, AFL-CIO, 815 16th Street, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20006.

The Social Security Administration itself is mailing out, this month and next month, similar information leaflets to the 17 million persons now on Social Security or Railroad Retirement pension rolls.

Another two million persons eligible for Medicare but not now drawing Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits should contact a local Social Security office and arrange for coverage.

crippled children and child welfare.

It also authorizes a study of prevention, diagnosis and treatment for emotionally-disturbed children.

Public Assistance

Effective Jan. 1, 1966, an estimated 7.2 million persons will receive higher welfare benefits. The increases will average about \$2.50 a month per person for the needy aged, blind and disabled and will average about \$1.25 a

month for needy children.

Persons receiving old age assistance will be permitted, at the option of the states, to earn \$20 and one-half of up to the next \$60 a month without losing benefits. These limits now are \$10 and \$40.

Aid to families with dependent children could be continued, again at the state's option, even if the family earned up to \$150 a month. No child could earn more than \$50.

Cost:

Higher outlays for Kerr-Mills provisions and other welfare program costs total \$539 million during a complete year.

The measure also includes a provision requiring states to pass all benefits on to eligible recipients. Lawmakers said state officials often in the past have diverted part of the Federal matching funds into other state programs.

AFL-CIO Leaders at Ceremony:

Truman Is Honored at Medicare Signing

Pres. Johnson made a sentimental journey to the Harry S Truman Library at Independence, Mo.—bringing with him congressional, labor and senior citizen leaders—to sign the historic Social Security Medicare Bill.

Seated at his side was former Pres. Truman, who in 1945 boldly asked Congress to enact a national health insurance program under Social Security.

Deeply moved, the 81-year-old former President said simply, "I am glad to have lived this long and to witness today the signing of the medicare bill."

Johnson, praising Truman for having given "hope" to America, also had words of special praise for another guest—former Rep. Aime J. Forand (D-R.I.), whose 1957 bill was the forerunner of the later King-Anderson bill. Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N.M.) and Rep. Cecil R. King (D-Calif.) were among the members of Congress present for the ceremony.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany, who flew to Independence with Johnson, said in a statement that the new legislation is "unquestionably the most significant" in its field since the Social Security Act was passed 30 years ago.

"The hospital and medical insurance provisions for older citizens surpass the highest hopes that we in the labor movement held when we launched our campaign for these gains nearly a decade ago," Meany said. "Coupled with the higher basic benefits and other improvements it establishes, this

bill goes far to make security a reality rather than a distant goal for millions of Americans of all ages."

Of the "historic legislative achievements of recent months," he said, "this may well be the greatest in terms of human happiness. The Administration and Congress have earned the esteem of the nation."

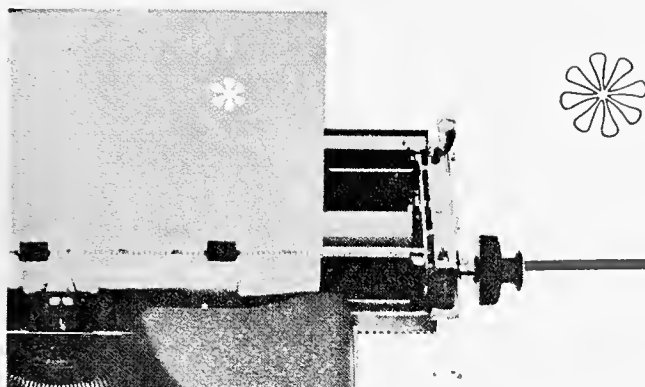
Also flown to the signing ceremony in presidential planes were AFL-CIO Legislative Dir. Andrew J. Bicmillier, Social Security Dir. Nelson H. Cruikshank, Leonard Lesser, assistant to Pres. Walter P. Reuther of the Industrial Union Dept., and top officials of the National Council of Senior Citizens.

The NCSC group included its president, John W. Edelman, and James Cuff O'Brien, William R. Hutton and Lawrence A. Oxley. A number of other senior citizens leaders flew to the Independence signing ceremony from cities throughout the nation. The organization had a follow-up victory celebration in Washington, attended by Vice Pres. Hubert H. Humphrey and many members of Congress.

Johnson, speaking to the 250 dignitaries gathered at the Truman Library, had this to say of the legislation's significance:

"No longer will older Americans be denied the healing miracles of modern medicine. No longer will illness crush and destroy the savings that they have so carefully put away over a lifetime so that they might enjoy dignity in their later years."





EDITORIALS

* THE KREBIOZEN QUESTION

One of the greatest battles in the history of American medicine is still raging strong after more than 15 years.

Dr. A. C. Ivy, one of the nation's distinguished men of medicine, is convinced that "Krebiozen," a non-toxic substance which he and a fellow doctor have developed, is beneficial to certain types of cancer patients.

Contradicting Krebiozen has been the Federal Food and Drug Administration, the American Medical Association, and the Committee of Cancer Diagnosis and Therapy of the National Research Council. Opponents claim Krebiozen does nothing whatsoever to help cancer patients.

Senator Paul H. Douglas of Illinois introduced a bill late in 1963 to force the tax-supported National Cancer Institute to conduct a complete, blind, clinical test of Krebiozen to settle the dispute once and for all.

We do not know whether Krebiozen is beneficial or not. We want to know, and we believe all Americans have a right to a final answer in this controversy. Of course, there may be no final answer until the many secrets of cancer are unraveled. However, we support present efforts to renew the investigation.

* SMITHSONIAN TRIBUTE

On September 16, the Smithsonian Institution, Washington's fascinating supermarket of knowledge, solemnly celebrates the 200th birthday of its founder, British scientist and scholar James Smithson. Although the atmosphere of the birthday party will be extremely rarefied, graced by a procession of robed scholars and dignified by the addresses of illustrious thinkers, don't let the trappings fool you. We think James Smithson would be tickled pink with the job his sole heir is doing today in presenting knowledge in an informative and lively fashion to the public.

Smithson, rather surprisingly, left his entire estate to a country he had never seen, for the express purpose of setting up, "in Washington, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of knowledge among men." That's exactly what he got. Swelled by some additional government money and a lot of private contributions, Smithson's Institution welcomes over 3 million visitors each year to its complex of museums

and art galleries on the Mall. But like the iceberg, most of the Smithsonian is invisible, out of sight not only in the offices and laboratories off limits to the tourist, but spread across the face of the earth in the numerous field expeditions which the institution mounts each year. The specialists who do this work are continually on the frontiers of knowledge. For, after all, you can't diffuse it until you've got it. Happy Birthday, James Smithson, and thanks.

* CLEANLINESS ISN'T EXPENSIVE

Cartoonist Al Capp, with his usual talented pen, has been conducting "Tiny" Yokum through "Deep Misery" and has been twitting the do-gooders who would "uplift" people from degrading surroundings. The residents of Deep Misery live in filth, yet do nothing to clean up their surroundings. In fact, they abuse Tiny and the rest of society for neglecting to come by and clean up for them. One resident remarked, "That dead cat's been there since I was a boy, and nobody's come to pick it up."

There is a wonderful moral in this "comic strip." When people are unemployed, they may be unavoidably hungry or unavoidably ill-clothed or unavoidably ill-housed. But there is no reason for anyone to voluntarily live in dirty housing with filthy surroundings. A man who is unemployed has plenty of spare time to police up the grounds.

One of the first steps toward getting a man back on his feet is to straighten his backbone. He can say: "I may be poor, but I'm not dirty!" If this spirit could only be infused in several million slum-dwellers (urban and rural) today, most of those slum "conditions" would disappear inside of a week.

However, clean-up alone will not remove slums. The only lasting answer to poverty is the elimination of this nation's unemployment. The number of jobs increase each year, but so does the number of workers. Wage increases and minimum wages have not grown in proportion to the cost of living.

Simply stated, the improvement in the economy has not been significant enough. No single program will eliminate the jobless, hence poverty and slums. Only a drastic increase in government spending for public works and improved efforts to raise the buying power of the worker through wage increases will bring substantial results.



Washington **ROUNDUP**

JUNE INCOME UP— Everybody got into the act when personal income, during June, went up for practically every group—industry, labor and farm. Only business and professional income was static. Total personal income for the nation was \$523.9 billion, up almost \$4 billion. Of this, wages and salaries contributed \$354.2 billion or up slightly less than \$2 billion. Dividends increased half a billion to \$21.3 billion while farm income shot up \$1.3 billion, largely because of heavy increases in the price of cattle. The boost in wages and salaries was widespread with all major industry groups registering gains.

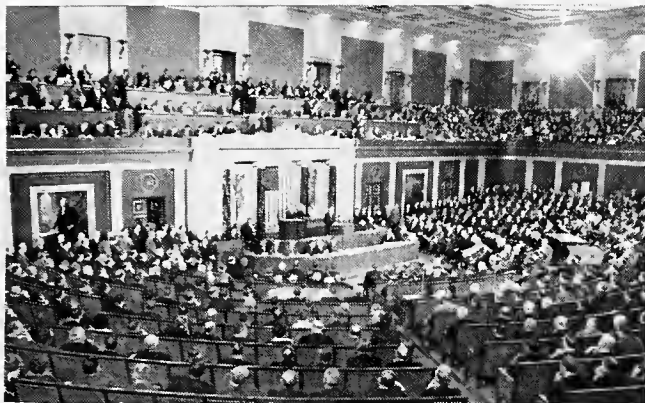
SAFETY LAST?— "We spend \$1 billion to protect two men in a space capsule, and I approve completely. But we won't spend even 1 percent of that to protect 190 million Americans on the highway. When a plane crashes, we spare no expense to find out why—even put it back together, piece by piece. But we kill 48,000 a year on the highways and we don't even have accurate statistics, much less information on the causes."—Senator Abraham Ribicoff (D.-Conn.).

FOR HAPPY LANDINGS— The US Navy has ordered one-piece flexible steel in-soles put into new Navy pilot boots. Originally developed for use in carpenter's safety shoes, the steel plate prevents nails, spikes, and barbs from penetrating the sole of the shoe. It is being put in Navy pilots' boots to protect their feet in case they are forced to bail out over Viet Nam.

BIRTHDAY PRESENT FOR SENIOR CITIZENS— The month of August represents the fourth birthday of the founding of the National Council of Senior Citizens. "Medicare" was signed into law on July 30, 1965, and the Senior Citizens consider it to be the greatest birthday present they could ever receive. Back in 1961, from a small hotel room near the Capitol, a newly-formed "pressure group" sent out its first mimeographed letter to hundreds of older people's clubs across the nation. The letter invited the nation's elderly to unite in serious social and political action to support Social Security-financed health care for the aged. It took four years of hard work, on the part of the Senior Citizens, but their toil has been rewarded.

CONGRESSMEN ARE PAID ENOUGH— Rep. John A. Race, Wisconsin Democrat and a member of the Machinists, thinks that Congressmen are being paid enough with their current \$30,000 a year salaries. Race is all for Federal employees getting a raise but is opposed to the automatic inclusion of Congressmen and says that he will do everything in his power "to make certain" there is no new pay raise for them.

NEARLY 12,000 MEN AND WOMEN from 9 states, representing, in all, 58,000 adults and children, have become self-supporting after retraining under Public Welfare amendments to the Social Security Act. Before retraining, the 12,000 were on welfare relief receiving about \$1,800,000 a month in public assistance payments.



Moving Ahead

ON

FEDERAL LEGISLATION

Action on Section 14(b) Repeal Awaited in the Senate

REPPEAL of Taft-Hartley's Section 14(b) has started to move through the Senate with the strong approval of the Senate Labor Subcommittee by a 7 to 1 margin.

Subcommittee Chairman Pat McNamara (D. Mich.) could give no date for consideration by the full Senate Labor Committee. He pointed out that the committee must take action on a number of measures, including Fair Labor Standards and higher education. Action this year is scheduled, however.

The only opposition vote to repeal of the state compulsory open shop section was by Senator Paul F. Fannin (R. Ariz.), who fills the seat formerly held by Barry Goldwater. Senator Winston L. Prouty (R. Vt.) voted "present" and Senator Jacob J. Javits (R. N.Y.) joined the six Democrats in support of the repeal measure.

A number of Republican-sponsored amendments were rejected by the subcommittee.

One amendment, introduced by Senator Wayne Morse (D. Ore.) was approved. This provides that a member of a religious sect or an individual holding religious scruples against joining unions can work out an agreement to give the equivalent of union dues to charity. Such individuals must affirm their long-standing religious convictions and be certified by the National Labor Relations Board.

However, Republican stalling action on repeal of 14(b) does not appear to be over. Republican Senate committee members have indicated they would file additional amendments, which will have the effect of delaying subcommittee action on minimum wage and higher education bills along with action on 14(b) repeal.

Successful repeal of section 14(b) would legalize the existence of union shops in 19 so-called "right-to-work states." Employers and unions would then be free under the Taft-Hartley Act to negotiate freely union-shop clauses, in every state of the union, as a part of the national labor law.

The House of Representatives approved a repeal measure by a 221 to 203 vote on July 28.

• **Minimum Wage**

On the other side of the Congress, the House Education and Labor Committee has approved the extension of minimum wage of \$1.15 an hour to 1.3 million farm workers. This was included in the bill passed by the subcommittee which also calls for raising the minimum wage from \$1.25 an hour to \$1.75 in three stages.

The Committee dropped from coverage some workers who were included in the original Subcommittee measure.

There is the danger of additional deletions in coverage being made when the bill hits the House floor. High-pressure lobbying techniques have accompanied the bill as it has moved through the committee.

The bill proposes that an additional 6.2 million workers gain coverage and that, according to their job category, they receive a \$1.75 minimum in steps over the next three to five years. The only exception is the newly covered farm workers for whom a \$1.25 floor is proposed.

Newly covered wage earners would include 2,500,000 retail and service employees, most of whom were exempted from the 1961 minimum wage bill; 890,000 nonprofessional hospital employees; 600,000 employees of auto and farm implement dealers; 425,000 restaurant workers; 275,000 hotel and motel workers; 250,000 laundry and dry cleaning workers; 100,000 retail food service employees; 87,000 members of logging crews and 75,000 theatre employees.

Food processing employees had their hopes for a better wage dashed when the full Committee cut some of their number in the fisheries and seafood processing industry from coverage and did not accept a Subcommittee recommendation to amend the industries' seasonal overtime exemption.

Employees of small newspapers with 4,000 or less circulation also lost their bid for coverage.

Logging crews, however, would be totally covered by the Act in terms of both minimum wage and overtime pay as a result of the full Committee vote.

Under the proposed legislation workers presently covered would reach the

\$1.75 in three steps: \$1.40 the first year; \$1.60 the second year and \$1.75 the third. Newly covered workers will start at \$1 an hour on January 1, 1966, the proposed date for the bill to take effect, and would move to \$1.15 on July 1, 1966 to \$1.30, July 1, 1967 and then would follow the same increases as those presently covered.

• **Situs Picketing**

The Situs Picketing Bill has been approved by the House Labor subcommittee. By a 7-1 vote, the bill allows picketing at multi-employer construction sites without running afoul of the secondary boycott ban in the Taft-Hartley Act. The only dissenter was Rep. Robert P. Griffin (R. Mich.). The subcommittee amended the bill to provide a 10-day "cooling off" period in labor disputes at space and missiles bases and weapons centers. It would require 10 days notice of intent to strike to be given to the Federal Mediation & Conciliation Service, to any appropriate state conciliation agency, to the employers at the site, the government defense agency affected, and to the international union to which the local is affiliated. Enactment of a situs picketing bill is a high-priority goal of the AFL-CIO and its Building & Construction Trade Dept., and it has Administration backing.

• **Regional Development**

A \$3.3 billion program to revive the economy of depressed areas through large scale public works and economic development is in the hands of President Johnson for signing into law.

The Senate recently accepted House amendments by voice vote raising the yearly outlay for public works from \$400 million to \$500 million over a four-year period. The House earlier passed a similar version by a 246 to 138 vote.

The effect of the bill is to re-enact and broaden the Kennedy Administration's 1961 Area Redevelopment Act and the 1962 Public Works Acceleration Act. It also extends to other areas of the United States portions of the aid provided for the 11-state Appalachia region. A

technical assistance program and a regional commission to encourage multi-county and multistate planning for economic development also were established by the bill. The programs would be administered by the Commerce Department, if President Johnson signs the bill.

The public works section of the bill involves the bulk of funds. It would authorize federal financing of up to 80 per cent on such projects as water and sewer systems, industrial parks, research centers, and vocational schools. Democratic majorities in both the Senate Public Works Committee and the House placed emphasis on the significance of the bill to areas suffering from economic decay and severe unemployment.

• The Housing Bill

A \$7.5 billion housing law, signed by the President August 10, is the farthest-reaching legislation of its kind yet passed. In addition to sizeable sums for public housing, urban renewal and community facilities projects, the bill provides for rent subsidies for low-income families.

New emphasis has been placed on rehabilitating existing low-income living quarters, both individual family homes and multi-family public units, to close the gap between the low-income housing needs and the pace of new construction.

The rent subsidy provision narrowly squeaked through both House and Senate, but there was no serious opposition to the generous construction loans and grants program.

URBAN RENEWAL—Most of the money, to be spent over a four-year period, will go for the urban renewal and public housing programs. A total of \$2.9 billion is earmarked for grants to cities carrying out urban renewal projects, and new areas will be eligible for aid. Under the old urban renewal laws, communities had to be in a Federally-designated urban renewal area before they could qualify. Now renewal programs related to the national job of revitalizing the cities, as long as work begins within 8 years of drafting of the plans, are also eligible, regardless of whether they fall within the designated urban renewal areas.

Grants were also provided under the urban renewal program to help local governments crack down on local building code infractions in run-down neighborhoods, to accelerate the rebuilding job.

PRIVATE HOME IMPROVEMENT GRANTS—A brand-new feature of the 1965 Act is provision of outright grants to low-income home owners in urban renewal areas designated by the Government, so that they can fix up existing property, rather than go through the time-consuming and dislocating process of complete destruction and rebuilding. Maximum grants of \$1500 for each housing unit will be available to homeowners with less than \$3000 a year income. Homeowners with greater incomes are expected

to seek their own conventional or FHA loans.

PUBLIC HOUSING—Public Housing provisions of the bill provide for an additional 60,000 low-rent public housing units each year for the next four years. It is expected that about 15,000 will be rehabilitated housing and 10,000 existing housing units leased from private owners for low-income occupancy. Local authorities would arrange for the purchase or lease of the existing housing, providing an opportunity to rehabilitate individual dwellings. Under the previous laws, low-rent housing projects have been almost entirely new construction.

The benefits of including existing structures in the low-rent public housing projects is the reduced amount of dislocation for families. Rehabilitated housing is available for occupancy faster than new construction, and many families will be able to remain in their own neighborhoods.

RENT SUBSIDIES—The \$150 million, four-year rent subsidy program is expected to generate private construction of facilities for low-income families. It is estimated that private non-profit organizations, such as unions, churches and cooperatives, will construct 375,000 new units in the next four years to cater to this market, with about 100,000 of these specifically designed for elderly citizens. No payments will be made to private landlords.

To qualify for subsidized rent, an individual must have an income below the local public-housing eligibility ceiling, and be living in substandard housing or be displaced by government action. There are special provisions for people over 62, and the handicapped, regardless of present living quarters.

Federal rent payments would take care of housing costs above 25 per cent of the individual's income for the qualified Community Projects.

Money was also earmarked for public works and community center construction. For small communities without sewer facilities, or for those in areas of high unemployment, the government can pay up to 90 per cent of the cost of constructing new or improved sewers. Water and sewage treatment facilities, which are covered under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, are not included in the housing bill.

Grants as high as 75 per cent are provided for community center projects in low and moderate income neighborhoods. These centers, to be located in or near housing developments, would serve as social service centers for such things as health, recreational and social activities.

• Unfinished Business

Though the 89th Congress now moves toward adjournment, there is still much work for Congress to tackle in the months and years ahead. Press Associates Writer Alexander Uhl lists some of the major areas requiring Federal action:

- The growing and ever pressing needs of our vast urban complexes that are more and more demanding attention. President Johnson has called for creation of a new Cabinet post to answer these needs. Congress thus far has turned its back on the proposal, but there can be little doubt that sooner or later the needs of our cities will demand action.

- One aspect of the pressing needs of urban complexes—core cities and their suburban fringes—is transportation. Rapid transportation in cities that have become choked with automobile traffic is desperately needed. The virtual collapse of railroad passenger transportation, especially in the East seaboard, is another.

Already such progressive Senators as Senator Claiborne Pell, Rhode Island Democrat and Clifford P. Case, New Jersey Republican, have called for revolutionary high speed railroad transportation to link Boston to Washington in what is fast becoming one vast urban complex along most of the East Coast.

- The drought that has struck so heavily in the Northeast is another example of a new problem that has hit a section of the country where water once was in abundance. "A Nation Can Dry Up," says a newspaper headline—not a scare headline but a grim one that cannot be ignored.

In many parts of the world are arid, water-starved countries that are examples of what can happen when men abuse the land, contaminate their water and turn their backs on the lessons of history. Already our government has invested millions of dollars in programs designed to meet our future water needs by taking the salt out of ocean water. The investment has still to pay off in economic results. Water and air pollution are pressing problems.

- What of our economy? What has become overwhelmingly clear is that never again will the Federal Government turn its back on the nation's economic plight and trust to the working of the market as President Herbert Hoover tried to do in the formative days of the Great Depression.

Tax cuts, the deliberate stimulation of industry, the "war on poverty", the Appalachia program of rehabilitation for depressed areas, retraining programs for workers, Federal aid for education on a huge scale, rent subsidies for the housing needs of the poor are all tentative steps that the Federal Government is taking in its determination to prevent new depressions and to bring more and more Americans out of their poverty and into the stream of national affluence.

- Unemployment is still a major domestic concern of the national government. Thus far only the first steps have been taken to evaluate the effects of a technological revolution that is marching across the country with giant size boots—a revolution that may equal if not surpass the impact of the industrial revolution of the Nineteenth Century.

What is striking about all these problems is how "national" they have become.

SAFETY ON THE JOB



with RED CROSS FIRST AID TRAINING

Building and Construction
Trades Dept (AFL-CIO)

American National
Red Cross



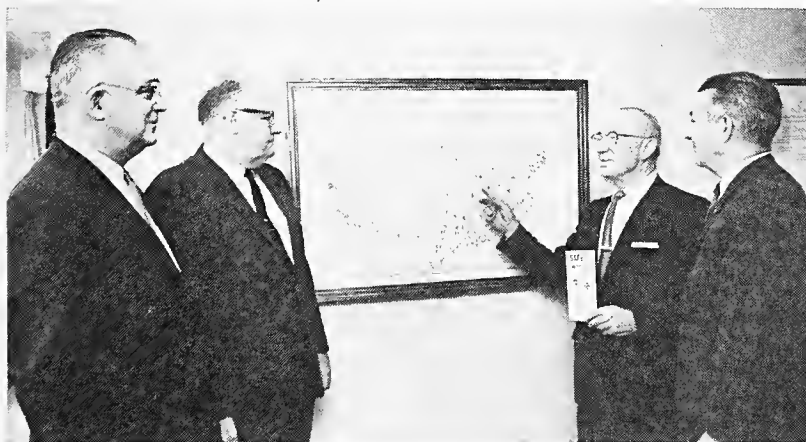
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ACTIVITIES

Building Trades Dept., Red Cross Launch Major First-Aid Program



FIRST AID CLASSES will be included in off-the-job training for apprentices in the building trades under an agreement between the AFL-CIO Building & Construction Trades Dept. and the American Red Cross. The broad scope of the program, which will bring training to areas where there may be scant first aid knowledge, is noted by (from left) Pres. Hunter P. Wharton of the Operating Engineers, chairman of the BCTD Safety Committee; ARC Vice Pres. Robert F. Shea; BCTD Pres. C. J. Haggerty; and ARC Pres. James F. Collins. The program is expected to reach 9,000 BCTD affiliated locals.

A major first-aid training program which could produce "the largest group of first-aid trained workers in the nation," has been launched by the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department in cooperation with the American National Red Cross.

The program is expected to reach some 9,000 local unions in the building and construction industry with a membership of 3,500,000.

President C. J. Haggerty of the Building and Construction Trades Department and Red Cross President General James F. Collins said that the program represents an all-out effort to make working conditions safer for employees in "one of the most hazardous of occupations—the building trades" and to produce a corps of building trades workers skilled in first aid.

First aid classes will be incorporated in overall training courses provided for building trades apprentices. This training is provided under a longstanding arrangement of contracting companies, unions, and the U.S. Labor Department's Bureau of Apprentice Training. Some state labor departments also have apprentice training programs.

A four-page leaflet issued by the Building and Construction Trades Department, just published, will be distributed to union locals to assist them in enrolling apprentices in the first aid courses, which will be open also to older workers interested.

"Red Cross first aid is regarded as having a definite place in the category of off-the-job training for apprentices," Haggerty declared.

"The experience of industry has been that on-the-job accidents diminish sharply where workers have been trained in first aid, because the courses emphasize accident prevention. Also, employees become better equipped to help one another when accidents occur.

"Since building trades workers are seldom on projects where there are safety engineers or nurses, the need for first aid training becomes more imperative and more obvious," he added.

General Collins expressed gratification that the undertaking has been started.

"The building trades potential is the ultimate training of some 3.5 million workers in 9,000 local unions," he said. "This could become the largest group of first-aid trained workers in the nation."



PRIME MOVERS in the Alameda Central Labor Council's "poverty project" are, left to right: Calvin Boswell of Carpenters' Local 36; Paul Katz, project director; Robert Heffley, operations director and a member of Carpenters' Local 36; and Victor Baker, assistant operations director and a member of Carpenters' Local 1622.

Center—a haven for homeless and transient workers; general repairs, painting and cleanup at the Oakland Boys Club.

These projects have been screened and accepted on the basis of criteria which include need, benefit to the community, and the ability of the young people to accomplish them. An advisory board composed of Central Labor Council and Building Trades Representatives approves each project before it is accepted.

This anti-poverty project is a pioneer one—the first of its kind to be sponsored by a local labor council. Its prompt beginning was given an assist by Congressman Jeffery Cohelen, who was instrumental in obtaining speedy approval of federal funds administered by the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity.

One conclusion to be drawn from the sobering experience of having to turn away several hundred young people who are looking for work is that youth joblessness is a drastic problem on a social level and a dramatic personal problem that this project can only begin to meet.

It is hoped that many other local union groups will be guided to follow the lead of this project in creating similar ones to meet their local needs. After all, the labor movement is known as the original anti-poverty program.

CARPENTERS SPUR WEST COAST POVERTY PROJECT

OAKLAND, CALIF.—The Alameda County Central Labor Council "War on Poverty" Project has won approval of the U. S. Office of Economic Opportunity

Under the terms of the \$235,761 grant 200 "hard to reach" youths and 20 unionists from the ranks of the unemployed are working on a 16-week program.

Paul Katz, on loan from **The East Bay Labor Journal**, was named Project Director by Robert S. Ash, Executive Secretary-Treasurer of the Labor Council. Assistant Director in charge of Job Operations is Robert Heffley. In charge of Human Relations is John William Gaines of the Municipal Employees 390.

Robert Heffley, Job Operations Director, has been a trade unionist for 27 of his 48 years. He is a member of the Oakland Carpenters Local 36. He has been superintendent for the construction of the Alameda South Shore Shopping Center, the Oakland Mayfair Shopping Center and the Walnut Creek Growers Association Distribution Center. Heffley lives in Hayward. He is the father of 12 and the grandfather of 6. Four of his sons are in the military service.

His first assistant is Victor Baker, 46, who works out of the Carpenters Hayward Local 1622. Baker lives in San Leandro.

Heffley's second assistant is Calvin Boswell of Oakland, who belongs to Carpenters Local 36. There are five other carpenters employed on the project, each supervising work crews of 12 youths.

The Summer Community Youth Work Project is for youth ages 16-21, the large majority of whom came from four selected Oakland areas with youth unemployment rates well above the national youth unemployment average of 15%. Contrary to the opinion of conventional wisdom that many young people do not

want to work, 700 youths of both sexes representing a multiracial diversity applied for 200 jobs before applications were closed. Many were referred by local government and other agencies beset with youth problems stemming from joblessness.

The young men and women who have been hired at \$1.25 per hour (\$1.40 per hour for leadmen) all come from poverty level income families or lower and meet standards prescribed by the Federal Government. Many of these families are broken or are receiving public financial assistance or have unemployed heads of the family.

These youths now productively at work, many of them for the first time in their lives, are mainly those not suitable as yet for other youth projects such as the Neighborhood Youth Corps. The group includes drop-outs and some who have had difficulty with law enforcement agencies.

Desperate to earn money, they are learning what the world of work demands in return for a minimum hourly wage, through a day-to-day close relationship with skilled unionists as foremen. This is very different from supervision in a vocational school in private counselling.

Not primarily responsible for the training of specific skills, except for the learning of basic safety procedures, the foremen see to it that the youngsters perform their assignments as best they can.

All jobs have been cleared with appropriate unions to avoid displacing union members. A variety of work is being done on several community projects for public and social agencies and other non-profit organizations. Examples of these are traffic surveys for the Oakland Redevelopment Agency; extensive repair and remodeling of the Peniel Mission



"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



LEAGUE WINNERS — We congratulate the members of the Meadowbrook Khoury League Midgets of Ft. Lauderdale, Fla., 11-12 age group. The team sponsored by the Pompano Carpenters Local 3206, finished in first place, with a 21-won, 3-lost record.

Left to right, back row, Jerald Smith, Joe Nevills, Bill Newson, Jeff Forman, Ronnie Lyons, and Lyle Beverly. Bottom row, Mike Walden, Paul Oakes, Pat Mathews, Ronnie Newsom, Paul Batts, and Clay Lisenby. Not present when picture was taken were Gus Benino, Dennis Wrenn, John Artz and Bill Baldwin.

COOPERATION—Members of Plywood Local 2896, Lyons, Oregon, have set a safety record at the Simpson Timber Company's veneer operation—500,000 manhours of work without a lost-time accident.

Local Business Representative B. K. Smith credited a strong labor-management safety program with the injury-free work.

New US Postage Stamp Promotes Traffic Safety

This month, the US Post Office Department issued a special stamp designed to call public attention to the mounting death toll on our streets and highways. The stamp calls for "enforcement, education, and engineering" as three ave-

nues for cutting the number of deaths and injuries due to traffic accidents. The stamp comes soon after the National Safety Council's 1965 Labor Day Safety Program, which organized labor assisted through its many international unions.

There are an estimated 80,000,000 motor vehicles on the roads of the United States today, and millions more on the streets and highways of Canada.

Most traffic accidents can be prevented. In a recent statement, President Lyndon Johnson said: "We cannot accept the intolerable drain on our human and economic resources that these accidents are causing." He called for renewed efforts to cut the highway toll and urged organizations such as our international union to intensify their programs of safety education.



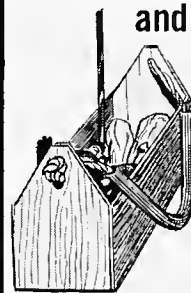
The new traffic safety stamp.

SEPTEMBER, 1965

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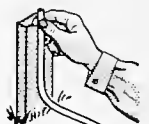
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HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS

Unit V

The preceding unit dealt with proper and improper fractions and mixed whole numbers and fractions.

This unit deals with the subtraction, multiplication, and division of whole numbers, mixed numbers and common fractions.

SUBTRACTION OF COMMON FRACTIONS—

The following steps must be used in the subtraction of fractions:

1. Both fractions must have the same denominator, preferably the lowest denominator common to both.
2. Subtract the numerators and place the difference over the denominator.
3. Reduce the resulting fraction to its lowest term.

EXAMPLE: Subtract $\frac{1}{4}$ from $\frac{5}{8}$

$\frac{5}{8} = \frac{5}{8}$ Place the smaller fraction under the larger fraction. Determine the lowest common denominator which, in this problem, is 8. Reduce the fractions to fractions with a denominator of 8.

$-\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$ ($\frac{1}{4} = \frac{2}{8}$). Subtract the numerators ($5-2=3$) and place the difference over the common denominator, 8.

$-\frac{2}{8}$ The answer is $\frac{3}{8}$ which is the lowest term possible.

SUBTRACTION OF WHOLE NUMBERS, MIXED NUMBERS AND COMMON FRACTIONS

—The following steps should be used:

1. Place the smaller number (subtrahend) under the larger number (minuend).
2. If the fraction in the subtrahend is larger than the fraction in the minuend, borrow from the whole number in the minuend to increase the smaller fraction to an improper fraction.
3. Determine the common denominator and reduce the fractions.
4. Subtract the numerators and place the difference over the common denominator.
5. Subtract the whole numbers, if any.
6. Reduce the fraction to its lowest term.

EXAMPLE 1: Subtract $\frac{7}{8}$ from $1\frac{1}{4}$.

$1\frac{1}{4}$ Place the smaller number (the common fraction $\frac{7}{8}$) under the larger number (the mixed number $1\frac{1}{4}$).

$-\frac{7}{8}$ As the subtrahend fraction, $\frac{7}{8}$, is larger than the minuend fraction, $\frac{1}{4}$, it is necessary to borrow from the whole number in the minuend to increase the common fraction $\frac{1}{4}$ to an improper fraction $\frac{2}{4}$, ($1 + \frac{1}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$). The problem now is $\frac{5}{4} - \frac{7}{8}$.

$\frac{5}{4} = \frac{10}{8}$
 $-\frac{7}{8} = \frac{7}{8}$

Reduce both fractions to fractions with a common denominator which is 8 in this problem.

$-\frac{3}{8}$ Subtract the numerators ($10-7=3$) and place the difference over the common denominator 8. The answer to the problem is $\frac{3}{8}$.

EXAMPLE 2: Subtract $2\frac{3}{4}$ from $4\frac{5}{16}$.

$4\frac{5}{16}$ Place the smaller number ($2\frac{3}{4}$) under the larger number $4\frac{5}{16}$.

$-\frac{2\frac{3}{4}}$ As $\frac{5}{16}$ is smaller than $\frac{3}{4}$ it is necessary to borrow from the 4 in the minuend to increase the fraction $\frac{5}{16}$ to an improper fraction ($1 + \frac{5}{16} = 1\frac{5}{16}$).

$3\frac{21}{16}$

$2\frac{3}{4}$

Reduce both fractions to fractions with a common denominator (16): $\frac{3}{4} = 1\frac{12}{16}$.

$-\frac{21}{16}$ Subtract the numerators ($21-12=9$) and place the difference over the common denominator.

$-\frac{21}{16}$ Subtract the whole numbers ($3-2=1$).

$1\frac{9}{16}$ The answer to the problem is $1\frac{9}{16}$.

Solve the following problems:

- | | |
|--------------------------------------|--|
| 1. $\frac{7}{8} - \frac{1}{2} =$ | 11. $1\frac{5}{8} - \frac{7}{8} =$ |
| 2. $1\frac{5}{16} - \frac{3}{8} =$ | 12. $2\frac{1}{4} - 1\frac{5}{8} =$ |
| 3. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{1}{2} =$ | 13. $12\frac{1}{8} - 8\frac{5}{16} =$ |
| 4. $1\frac{3}{16} - \frac{1}{2} =$ | 14. $4\frac{9}{16} - 2\frac{1}{4} =$ |
| 5. $2\frac{5}{32} - \frac{5}{8} =$ | 15. $6\frac{3}{4} - 4\frac{5}{16} =$ |
| 6. $2\frac{9}{32} - \frac{3}{4} =$ | 16. $3\frac{7}{16} - 2\frac{17}{32} =$ |
| 7. $1\frac{5}{16} - \frac{1}{2} =$ | 17. $32\frac{1}{2} - 18\frac{5}{8} =$ |
| 8. $3\frac{1}{32} - 1\frac{3}{16} =$ | 18. $16 - 12\frac{1}{4} =$ |
| 9. $\frac{3}{4} - \frac{9}{16} =$ | 19. $5\frac{11}{32} - 2\frac{7}{8} =$ |
| 10. $\frac{7}{8} - 1\frac{5}{32} =$ | 20. $17\frac{1}{2} - 10\frac{1}{16} =$ |

MULTIPLICATION OF COMMON FRACTIONS—The following steps must be used in the multiplication of common fractions:

1. Multiply the numerators.
2. Multiply the denominators.
3. Place the product of the numerators over the product of the denominators.
4. Reduce the resulting fraction to its lowest term.

EXAMPLE: Multiply $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{2}{3}$.

$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{6}{12}$ Multiply the numerators 3 and 2 ($3 \times 2 = 6$).

Multiply the denominators 4 and 3 ($4 \times 3 = 12$).

Place the product of the numerators (6) over the product of the denominators (12).

$\frac{6}{12} = 1$ Reduce the resulting fraction $\frac{6}{12}$ to its lowest term. Both the numerator (6) and the denominator (12) are divisible by 6.

$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} = \frac{1}{2}$ The answer to the problem is $\frac{1}{2}$.

MULTIPLICATION OF FRACTIONS BY THE CANCELLATION METHOD—

1. Place all the numerators above the line.
2. Place all the denominators below the line.
3. Select a divisor common to a number in both numerator and denominator and divide. Continue this process until there is no common divisor remaining.
4. Multiply the remaining numbers in the numerator and in the denominator.
5. Reduce the resulting fraction to its lowest term.

EXAMPLE: Multiply $\frac{3}{4}$ by $\frac{2}{3}$.

$\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} =$ Place the numerators above the line and the denominators below the line.

$\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{2}{1} =$ Select a divisor common to both the numerator and denominator. 3 is common to both. Divide both the numerator and denominator by 3 which leave 1×2 in the numerator and 4×1 in the denominator.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4}$ Continue by selecting another common divisor which is 2 in this case and divide.

$\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{4} = \frac{1}{8}$ Multiply the remaining numbers in the numerator and denominator to get the answer.

RULE FOR CHANGING A MIXED NUMBER TO AN IMPROPER FRACTION—

1. Multiply the whole number of the mixed number by the denominator of the fraction.
2. Place the product over the denominator of the fraction.

3. Add the two fractions.

EXAMPLE: Change $3\frac{1}{4}$ to an improper fraction.

$4 \times 3 = 12$ Multiply the whole number (3) by the denominator (4).

$12\frac{1}{4}$ Place the product (12) over the denominator (4)

$12\frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = 12\frac{2}{4}$ Add this fraction ($\frac{1}{4}$) to the fraction ($\frac{1}{4}$) in the original mixed number.

MULTIPLICATION OF MIXED NUMBERS—

1. Change the mixed numbers to improper fractions.
2. Solve the problem either by cancellation or by multiplying the numerators and denominators.
3. Reduce the resulting fraction to its lowest terms.

EXAMPLE: Multiply $1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{3}$.

$1\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{1}{3} =$ Change the mixed numbers to improper fractions.

$\frac{5}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{3} =$ $1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4} + \frac{1}{4} = \frac{6}{4}$
 $3\frac{1}{3} = \frac{10}{3} + \frac{1}{3} = \frac{11}{3}$

Multiply the numerators ($5 \times 10 = 50$).

Multiply the denominators ($4 \times 3 = 12$).

$\frac{50}{12} = \frac{25}{6}$ Reduce the resulting fraction to lowest terms. Divide the numerator by the denominator to get the whole number with a remainder.

Solve the following problems:

- | | |
|---|---|
| 21. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{2} =$ | 31. $2\frac{1}{4} \times 3\frac{5}{8} \times 4\frac{5}{12} =$ |
| 22. $\frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} =$ | 32. $5\frac{1}{4} \times 2\frac{2}{3} \times 3\frac{5}{12} =$ |
| 23. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{1}{8} =$ | 33. $1\frac{1}{2} \times 4\frac{1}{8} \times 3\frac{5}{16} =$ |
| 24. $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{1}{7} =$ | 34. $1\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} =$ |
| 25. $1\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{3}{5} =$ | 35. $1\frac{7}{12} \times 8\frac{1}{3} \times 2\frac{1}{4} =$ |
| 26. $\frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{6} =$ | 36. $12\frac{2}{3} \times 9\frac{3}{4} =$ |
| 27. $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{2}{3} \times 1\frac{5}{16} =$ | 37. $\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{3} =$ |
| 28. $\frac{1}{4} \times \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{6} =$ | 38. $1\frac{2}{3} \times 3\frac{1}{4} \times 12 =$ |
| 29. $\frac{7}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{9}{16} =$ | 39. $14\frac{3}{4} \times 1\frac{1}{16} \times 32 =$ |
| 30. $\frac{7}{10} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{2}{3} =$ | 40. $5\frac{1}{5} \times 1\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{2} =$ |

DIVISION OF FRACTIONS—The following steps must be used in the division of fraction or combination of fractions, whole numbers or mixed numbers:

1. Invert the divisor. This means to interchange the numerator and denominator. For example— $\frac{2}{3}$ inverted becomes $\frac{3}{2}$.
2. Multiply the numerator by the inverted divisor.
3. Reduce the resulting fraction to its lowest terms.

EXAMPLE: Divide $\frac{5}{8}$ by $\frac{3}{4}$.

$\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} =$ Invert the denominator, $\frac{3}{4}$, which becomes $\frac{4}{3}$.

$\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{4}{3} =$ Multiply the numerator ($\frac{5}{8}$) by the inverted denominator ($\frac{4}{3}$).

$2\frac{9}{24} = \frac{5}{6}$ Reduce the resulting fraction.

EXAMPLE: Divide $1\frac{1}{4}$ by $\frac{3}{8}$.

$1\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{3}{8} =$ Change the mixed number to an improper fraction. ($1\frac{1}{4} = \frac{5}{4}$).

$\frac{5}{4} \div \frac{3}{8} =$ Invert the denominator $\frac{3}{8}$ which becomes $\frac{8}{3}$.

$\frac{5}{4} \times \frac{8}{3} = 1\frac{10}{3}$ Multiply the resulting fraction.

$1\frac{10}{3} = 3\frac{1}{3}$ Reduce to lowest terms.

Solve the following problems:

- | | |
|---------------------------------------|--|
| 41. $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{4} =$ | 46. $1\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{5}{16} =$ |
| 42. $\frac{2}{3} \div \frac{3}{4} =$ | 47. $2\frac{1}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} =$ |
| 43. $\frac{5}{8} \div \frac{1}{3} =$ | 48. $\frac{5}{16} \div 4\frac{1}{8} =$ |
| 44. $\frac{5}{16} \div \frac{3}{8} =$ | 49. $12\frac{1}{2} \div 5 =$ |
| 45. $\frac{7}{8} \div \frac{7}{16} =$ | 50. $16 \div 5\frac{1}{3} =$ |

Answers to Problems will be found on Page 26

WERE YOU ON YOUR TOES?

If you did your homework properly you should have caught the error in the August unit of the Home Study Course. The answer to problem No. 24 should have been 65,925,207 instead of 65,-825,207.

From the many readers who wrote us about the matter, we can conclude that interest in the Home Study Course is quite high.

From time to time an incorrect answer may appear to test the care with which our readers work the problems. Therefore, in the future do not always take our answers for granted. Check them out for yourself.

Watch for Union VI in our October issue which will deal with decimals and percentages.

AFL-CIO President Urges Big Improvements in Jobless Benefits System

TODAY'S unemployment compensation system is 30 years out of date and needs drastic improvements, AFL-CIO President George Meany testified before the House Ways and Means Committee in Washington last month.

He pointed to a wide variety of inadequacies in the present law:

- Six out of ten jobless workers are now drawing benefits.

- Average benefits, when drawn, are only about one-third of the wages lost. "In every state of the union the maximum benefit in relation to wages is lower today than it was in 1939."

- Not enough of the jobless are covered with the result that "the proportion of the work force actually protected is smaller than it was 25 years ago."

- The current maximum 26 weeks benefit is not long enough for the hard core unemployed and should be extended. Only one out of four unemployed can find jobs before their benefits run out.

- Discrepancy in state benefits is widespread due to interstate competition for industry "based on human hardship."

Not only are these inadequacies in today's system hard on the unemployed, but they hurt the country's economy.

"It is also the landlord, the grocer, the merchant who are losing out," Meany said. "Because of its

shortcomings, jobless pay replaces less than \$1 out of every \$5 lost through unemployment. The economic functions of unemployment as a purchasing power stabilizer have become rusty with neglect."

To correct these shortcomings Meany supported a number of steps as outlined in a measure being supported by the Johnson Administration. These include:

- Raising maximum benefits to at least 50 per cent of the wages a man loses through unemployment. It used to be 65 per cent. Today a typical average would be 42 per cent although it goes even lower than that in many states.

- Extending coverage to "every-one who works for salary or wages, who wants to work and who cannot find work." This would include coverage of Great Lakes seamen, interstate workers and farm workers as well as many other workers who are disqualified by stringent state standards.

- Elimination of state "disqualifications which often are capricious and are designed to save money for employers.

- Extension of benefits for the long-term unemployed to be financed by the Federal government through general revenues.

Meany especially condemned efforts of "states righters" to charge "federalization" as a way of keeping the Federal government out of the

jobless benefits picture. He called this a "false issue", noting that the states will still have wide control over the administration of its own program. "The only difference," he said, "is that under this bill the Federal Government will not provide monies raised by the present Federal Unemployment Tax Act for state benefit payments unless the state program meets prescribed minimum benefit standards."

Meany's emphasis on the importance of an adequate unemployment compensation system in maintaining a high level of economic activity was echoed by a spokesman for the U.S. Treasury Department, who told the House Committee that the proposed improvements would strengthen the ability of the economic system by "providing an automatic stabilizer to deal with the problem of recession."

Undersecretary Joseph W. Barr cited the following benefits, strengthening of the employment services, tying in extended benefits with re-training, making it easier for workers to go to places where jobs can be found and increasing benefits to help maintain the workers' buying power.

"The difficulty is that in recent years too small a proportion of the workers have been able to get this kind of employment benefits," Barr said. "Strengthening the unemployment compensation system will, therefore, make our response to recession more equitable as well as more automatic."



PLANE GOSSIP

North Central Boundary Line

Two Texans were attending a masquerade ball. One of them was dancing with a girl wearing the map of Texas for a costume. Suddenly she slapped him.

"What happened?" asked his friend.

"I don't know. When she asked me where I was from, I put my finger on Amarillo and she let me have it."

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Indispensable

Office gals with the right amount of equipment will never be replaced by office machinery.

BE SURE IT'S UNION

"How to Succeed, etc."

Steno May: "Where did you get that gorgeous mink you were wearing last night? I've been struggling for years to get one of those."

Steno Fay: "Take a tip from me, dearie . . . don't struggle!"

BUY ONLY UNION TOOLS

Masking His Shortcomings

The first aid specialist was instructing a class of Girl Scouts, and asked, "Why does a surgeon wear a mask while operating?"

One little girl replied: "So, if he makes a mess of it, the patient won't know who did it."

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

It's A Mad Mad Mad World

The psychiatrist, treating his patient, finally analyzed his problem. "You have a persecution complex," said the headshrinker. To which the patient snarled: "You're only saying that because you secretly hate me!"



Bare Facts

A 4-year-old boy back from camp told his mother he went swimming every day.

"But how could you?" his mother asked, "I forgot to pack your bathing suit."

"I went in naked," the boy said.

"Did the girls go in naked, too?" his mother questioned.

"Oh, no," the tot answered, "they wore bathing caps."

UNION DUES—TOMORROW'S SECURITY

No Nose for News

A man appeared in a restaurant with his hair parted from ear-to-ear rather than fore-and-aft. The waiter couldn't stand the suspense and asked:

"Mister, doesn't that part in your hair bother you?"

"No," replied the man, "except that every now and then somebody tries to whisper in my nose!"

BE UNION—BUY LABEL

Polite Toast

Here's to The Ladies . . . famous for untold ages!

UNION-MADE MEANS WELL-MADE

Open and Shut Case

Summer is that dreadful season

When youngsters, for no earthly reasons,

Will slam until they almost splinter

The doors they wouldn't close all winter!

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Mr. Pert Sez:

Th onliest time people understand ever' word that's said is when money starts to talk.



This Month's Limerick

A vocal young girl from Decatur
Was performing at a rural theater.

When she got up to sing

The poor little thing

Was hit with a rotten tomatier!

—Arthur Daniels, Los Angeles, Calif.



Truly Liquid Assets

When Franklin D. Roosevelt was President and thoroughly hated by many of the rich, one of his sons married a DuPont. At a reception in a DuPont garden after the wedding, a thunderstorm broke. FDR, safe beneath a canopy, laughed his famous laugh as he regarded the drenched social elite and said: "This is what I call soaking the rich!"

PATRONIZE UNION-MADE GOODS

Quite Obvious

An attractive young lady was having difficulty keeping her skirt down while waiting for a bus on a windy corner. She was aware of a man watching her with considerable interest and she addressed him in an irritated voice: "It is obvious, sir, that you are no gentleman!"

With appreciation, the man replied: "It's obvious that you're not either."

BE SURE IT'S UNION

Sensible Prescription

The doctor told the druggist about a patient who suffered from loss of memory.

"What did you do?" asked the druggist.

"Made him pay in advance," was the reply.

YOU ARE THE "U" IN UNION

Sound Advice

Daughter: "What sort of husband should I look for?"

Mother: "Take my advice: Leave the husbands alone and look for a good single man."

Underwater Treasures of Wood

Intrigued by what the bones of sunken ships can tell us, historians are developing new techniques for restoring submerged wood.



THE bottoms of the world's oceans are littered with the bones of virtually every fleet which man ever put to sea. Frail challengers to the might of nature's fury, Roman galleys and World War II dreadnaughts alike have sunk into the sand and mire.

A huge portion of all the mineral wealth ever mined by man rests on the sea bottoms. Some accounts say it is three-fourths of the total. But whatever the figure, it is this almost unthinkable great fortune in metal which inspires the imagination of most who think about sunken ships.

While the profiteers suction the sands and tear away at the hulks of old wrecks for gold and silver, however, another band of treasure-hunters is at work, carefully pampering the wrecks. They are the information-seekers—serious underwater historians from the world's research organizations, who are after knowledge of man's past.

The things they bring up from the bottom—bottles and crockery, tools and implements, fragments of clothing and even remnants of once-hot meals—are providing key links in the chain of our knowledge of man's past.

Unlike the remains which past men have left on the surface of the earth, for the elements to disarray and bury, a shipwreck often proves to be a neat "time capsule" of a single group of men, who lived in one spot, at one time. The wreck might be compared to an instantaneous photo, and the dry-land site to a blurred time exposure.

The archaeologist today can unlock a neat chest of well-ordered history, bound up in the ribs and planking of a sunken ship, with the tools of the skin diver. And although many important pieces of knowledge are provided by the dishes and tools and other furnishings, the wooden hull itself and its fittings tell a great deal

about the advancement of science and technology in a time now past. How big were the ships? How well put together? How seaworthy? Of what materials?

Rather surprisingly, an underwater grave can be kinder to the remains of a ship and its furnishings than one of earth. Complete immersion in mud or sand often preserves, while repeated wetting and drying rapidly destroys organic material. Dock pilings, for example, first give way at the water line.

Not all sunken wooden hulls are found intact, of course. Material which is not buried immediately is attacked by chemicals and marine action. In shallow tropical seas, where the temperature of the water is high and marine life is abundant, exposed timbers may not last ten years. Teredo worms, the bane of the floating hull owner, devour wood. Salt water chemicals tend to destroy wood, and fungi may also attack it.

Fresh, cold water, on the other hand, may have a preservative effect. Lowered temperatures reduce both animal activity and chemical action, and there are fewer chemicals in fresh water to cause damage.

Those parts of the wooden hull which become totally sunken in mud, muck, sand or mire, whether in salt or fresh water, however, retain their shape.

One underwater researcher, Peter Throckmorton, of the University of Pennsylvania Museum, thinks that any wooden hull, completely buried and away from the mechanical, destructive force of wave action, will last almost forever once it has become stabilized.

In the Aegean Sea, Throckmorton and his associates uncovered the wooden hull of a ship which had sunk sometime around 1860. "When we had cleared away the two feet of mud," Throckmorton reported in *Archaeology Magazine*, "we were amazed to

see the perfectly preserved timbers of one side of the deck and part of the bulwarks of a large ship. Although the upper parts of a number of ribs were eaten away, some of the timbers still had the oiled finish which had covered them when the ship went down."

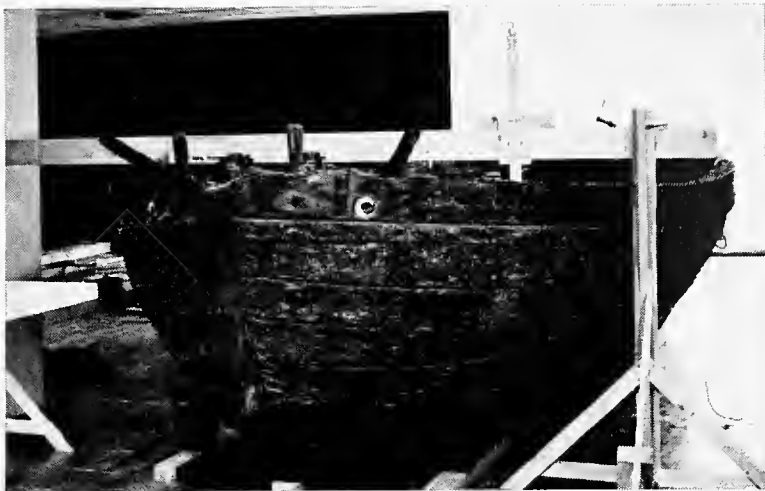
A great deal of information was gleaned from the wreck. Although the diving scientists had difficulty unscrambling the information while actually on the bottom with the wreck, drawings made from on-the-spot measurements made identification of the keel, frames, beams and other major parts relatively easy.

The vessel had gone to the bottom with a heavy list to port, and a short time after the sinking, had opened out flat on the bottom before it became completely silted over. A number of hulls examined by Throckmorton have been flattened, most probably because of a weakening of the exposed timbers by marine worms.

Another remarkably preserved hull, the Revolutionary War gunboat *Philadelphia*, broke the surface of Lake Champlain for the first time in 159 years when it was raised by researchers in 1935. Despite the fact that no preservation work was begun until 1962, the vessel looks almost as good today as the day it sank. On display in the Hall of Armed Forces History of the Smithsonian's new building in Washington, the *Philadelphia's* hull is oak. It shows minor warping and surface checking, but it remains intact.

If a piece of water-logged wood proves interesting for study back in the laboratories, special care must be taken to keep it preserved once it leaves the water, and something has to be done in a hurry. Most organic materials—leather, fabrics, and paper, for example, as well as wood—decompose rapidly once they hit the air.

During the underwater sleep, water usually replaces the inner material of the wood cells, leaving the walls in-



The Gondola Philadelphia (above) during final installation in the Smithsonian Institution's new hall of Naval History.

tact. The ancient pieces of timber therefore look almost the same as they originally did, and are the same size, but are soft and will usually shrivel into a shapeless mass soon after they are brought up from the bottom.

Underwater archaeologists, such as those at the Smithsonian Institution's Underwater Exploration Section, have only recently begun to learn how to preserve these specimens. It has been a few short years since the underwater world was opened to the historian by the Aqualung, and they are in a pioneering phase.

All methods of wood preservation now being used rely on replacing the water in the wood cells with substitute materials, which keep original shape and size after drying.

One of the most promising methods for smaller specimens has been developed by Smithsonian underwater specialist Alan Albright, who devotes full time to recovering, preserving and studying underwater artifacts. His method uses a wax-like, water-soluble substance called polyethylene glycol—related to permanent automobile antifreeze. It has proven to be less expensive and more reliable than older methods.

The first step is protection of the pieces when they come out of the water, at the diving site. Water-logged wood is immediately wrapped in thin plastic—the kind your wife uses to keep food fresh in the refrigerator. The wrapped pieces are packed in shipping containers in a bed of damp sawdust. This protection will preserve specimens for at least six weeks.

When they arrive in the laboratory, the wooden remnants are unpacked and soaked in a solution of fresh water, "poisoned" with a trace of formalin to kill fungus. The fresh water leaches out most of the salt-water chemicals. Then, after careful cleaning of mud and sand, specimens are carefully measured so that any

shrinkage during preservation will be known. They go into several successive alcohol soaks, which replace the water in the cells.

The final step is a long immersion in a solution of alcohol and the wax-like polyethylene glycol. Under gentle heat the alcohol evaporates in 20 to 30 days, leaving the object lying in and saturated by the molten polyethylene glycol. A quick water rinse, and thorough drying, produces a specimen just about as good as the day it went down. It will retain its shape and size almost indefinitely.

Some of the most interesting specimens eventually find their place in the informative, lively exhibits which are sparking increasing interest in museums these days. In the Smithsonian's Hall of Underwater Exploration, for example, blocks, chafing gear and deadeyes—from a Spanish ship which died off Bermuda over 400 years ago—will help tell the story of early exploration of the New World.

Some artifacts and their restorer: At the top of the page, left to right, are a single-sheave and a double-sheave block from a Spanish ship which sunk off Bermuda in 1563; a three-hole deadeye, and a chafing gear, which protected rope at points of wear, from the same wreck. Below the chafing gear, Smithsonian researcher Alan Albright (1) weighs and measures a wooden specimen before preservation, (2) prepares to soak it in alcohol to remove water, (3) removes another 1563 Spanish block from the wax-like preservative and (4) measures the specimen again.



1.



2.

4.



3.



Canadian Report

Canadian Paper Mills Plan Building Spree

The Canadian pulp and paper industry is going on a building spree which will add substantially to the quantities of these wood products produced in this country by the end of this decade. This new capacity should keep Canada the newsprint leader of the world.

Already half the world's newsprint is produced somewhere in Canada's 10 provinces, amounting to over six million tons a year. About three-quarters of this is produced in Ontario and Quebec, about 12 percent in British Columbia and the rest in the Atlantic provinces.

Only seven percent of the production is used in Canada. The rest is exported to forty countries with the United States taking a big 80 percent of the total.

It is hard to imagine the volume of paper represented by six million tons, but some mathematical genius figured it out at about 23,000 tons every production day. This means that every hour of every day, Canadian mills turn out the equivalent of 6,000 miles of a five-foot wide ribbon of paper, enough to stretch from Toronto to Baghdad.

Prime Minister Proposes Canada-Wide Medicare

Ten days after the United States Senate voted a Medicare program for senior citizens, putting partially into effect legislation fought for by organized labor for about 15 years, the Prime Minister of Canada proposed a medicare program for all Canadians. If adopted as proposed, the program could provide the national health services which Canadian labor has been advocating for decades.

Until Prime Minister Pearson sprung his medicare proposals at the federal-provincial conference July 19th, it was the provinces that had taken the initiative in setting up medicare programs. But the only one which aroused the support of Canadian labor was that in effect in Saskatchewan. Alberta's plan already in effect, as well as British Columbia's and Ontario's which are going into effect before long, fall short of labor's objectives.

Providing the provinces agree, the

federal government's new proposals should provide Canada over a period of time with a solid health services plan and overcome the deficiencies of the various provincial programs. Agreement with the provinces is necessary as health under the BNA Act is a provincial responsibility.

The federal proposal would get around this constitutional barrier by giving the provinces the sum of \$14 per capita per year for a provincial program which meets four basic criteria, first, the plan must include medical, dental treatment and drugs as well as other important services, but physicians' services alone may be provided in the initial stages; second, the plan must cover all residents of the province on uniform terms and conditions; third, the plan must be publicly administered; fourthly, the plan must provide full transferability of benefits when people are absent from the province or move to another province.

Only Alberta and Ontario have shown any resistance to the federal scheme. A meeting of federal and provincial health ministers in September is expected to iron out any problems so that the plan can go into effect by July 1st, 1967.

Does High Employment Lead to Inflation?

As mentioned in the last issue of *The Carpenter*, Canada is in the midst of a building boom. Apparently the federal government started worrying about the inflationary pressures (the upward push on prices) which relatively good employment conditions sometimes involve. The prime minister expressed his concern in a public statement and said that his government was cutting back on proposed public projects like a national museum at Ottawa, a large airport runway at Montreal, a big terminal postal building in Toronto and a main terminal airport building in Vancouver.

The Canadian Labour Congress disagreed with the government. CLC President Claude Jodoin asked, "Where is the evidence?" of serious inflationary pressures, and quoted the Economic Council of Canada as favoring continued expansion of the economy to create jobs.

"With 325,000 Canadian workers still unemployed," said Mr. Jodoin,

"this is clearly not the time for introducing deflationary measures aimed at arresting the present phase of modest economic expansion."

Working Deaths in 1964 Was Above 1963 Total

The 1964 fatality rate for workmen in Canada appears to have risen over 1963. The Department of Labour reports that there were 2.71 deaths for every 10,000 men working, based on reports received by the Department up to March, 1965.

The rate for all of 1963 was 2.67 deaths for every 10,000 men working.

As expected, the death rate in the construction industry and related trades was higher than in many others. For male construction workers, the death rate was 5.76 for every 10,000 people, compared with 5.35 in 1963. This construction rate is higher than those for agriculture (1.28 deaths per 10,000) manufacturing (1.69 deaths per 10,000), and the transportation, communications and other utility trades (4.85 deaths per 10,000).

However, some industries had a much higher death rate than construction. At the top of the list was mine, quarry and oil well workers. There were 19.04 deaths for every 10,000 people working in these trades during 1964. In forestry, the death rate was 18.52 deaths per 10,000.

Most of the construction fatalities resulted from being hit by tools, machinery, cars, trucks, and other rolling equipment. A total of 25 per cent of fatalities in all industries were caused by this hazard, and most of these, the government reports, were in construction, forestry, mining or quarrying. The greatest hazard was from falling trees and limbs. Next greatest danger was landslides or caveins, and the third worst killer in this category was materials falling from stockpiles or loads. Next was death by automobiles or trucks.

Detroit's Freedom Festival Observed

On June 30, 1965, four men, two from each side of the Detroit River, met at the middle of the Ambassador Bridge where an international line separates the United States and Canada.

Local 494 of Windsor, Ont., participated in the occasion of friendship which commemorated the long amity between the two nations. Following these ceremonies, five days of parades, concerts, ceremonies, rallies, fireworks displays and other events began in joint celebration of America's Independence Day and Canada's Dominion Day.

Shift-Work Increase In Non-Construction

A report just released by the Canadian Department of Labour, shows an increase in shift work for non-construction workers. A total of 59 per cent of manufacturing employees, and 22 per cent of office workers, were on shifts during 1964, a greater percentage than both of them in 1959, when the last survey was made.

The report also showed that there were formal provisions for overtime in 94 per cent of the manufacturing and other non-office occupations, and 75 per cent for office. Most common rate of overtime pay was time and a half.

About 48 per cent of the plants operating on shift work paid a premium for night and evening shifts. Of these, 42 per cent paid a flat rate premium in cents per hour. In 6 per cent of the plants, the premium was calculated as a percentage of the day rate.

The majority of the workers who were paid on a cents-per-hour basis received 7 cents for the evening shift, and 10 to 14 cents for the night shift. Of those who were paid on a percentage of day rate basis, the majority earned less than 10 per cent of the day rate for both evening and night shifts.

Boating Mishaps Account for 25% Drownings

The drowning statistical survey published recently by the Canadian Red Cross shows that 1,127 Canadians died by drowning in 1964. The majority of these casualties resulted from boating activities, swimming and falling into water.

Over 25% of the drownings were associated with boating mishaps. Most of these mishaps involved non-powered boats like canoes and rowboats. Over 19% of the drownings occurred while victims were swimming or wading. About 200 Canadians or 17% drowned because they lost their balance or their footing while standing, sitting or playing near the edge of a body of water. More than 170 children under 12 years of age drowned because parents and guardians failed to supervise them when they were near the water. Most of these children were completely unaware of the dangers that might cause them to drown—a loose rock, a patch of slippery mud, thin ice, or just plain youthful curiosity.

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Accredited Member National Home Study Council



OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

Chairs of Limbs

Felix Jalo, age 73, retired from Local 1456, now living in Williamstown, New Jersey, has an unusual and vigorous hobby, leastwise for a man his age.

Felix shinnies up tall pine trees, out on the limbs, to crop certain branches that meet his fancy. From these limbs, which he peels and finishes, he fashions rustic furniture.



Felix Jalo's handiwork.

Big-Game Tips

Here's a few kinks for the big-game hunter's knapsack:

... If you've got in a good shot at a deer in the snow; wounded him seriously, and he takes off, you might find it wise to quit tracking for a spell. Oft-times when the deer realizes he is not being followed, he may lie down for a spell and being weak from loss of blood may not be able to get up.

... Moose hunters will tell you that it's a good idea to alternate between the whining call of the cow and the grunts of the bull. In the fall of the year there is apparently nothing an old bull moose would rather do than break up another bull's romance. Some guides introduce sound effect as well as the call of the animal—breaking dead limbs, etc.

... Not always, but generally, a white-tail deer which has been hit, particularly in the body, will drop its flag-like tail.

... Wild black bears rarely, if ever, attack a man, even when their cubs are molested. Black bears in recreational parks, which have lost their fear of man, can be very dangerous and many persons have been killed or badly mauled by them.

... Deer are very curious, and many hunters have had the experience of jumping an old buck, only to have him circle back of him. Hunters on stand have also observed deer coming onto the trail, sniffing the man scent, then apparently trailing the hunter.

Muskie Fishermen

One of the most sought-after, and elusive members of our freshwater game fish clan is the muskie. Many anglers who seek them go months, even years, without as much as a strike.

A husband and wife angling team that pays piscatorial homage at the muskie's



Harold and Mavis Haines and 28 lb. muskie.

throne are Harold and Mavis Haines of Joliet, Illinois. Harold, a retiree, is a former member of Local 174. Here's a recent note with matching photo from Mavis:

"Dear Fred:

"Enclosed is a photo of my husband and I, snapped in front of our summer place in northern Wisconsin. We fish for many species but are especially fond of fishing for muskie. Last year we caught seven and in five years we have taken 42 keepers—the largest being a 28 pounder. In the photo is a 25 pounder, taken by Mr. Haines."

McComb's Striped Bass

Another avid husband and wife angling team is Mr. and Mrs. J. G. McCombs of Sacramento. Brother McCombs was vice president of Local 1913 for 12 years and Mrs. McCombs, president of the Ladies Auxiliary 347. They display an outstanding catch of striped bass from the Sacramento—the largest tipping the scales at 25 pounds.



McCombs' with 25 lb. striped bass.

Hunters Beware!

When crisp, invigorating air, generates the hunting urge to fever pitch, nimrods will start checking out their gear but I wonder how many will be checking out themselves.

Each year many fatalities result among hunters from heart attacks caused by overexertion. Yet hunting and heart attacks need not go together if hunters follow a few simple precautions, including a pre-season examination.

Even the man with a heart condition can enjoy hunting if he advises his doctor of his plans and follows his directions. Let the doctor decide if you're up to the rigors of a hunting trip. Here, accordingly, are a few suggestions for the "not-so-young at heart."

... Wear lightweight but warm clothing on trip. This will lighten the load on your heart.

... Be moderate in your eating and drinking on the hunt, don't overtax your-



self by hiking too high, too far, or too fast.

... Don't overdo it by trying to bring downed-game to camp by yourself. Get help. Remember, this is the roughest job you'll encounter, one that oftentimes is the heart victim's undoing.

... Never hunt alone. Tell someone in your party about your heart condition; what medicine you take; where you keep it.

... Get a full night's rest before starting on your trip—and, thereafter each night you are in camp.

... During the day, whenever possible, to avoid becoming overly tired, rest. If you're going to hunt in the high country, arrive a day or so early so your body can adjust itself.

... Condition your body, gradually, weeks before the hunt.

(Illustration above, H. C. Smith, O.G.C.)



Interesting Unknowns

Didja' know that the sparrow hawk might well be called the grasshopper hawk, as it is known to feed a great deal more on grasshoppers than sparrows. ... During hot weather, black bears like to lie in damp places where they sometimes remain semi-dormant for as long as several days. ... Despite popular belief, weasels don't suck the blood of their prey. They do sometimes kill more than they can eat at once, but this surplus food is usually stored for future use.

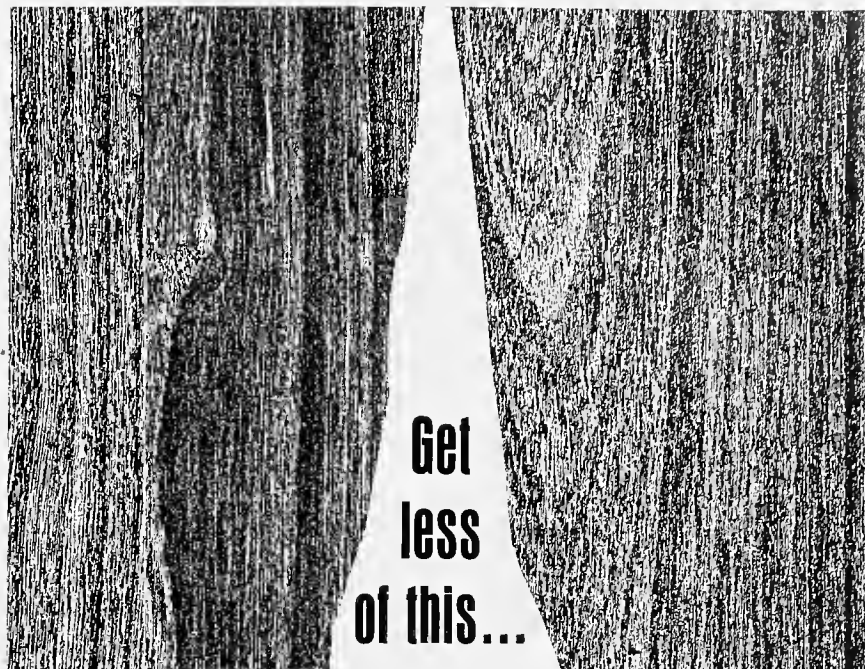


Here's a chance for all members of the Carpenters' Union—and the members of their family—to earn a pair of the following fishing lures—Krockadiles. All that's required is a clear snapshot of a fishing or hunting scene, and a few words of information describing the photo.

Write to:

Fred Goetz, Dept. OMKR
0216 S.W. Iowa
Portland, Oregon 97201

Of course, all retired members are eligible. Please mention the local number.



with this

Tests show that square Sheffield Scotch Nails have considerably less tendency to split wood than equivalent sized regular round wire nails. There's good reason. These square nails tend to cut their way into the wood, causing less expansion of grain. You'll have less wasted wood, and a finished job you can be proud of.

Reduced splitting is just one of the unique advantages offered by Sheffield Scotch Nails. After they are driven, they hold better than regular round wire nails (tests show this, too). Angled serrations on all four sides grip the wood, anchor the nail. As the wood gets drier, the nail holds tighter.

Scotch Nails are available in all popular sizes and types—common, finishing, casing, truss, box, roofing and gutter spikes, to mention a few. Try them, and benefit from the

unique square design. For samples of Sheffield Scotch Nails, fill in and mail the coupon. Armco Steel Corporation, Department W-425, 7000 Roberts Street, Kansas City, Missouri 64125.

Armco Steel Corporation,
Department W-425, 7000 Roberts Street
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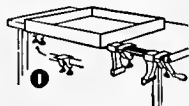
UNI-VISE



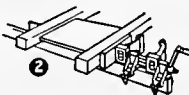
Combination woodworking vise, metalworking vise, "revolving-jaw" clamp, C clamp, bar clamp

And it does holding jobs other vises and clamps can't do! Mounts easily, quickly on either side of any corner of your bench . . . 8 positions! Jaws open to 8", hold metal, plastic, wood. Removable plastic jaw liners for delicate work. (See photo.)

By inverting jaws and using auxiliary clamp (included in price) opening is increased . . . to hold panels, sash, doors, drawers, etc. so they lie flat on your bench! (1)



Auxiliary clamp and wood "bar" convert UNI-VISE to a furniture clamp. (2)



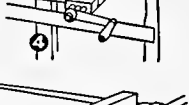
"Revolving" jaws (supplied) allow working of legs, rungs, etc. on all sides without removing them from the vise. (3)



Jaw opening can be kept beyond edge of bench to hold saws for sharpening, pieces to be planed. (4)



Holds boards, doors, panels upright and at right angle to bench . . . for planing, etc. (5)



UNI-VISE is also a sturdy, portable, deep-throated C clamp that holds up to 8" of work between jaws. (6)



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Construction to Triple by 2000

Use of Lumber on the Increase, Forest Service Report Indicates

The Forest Service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture recently released the 1965 report discussing timber and its utilization. The fact was brought out that more than 3 million workers in the U. S. have something to do with wood, from the time when the tree is cut down until the end-product is sold. In fact, values attributable to timber harvesting, processing, manufacturing, construction, transportation and marketing of wood products, in recent years, have accounted for about \$25 billion annually.

As indicated in the report, here are a few of the facts and trends that we, as carpenters, would be interested in:

In general, predicted construction expenditures are expected to triple by the year 2000; by that same year, the use of construction materials will double.

About three-quarters of the lumber and plywood consumed annually in the United States, plus substantial volumes of other wood products such as building board, are used in various kinds of construction.

Residential construction is the largest market for lumber, plywood, and other panel products. The number of households in the United States more than doubled in the period 1920-60, rising from 24.4 million to about 53 million units. The projections of households show a further rise to approximately 101 million units in 2000.

While the number of households are increasing, there is a predicted decline of 18 percent in average lumber use per dwelling unit assumed by 2000. During this time, lumber is expected to maintain its position as a framing material, but some further displacement by plywood and building boards is anticipated in sheathing and non-structural uses. The proportion of single-family houses built on concrete slab foundations also appears likely to increase along with a further rise in the production of single-family prefabricated units. Reduction in the average use of lumber will also result from the increases in multifamily dwelling units.

The growth in the proportion of single-family houses built on concrete slab foundations was an additional

cause of the drop in lumber use per dwelling unit. In 1950, about 4 percent of single-family dwellings were constructed on concrete slabs. By 1962, this had increased to an estimated 33 percent. Lumber displacement in this type of construction occurs because of the elimination of girders, floor joists, and sills and the use of non-wood flooring laid directly on the slab.

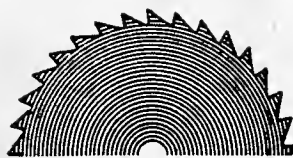
Both the type and size of living quarters constructed influence the use of wood products in residential construction. One- and two-family dwelling units built in 1962, for example, used an estimated average of about 11,190 board feet of lumber, compared with 4,500 board feet per multifamily dwelling unit and 1,800 board feet per mobile home.

Extensive changes in the amounts and kinds of wood materials consumed per dwelling unit have occurred with changing trends in types and sizes of housing constructed and with changes in construction methods and builder preferences. In the decade between 1952 and 1962, for example, the average use of lumber for all types of dwelling units dropped from 10,000 to 8,700 board feet. This in part reflected the substantial increase in multifamily housing from 10 percent of total housing starts in 1952 to 29 percent in 1962. During the same period, prefabricated houses rose from less than 4 percent to about 18 percent of all one-family starts.

Despite these factors, there is a substantial rise projected in the total use of lumber and panel products. The future use of lumber, derived from the projected levels of construction and lumber-use, in general, can be expected to rise from approximately 14 billion board feet in 1962 to an estimated 14.4 billion board feet by 1970 and to 20.6 billion feet by 2000.

Similar calculations for plywood show a rise from 4.2 billion square feet in 1962 to 5.2 billion square feet by 1970, and 9.5 billion square feet by 2000.

The use of building board in residential construction is expected to rise from about 1.7 billion square feet (½-inch basis) in 1962 to 2.0 billion square feet in 1970, and about 4.6 billion square feet in 2000.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

16th Annual Jacksonville Apprenticeship Graduation Held

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.—The Jacksonville Apprenticeship Association recently held its 16th Annual Graduation and Banquet. All of the Building Trades of Jacksonville and vicinity participated. The Carpenters had eight graduates to receive completion certificates as journeyman carpenters.

The principal speaker was First General Vice-President Finlay Allan, who made a very timely and inspiring talk to the approximately 360 persons who were there to honor the newly graduated journeymen. Mr. Allan also presented the Brotherhood completion buttons to the journeymen.

Among the dignitaries attending this function were William E. Allen, secretary-treasurer of the Florida AFL-CIO; Colonel Harold R. Parfitt, who is in charge of the Corps of Engineers in this District; John Boyle, administrative assistant to the chairman of the Florida Industrial Commission; V. Paul Presnell, field representative of the Department of Labor, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training; Kenneth Pittman, field representative of the Department of Apprenticeship of the State of Florida and County Commissioner Bob Harris, who spoke



The graduates and guests attending the Jacksonville Apprenticeship Banquet are, left to right bottom row: John Maxim, financial secretary of Local 627; O. C. Spicer, business representative of the District Council; Finlay Allan, first general vice-president of the Brotherhood; L. D. Underwood, Jr. secretary to the District Council; and T. L. Carlton, international representative. Second row are those who received their graduation certificates, left to right: Harry J. Pittman, Danny A. Griffin, Alvin Walsh, Jr., Jay H. Adams and Bobbie Monroe. Third row left to right: Martin S. Meyer, apprentice instructor; Kenneth Pittman, field representative of State Department of Apprenticeship; Louis E. Toth, apprentice instructor and William H. Turner, apprentice instructor.

in place of Mayor Lou Ritter who was out of town. The Master of Ceremonies was Phil J. Holmberg, a member of the

Associated General Contractors and president of the Jacksonville General Apprenticeship Association.

Essex County District Council Graduates Apprentices



Newark, N. J.—The Essex County and Vicinity District Council has held its apprenticeship dinner for the graduating class of 1965. Those in attendance were: First Row, left to right, Dr. George Morgenroth, director of the Essex County Vocational School; Captain P. J. Quinn, president of the Board of Education; Paul Brienza, executive director of the Associated Contractors of Essex County; John Wall, vice president of the Frank Briscoe Co., and also president of the Associated Contractors of Essex County; Robert C. Erickson, secretary-treasurer of the Essex County & Vicinity District Council of Carpenters & Millwrights and also joint chairman of the Apprentice Committee; Raleigh Rajoppi, general executive board member of the United Brotherhood; James McHugh, international vice president of the Bricklayers; and Myron DeBell of the Walter Kidde Constructors Co. and also a member of the Apprentice Committee.

Second Row, beginning with the second from the left: James A. Flaherty, business representative of the Essex County District Council; Fred Farina, business representative of the Essex County District Council; Michael Potuto, member of the Apprentice Committee; Edward Oleksiak, member of the Apprentice Committee; Albert Heuer, apprentice coordinator of the Essex County Vocational School; Michael Boscaino, instructor at the Essex County Vocational School; and apprentices. Others in the photograph are members of the graduating class of 1965.

Local 1093 Celebrates 62nd Anniversary, Presents 50-Year Pins



Fifty-year pins were presented to (front row, left to right): Thomas Isaac, Samuel Isaac, R. R. Mahoney, Edwin Holmer, Victor Corey, Joseph Sommer, John Hvolbeck, George Germaine, Edward Nordstrom, George Howell, and Clarence Dayton.

Rear row (left to right): I. Cyrus Gordon, attorney, N.C. District Council, Welfare and Pension Funds; Preston Brady, Building Trades Employers Assoc.; Joseph Shapiro, Long Island Home Builders Institute; George Cunningham, Business Agent, Local 1093, and Co-Chairman; Joseph Reilly, Mayor and Supervisor, City of Glen Cove; Joseph A. Souzzi, Toastmaster, Justice of Supreme Court, State of New York; James Beveridge, President, Local 1093, and Chairman of Celebration Committee; Robert Forrester, Fomer President and Business Agent, Local 1093, Secretary-Treasurer Emeritus, Building Trades Council; Rev. Ward Glenn Gypson, Presbyterian Church, Glen Cove, Long Island; Rev. Father Bozel, St. Patrick's, Glen Cove, Long Island; Edward Regnell, Nassau & Suffolk Contractors Assoc.; Paul Fiore, Long Island Building Contractors Assoc.; and Michael Marion, Business Agent, Local 1397, President Nassau County District Council.

Glen Cove, N.Y.—When Local 1093 of Glen Cove decided to celebrate its 62nd anniversary, it found out that 26 members of the local had from 50 to 61 years of continuous membership. Therefore, at the dinner-dance of the local, held in Woodbury, Long Island, 50-year pins were presented.

About 300 people attended the celebration, and former president and business agent, Robert Forrester, presented the pins to the 11 members who were able to attend. The Honorable Joseph A. Souzzi, Justice of the Supreme Court for the state of New York, acted as toastmaster. Joseph M. Reilly, Mayor of the

City of Glen Cove, gave a short talk regarding the good relations between labor and the City of Glen Cove and by proclamation declared January 30, 1965, as "Local 1093 Day."

The 15 members who were unable to attend were presented with their 50-year pins and photos of the celebration.

Essex County D. C. Winning Apprentice

NEWARK, N. J. —Celebrating the success of the apprenticeship program are, left to right: Michael Boscaine, Raleigh Rajoppi, Adam Forbes, outstanding apprentice, John Wall, and Robert C. Erickson. (See other picture, Page 25.)



Old Home Week For Member's Wife

SPRINGFIELD, Mo. (PAI) —When Senor Francisco Antonio Benitez, a Honduran trade union leader, visited here under the Labor Department auspices, he received a rousing greeting from one of his own union members.

She is Mrs. Russell Jenrich, wife of a member of Carpenters Local 1842. Mrs. Jenrich was once a member of the Union of Commercial, Industrial and Allied Workers of Honduras. Senor Benitez was president of the union in the Central American nation.

W. L. Knoepp, Jr., Dies in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, MO.—W. L. Knoepp, Jr., a member of Local 73, recently died at the age of 85. He was a member of the International for 64 years. In 1921, he became business agent of the District Council of St. Louis, an office he held until 1925. He was a building inspector for the city of St. Louis for 16 years of his life.



Brother Knoepp

HOME STUDY COURSE

Answers to problems on page 16

Answers to subtraction problems

Common fractions: (1) $\frac{3}{8}$; (2) $\frac{9}{16}$; (3) $\frac{1}{4}$; (4) $\frac{5}{16}$; (5) $\frac{5}{32}$; (6) $\frac{5}{32}$; (7) $\frac{7}{16}$; (8) $\frac{5}{32}$; (9) $\frac{3}{16}$; (10) $\frac{13}{32}$.

Whole numbers, mixed numbers, common fractions: (11) $\frac{3}{4}$; (12) $\frac{5}{8}$; (13) $3 \frac{13}{16}$; (14) $2 \frac{5}{16}$; (15) $1 \frac{13}{16}$; (16) $\frac{29}{32}$; (17) $13\frac{7}{8}$; (18) $3\frac{3}{4}$; (19) $2 \frac{15}{32}$; (20) $6 \frac{11}{16}$.

Answers to multiplication problems: (21) $\frac{3}{8}$; (22) $\frac{15}{64}$; (23) $\frac{1}{32}$; (24) $\frac{5}{14}$; (25) $\frac{9}{16}$; (26) $\frac{1}{12}$; (27) $\frac{15}{32}$; (28) $\frac{5}{64}$; (29) $\frac{21}{32}$; (30) $\frac{7}{24}$; (31) $36 \frac{3}{128}$; (32) $47 \frac{5}{6}$; (33) $20 \frac{127}{256}$; (34) $35\frac{7}{2}$; (35) $29 \frac{11}{16}$; (36) $123\frac{1}{2}$; (37) $1\frac{7}{8}$; (38) 65; (39) $501\frac{1}{2}$; (40) $17 \frac{1}{16}$.

Answers to division problems: (41) 2; (42) $\frac{8}{9}$; (43) $1\frac{7}{8}$; (44) $\frac{5}{6}$; (45) 2; (46) 4; (47) $2 \frac{5}{6}$; (48) $\frac{5}{66}$; (49) $2\frac{1}{2}$; (50) 3.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Please do not send answers to Home Study Course problems to the International Office in Washington. These problems are for training and practice and are not "for the record."

Pasadena Carpenters Local 769 Marked Birthday July 6th



PASADENA—Members receiving pins, reading left to right, front row, Thorvald Jensen, 29 years; Clarence Erickson, 27 years; William Frederick, 25 years; Harry Disney, 48 years; B. E. Blackburn, 25 years; Emil Havlik, 51 years; Joel Pierson, 58 years; William Allison, 30 years; John F. Andor, 25 years; Joseph Apegian, 25 years; Harold Bassett, 26 years; A. G. Pierson, 29 years; back row—Anthony Navillo, 29 years; Frank G. Smith, 26 years; Oliver Michaels, 29 years; Joseph Matus, 26 years; Roy Schubert, 30 years; Arthur Johnson, 30 years; Alfred T. Olson, 25 years; J. H. Rempel, 31 years; Francis Seymour, 26 years; J. G. Kathman, 27 years; Myrl Cannon, 25 years; B. Van Vliet, 27 years; Gilbert Raasch, 25 years; Earl Austin, 28 years; and W. G. Timmers, 30 years.

PASADENA, CALIF.—In a twin ceremony, July 6, celebrating the 64th anniversary of Local 769, long-time members of the Local were honored and new officers were installed at a meeting in the Labor Temple.

The gathering also marked the birthday of Peter J. McGuire, founder of the United Brotherhood and the father of Labor Day, who was born July 6, 1852.

After paying tribute to the Carpenters, Floyd O. Gwinn, Mayor of Pasadena, read a proclamation designating July 6 through 13 as Carpenters Week in Pasadena.

Receiving 50-year pins at the ceremonies but not in the picture above were Leonard Erickson, Nels Erickson, Carl Gruenschlag, Alex Mellwraith, James E. Pearson, and Gary Van de Wettering.

Also receiving 25-year pins but not present were Plez Allen, Simon P. Anderson, Francis A. Bonham, Albert E. Carlyle, George Dodge, Raymond Fletcher, Earl Gamble, Armin Guggisberg, Bror Hanson, Harry James, J. L. Johnson, Paul Lancaster, John E. Larson, J. R. Lingle, Fred MacDonald, Sven Malmgren, Clarence B. Miller, Charles P. Morris, Gerald E. Morris, E. K. Nelson, T. W. Nicholson, Michael Norton, Lawrence Ostberg, Valmar Rochon, E. D.

Schowalter, H. W. Schroeder, Victor Seifert, Max Seiler, Dan Shewmake, E. R. Shinn, Richard Sieler, Trygve Soyland, Sr., Frank Steiner, Arnold Stephenson, Raymond G. Sullivan, Alex Sutherland, August Swenson, Elmer Waldo, and Earl Young.

New officers installed Tuesday night were Floyd S. Alvord, president; Oscar Osborn, vice president; Ben V. Doda, recording secretary and business agent; Harold G. Mitchell, financial secretary; Neal Z. Wagner, treasurer and business agent; Ora Lewis, conductor; Robert Birkhimer, warden; and King Brock, Carlos Rosales and Milford Anderson, trustees.

Local 153 Presents 25-Year Pins in Recent Ceremonies



HELENA, MONT.—At a banquet, held by Local 153 of Helena, 22 members have received 25-year pins. The guests of honor were three 50-year members, Robert Cestain, Herman Lindstrom and Ivan Martinson. The pins were presented to the members by Harry Peek, executive board member of the Montana State Council.

Those receiving pins were: left to right—Kenneth Lindstrom, Eric Sternberg, Fred Johnson, Harry Lippert, Eugene Lovely, Herman Lindstrom, Ivan Martinson, Charles Miller, Gerald Lindstrom, Lyle Hanson, Paul Landry, Charles Mauritz, Jack Manahan, Orin Amundson, Robert Able, Dan Ellis and Oscar Hoveland. Other receiving pins, although not present, were Herbert Apple, Robert Barney, Wallace Benson, Roy Bryson, James Reardon, Karl Welsh and Fred Davis.

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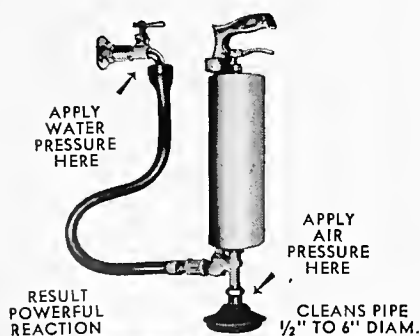


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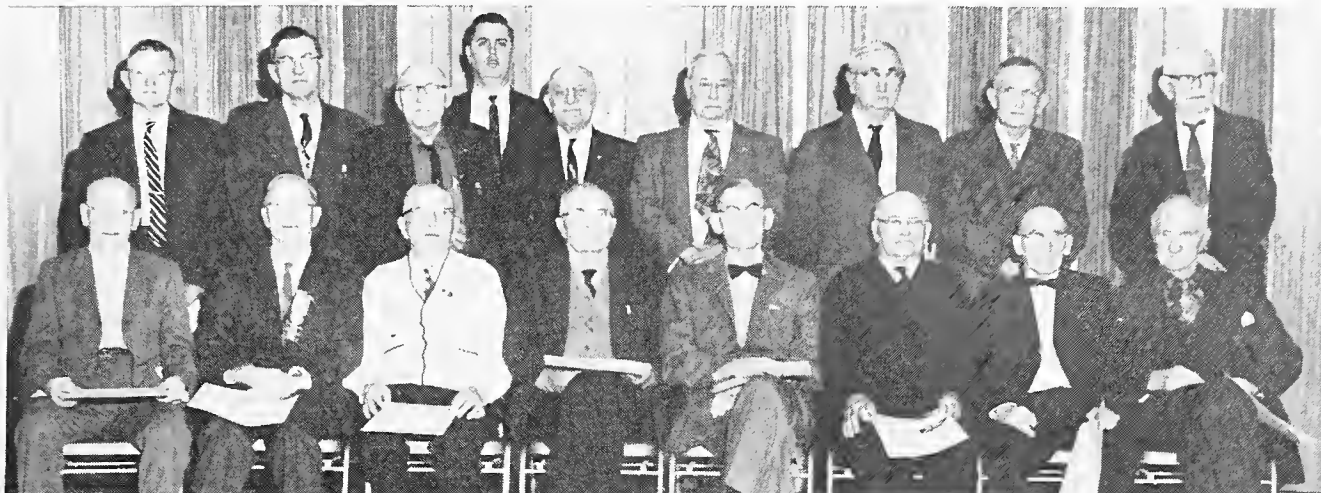
Report of Contributions to the

Brotherhood of Carpenters Western Flood Fund

As we reported in the May issue, the Brotherhood has contributed substantially to the relief program for West Coast flood victims of the past winter. Here is a listing of additional contributions by local unions and district councils.

Organization	Amount	Organization	Amount
United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	\$50,000	L.U. 2652—Standard	100
8th District		L.U. 2538—White Pines	300
California State Council of Carpenters	2,000	L.U. 1458—Costa Mesa	75
L.U. 316—San Jose	1,000	L.U. 1296—San Diego	100
L.U. 1004—Selma	100	L.U. 2170—Sacramento	100
L.U. 1437—Compton	100	L.U. 1235—Modesto	50
L.U. 1956—Pittsburg	25	L.U. 162—San Mateo	100
L.U. 3088—Stockton	100	L.U. 2610—Fort Bragg	50
L.U. 2020—San Diego	100	L.U. 2095—Mill Valley	10
L.U. 266—Stockton	100	W. R. Quigley, San Anselmo ..	3.50
Los Angeles D. C. C.	1,000	Ray Bowman, Santa Rosa	10
L.U. 1381—Woodland	50	L.U. 769—Pasadena	50
L.U. 848—San Bruno	50	L.U. 2164—San Francisco	100
L.U. 1497—Los Angeles	100	L.U. 2867—Albuquerque, N. M. .	50
L.U. 1571—San Diego	50	L.U. 2707—Johnsontdale	200
Bay Counties D. C. C.	1,000	L.U. 2048—Corona	10
L.U. 386—Angel's Camp	283	Sequoia D. C. C.	50
L.U. 3184—Fresno	100	L.U. 1408—Redwood City	100
L.U. 36—Oakland	500	L.U. 3074—Chester	500
L.U. 35—San Rafael	200	7th District	
L.U. 2288—Los Angeles	500	L.U. 2205—Wenatchee, Wash. .	25
L.U. 2203—Anaheim	200	L.U. 470—Tacoma, Wash. ...	50
L.U. 483—San Francisco	250	Frank Hoyt, Warren, Ore.	15
L.U. 1622—Hayward	200	L.U. 609—Idaho Falls, Idaho .	25
L.U. 2042—Oxnard	500	L.U. 756—Bellingham, Wash. .	25
L.U. 1407—Wilmington	100	L.U. 1689—Tacoma, Wash. ...	50
L.U. 2762—North Fork	250	L.U. 1020—Portland, Ore.	300
L.U. 1062—Santa Barbara	100	No. Idaho-Ea. Washington D. C.	
L.U. 1125—Los Angeles	100	of Lumber & Sawmill Workers	47
L.U. 1358—La Jolla	25	Portland & Vic. D. C. C.	500
L.U. 721—Los Angeles	250	L.U. 3072—Hot Springs, Mont.	75
L.U. 550—Oakland	24.50	L.U. 1273—Eugene, Ore.	100
Monterey Bay D. C. C.	100	L.U. 3099—Aberdeen, Wash. .	300
L.U. 743—Bakersfield	100	L.U. 2830—Spokane, Wash. ...	134
L.U. 2435—Inglewood	500	L.U. 2530—Bend, Ore.	75
L.U. 1046—Palm Springs	50	L.U. 738—Portland, Ore.	200
L.U. 2114—Napa	261	L.U. 1058—Twin Falls, Idaho .	25
L.U. 235—Riverside	100	L.U. 2790—Olympia, Wash. ...	20
Northern California D. C. of Lumber & Sawmill Workers	100	L.U. 220—Wallace, Idaho ...	35
L.U. 2046—Martinez	500	L.U. 1845—Snoqualmie, Wash.	500
L.U. 2078—Vista	100	L.U. 2633—Tacoma, Wash. ...	250
L.U. 1158—Berkeley	50	L.U. 1965—Somers, Mont.	50
W. A. Nazer, Scottsdale, Ariz. .	15	L.U. 2522—Portland, Ore.	184
J. L. Hazard	20	L.U. 2552—Spokane, Wash. ...	103
L.U. 1486—Auburn	50	L.U. 226—Portland, Ore.	1,500
L.U. 2056—Clearlake Park ...	25	L.U. 1909—Polson, Mont.	100
Central California D. C. of Lumber & Sawmill Workers	500	L.U. 2773—Bend, Ore.	100
L.U. 194—Alameda	50	E. A. Weller, Baker, Ore.	10
L.U. 1618—Sacramento	125	Brotherhood employees of Boise Cascade Corp.	139
L.U. 1976—Los Angeles	50	Summary	
L.U. 1506—Los Angeles	500	United Brotherhood of Carpenters & Joiners of America	\$50,000.00
L.U. 3170—Sacramento	25	8th District	14,912.00
L.U. 1632—San Luis Obispo ..	25	7th District	4,937.00
L.U. 34—San Francisco	100	Interest on Savings Acct. ..	341.26
L.U. 710—Long Beach	50	TOTAL CONTRIBUTED TO THE AMERICAN NATIONAL RED CROSS	
L.U. 828—Menlo Park	100	\$70,190.26	
L.U. 2608—Redding	100		

Local 90 Celebrates 80th Anniversary at Evansville



Some of the Local 90 members who received their 50-year membership pins: front row, left to right—Lee Kneer, Peter Lenges, Albert Schinemann, Henry Kares, Sr., William Hildebrand, John Ruppecht, George Frank and Roy Baker, Sr. Top row, from left are: Rudolph Rodel, Fred Jeude, Lee Boyle, Curtis Mills, president of Local 90; Harry Schwarzer, Third District Board member who recently passed away; Charles Shofner, Anthony Batteiger, A. W. Budke, and Michel Ahern.

Those members who received 50-year pins but were not in the photo were: Carl Elpers, Ben Kramer, John F. Langford, Ed Macke, Walter Metz, Carles Rowe and Thomas Stubbbs.

EVANSVILLE, Indiana—Local 90 of Evansville, recently celebrated its 80th anniversary with a testimonial banquet. At the dinner, the members and honored

guests were welcomed by Frank McDonald, the Mayor of the City of Evansville. Following the welcoming, remarks were made by Curtis Mills, president of the local; George J. Morris, Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, U. S. Department of Labor; and the late Harry Schwarzer, Third District Board member.

The following members were presented 25-year membership pins:

Roy Adkins, Jack Anderson, Robert Arvin, James Atherton, Doyle Barr, Fred Batteiger, Henry Batteiger, Ervin Behrick, John Bell, Homer Bonds, H. F. Brumitt, Walter Brumitt, Robert Burgner, Garland Byers, A. C. Carson, Russell Chapman, Raymond Covey, Emory Cunningham, Edward Effinger, Richard Ernsperger, Louis Floyd, Ora France, Roy Gilland, Woodrow Gray, Charles Greiner, H. H. Gripenstroh, James Hall, Albert Haller, Carl Haller, George Hamman, Henry Harris, Robert Hildenbrand, Charles Hill, Bernard Hoffman, Sr., Coleman Howard, Dewey Hunt, Marcellus Jent, John Johnson, Henry Kares, Jr., Clair Kelly, Frank Kidd, Lester Kiefer, Freeman Kroeger, Frank Limberger, August Lindauer, August J. Loehrlein, Oscar Maihrkantz, Clarence Mills, H. C. Neidringhaus, Paul Nemer, Alvin Nyhuise, Owen Nyhuise, Edwin Otto, Raymond Otto, Archie Richardson, William Rowe, Bert Rowley, Ora Sanders, Frank Scheller, Ross Schellhase, William T. Schulze, Louis Schum, John Seiler, Walter Smith, Arnold Steele, Adolph Stephan, Oscar Stephen, Alfred Travers, Albert Tribby, Robert Tweedel, Arthur Ulsas, Elmer Weaver, G. W. Weller, Sam Wil-

liams, Jacob Winkler, Clarence Wink and Clarence Woods.

A total of 22 members received 50-year pins (See names in photo caption above.)

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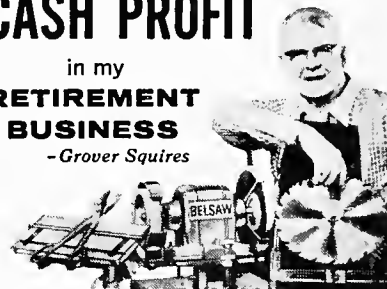
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Michigan Council Distributes Pension Checks



Attending the distribution of the first pension checks under the Michigan Carpenters Council Pension Plan are, left to right: Martin J. Gallagher, Calvin P. Owen, Thomas W. Reynolds, Leonard B. Zimmerman, Darwin McKinsey, Wesley P. Jeltima, Harry Jobse and J. Stanley Boyce.

LANSING, MICH.—On June 10, 1965, more than \$4,000 was presented to pensioners in the Saginaw Valley District Council and the Southwestern Michigan District Council areas—the only two district councils presently participating in the outstate pension program.

The pension was negotiated by these two district councils and coordinated by the Michigan State Carpenters' Council under the guidance of the late George H. Burger and the Michigan chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America, by Wesley G. Jeltima, executive secretary.

Harry Jobse, treasurer of Local 335, received the first pension check. He has been treasurer since 1945.

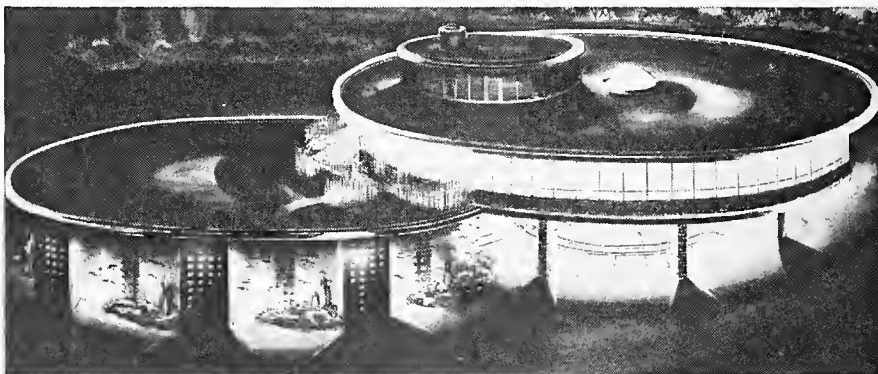
Mr. Jobse worked for the George

Datema Company of Grand Rapids when Mr. Jeltima was general manager of that company before moving to his present position.

The pension program is being administered by Russell M. Tolley and Associates, Inc., from their Lansing office, with Martin Gallagher as consultant and Thomas M. Reynolds as administrator.

The Board of Trustees is composed of Mr. Zimmerman, chairman; Mr. Jeltima, secretary; Darwin McKinsey of McKinsey Construction Company, Flint, Michigan; Calvin P. Owen, Owen-Ames-Kimball Company, Grand Rapids, Michigan; and John S. Boyce, business representative, Local 1373, Flint, Michigan, and president of the Saginaw Valley Carpenters District Council. Mr. Burger was a member of the Board of Trustees and served as its first chairman.

Carpenters' Skill Tested By Retail Clerk Building



The new union headquarters building for Local 1262 of the Retail Clerks International Association will be constructed as two concentric circles. The carpentry work in the building shows the skills of our members in Passaic.

CLIFTON, New Jersey—Members of the Passaic District Council of Carpenters have enjoyed their work on a new union headquarters for Retail Store Employees Union, Local 1262, under construction in Clifton.

The shape of the building—two concentric circles—adds challenge to the work of from 3 to 10 carpenters expected to continue on the job. The carpenters

are members of Local 490 in Passaic and 1939 in Clifton.

According to business representative William Bonnema, "completing forms for circular staircases and other intricate circular building components is really calling on all the skills of our men." He says that the carpenters join with other New Jersey Labor in "a certain pride that the Retail Clerks are building such a fine and modern building in our area."

Membership Pins Presented by Local 2422



SONOMA, CALIFORNIA—At a recent dinner party 10 members of Local 2422, Sonoma, Calif., were presented with 25 year pins. Vice president Henry Pfalzgraf made the presentations. Kneeling are: Peter Poulis and Larry J. Miller. Second row are: Frank Lowe, Barney L. Herrick, E. E. Bollinger and Geo. Hohl. Third row are: Alex Balta, Lionel Ridout, Clyde Jenkins and Art Gowdy.

Also receiving a pin, but not present, was Lester R. McKee.

New Jersey Council Graduates 26 Men

ARBOR, N. J.—The Central New Jersey District Council of Carpenters apprentice graduation dinner and dance was recently held in Arbor. Guest speakers were Raleigh Rajoppi, executive board member; Paul Brienza, managing director of the New Jersey Building Contractors Association; and John La Porta of the U. S. Department of Labor, who presented apprenticeship completion diplomas to the following graduates: Local 65, Perth Amboy—Carmen Dellapietro, John J. Downey, Charles A. Leo, Robert Mesko, Ben Suchicki, John Sucz Jr., and Russell Zilinsky. Local 155, Plainfield—Robert Geremia, Donald P. Lindsley, Donald Parker, and George A. Thomas. Local 620, Madison—Salvatore Fiorentino, Bruno Masiello, Carl Ostrom, Robert Pallotta, Peter Pennella, Richard Small, Steve Yewasis, and Richard Obermiller. Local 715, Elizabeth—Robert Hess, Henry Hill and John Lutz. Local 1006, Milltown—Raymond Dominique, Michael Hassner, William Philpot, and Paul Toth.

The welcome was by Robert F. Ohlweiler, president of the District Council, with George Laufenberg as master of ceremonies. Arrangements for the affair were made by Fred J. Nusbaum, secretary treasurer of the District Council, who was assisted by Stephen Bialek, Maurice Cash, Robert W. Cull, Andrew Daddio, Joseph D'Aries, Edward Grobleski, Carl Leonhard, James Moss, Sewell A. Peckham, Edward Sauerberger, Edward Szyrwiell, John A. Williams and Mr. Laufenberg, vice president of the District Council.

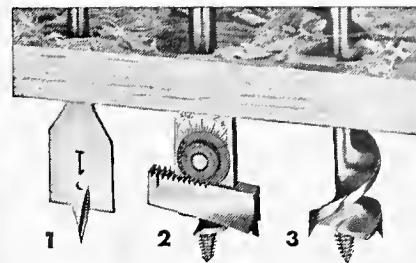
The apprentice training program is a



Among those attending the Central New Jersey apprenticeship graduation ceremonies were: left to right, Paul Brienza, managing director of the N. J. Building and Contractors Association; Raleigh Rajoppi, executive board member; Robert Geremia, a graduate from Local 155 in Plainfield; and Fred J. Nusbaum, secretary of the District Council.

joint venture of the district council and the N. J. Building Contractors Association through local committees with the assistance of the area vocational school systems and is under the jurisdiction of the N. J. Department of Education and the federal committee on Apprentice Training.

On a national scale, as computed by the U. S. Department of Labor Bureau of Apprenticeship & Training, the Carpenters Union has the highest rating on the training of apprentices with 24,296 for the period ending December, 1964. The recruitment of apprentices in the Carpenters locals of the Central Jersey District Council Area is in co-operation with a set of Selection Procedures and Standards adopted by the locals and the employers associations and approved by the U. S. Department of Labor.



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Local 915 Honors 2,267 Years of Service

DETROIT, MICHIGAN—Local 915 of Detroit recently honored its many members who had served the Brotherhood for 25 years or more. First Vice President Finlay C. Allan was present to award the pins to those eligible. The total number of years represented by the ceremony was 2267. That's a lot of carpentry work.

Those members of Local 915 who received 25-year membership pins: seated—Theophiel Neiryneck, Albert Moore, Jasper Benson, Norman Anderson, George Walter, Joseph Clark, Joseph Koss, First Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan (who awarded the pins), Albert Nicol, Elzear Benoit, Raymond Karp, Frank Karmeisool and Joseph Schmidt.

Second row, standing: Omer Bollenberg, Thoeptiel Verkonille, Robert Offenbacher, Alexander Houston, Joseph Thielemans, Louis Onvry, Peter Szezerba, George Warnars, Maurice Adams, Edgar Smith, Harry Bowes, Oscar Van Hecke, Fred Tapert, Walter Oaark, Webster Blough and Win. Lamoure.

Third row standing: Richard Abraham, Adolph Deneweth, James Robison, Emanuele Chiurato, Walter Lindstead, Otto Carlson, Henry Bujarski, Henry Ziegenbein, Richard Szezerba, Erik Lofgren, Arthur Rash, James Hale, Victor LePere, Arthur Jonske, Arthur Habermas, Joseph Bauer, Henry Kopp, Joseph Gagnon, Elmer Luitze, John Victorson, Carmon Cunningham, Frank Hale and Clarence Lamh, Fourth row: Frank Morden, Maurice Doods and Leslie Offenbacher.

Those members of Local 915 who were eligible but did not attend the presentation were: James Adamson, Ernest Brosch, Jess Carroll, Charles Hoffman, Maurice Kirkhove, Tony Koch, Edson O'Brien, Charles Onvry, Norman Phair, Carl Porrett, Ryven Post, Erward Schernau, Paul Schmidt, John Seiler, Frank Shea, Sam Slavko, Paul Skrlec, Joseph Voet, William Walk, John M. Ward and Herman Wohler.



Finlay Allan presents 25-year pins to Peter Szezerba, left, and to his son Richard Szezerba, right. Both are members of Local 915.

Motznik Assists Union Industries Show

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—A. W. Motznik, a member of Local 288 in Pittsburgh was one of our members who helped the 1965 Union Industries Show to be the great success it was. He was the union steward at the show and contributed over 50 hours of his time. Al is to be thanked for the services he rendered.

LADDER ACCIDENTS—Their Cause and Prevention

Cause of Accident

Carrying equipment and tools up ladder.

Bumped off ladder.

Slipped on grease, etc., on ladder rung or tread.

Struck head or body when climbing ladder.

Working too wide an area from single ladder setting.

Pulling ladder over.

Control of Accident

Use both hands for climbing. Raise tools and equipment by means of a hand line and canvas tool bag.

No more than one man shall use or work off any one ladder at any time.

Any oil or grease spilled on ladder or around the work site shall be immediately cleaned up.

Check clearance full length of ladder, before placing ladder in position.

Move ladder so that the maximum work area is not more than one's arm length on either side of ladder rails.

Set ladder so that pull is into face of ladder and against ladder support. When lateral pulls are required, support laterally against pull.

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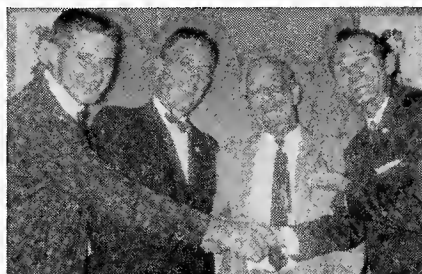
Local 583 Awards Past-President Pins



PORTLAND, OREGON—As past presidents, three members of Local 583 in Portland were recently presented pins. Doing the honors was E. B. Weber, executive secretary of the Portland District Council, at right above.

Those honored were, from left: P. L. Pedersen, William Dayton, and C. V. Cummins.

Local 2770 Presents Pins



West Palm Beach, Fla.—Local 2770, of West Palm Beach, recently held a special dinner to honor a senior and junior member of that Local. At that ceremony, Frank Kercher, with 45 years of service, received a 25-year pin; and Frank Hader, the outstanding apprentice graduate, received his apprentice graduate pin.

Pictured from left to right are: Frank Hader; Ken Moye, business agent for the Palm Beach District Council and chairman of the apprenticeship committee of Palm Beach County; Frank Kercher; and Bob Barron, president of Local 2770.

Genovese, 50-Year Pin



PEORIA, ILL.—A. L. Thompson, president of Local 183 in Peoria, presents a 50-year pin to Robert Genovese.

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Local 605 Celebrates 25th Anniversary



Golconda, Ill.—Local 605 of Golconda, has celebrated its 25th anniversary with a fish fry and the presentation of 20- and 25-year pins.

Pictured in the front row, left to right, are those members who received 20-year pins: Howard Bradley, Elmer Deberry, H. O. Broadway, Alvis Kluge, Earl Abbott, William H. Lanham and Ralph Stone. In the back row, left to right, are those charter members who were awarded 25-year pins: Ed Harper, A. E. Halter, financial secretary and recording secretary of Local 605; Carl Meyers; J. W. Hemphill; Howard Reed, member of Local 669 and organizer of Local 605; and William Sims, secretary of the Four Rivers District Council.

Others receiving pins but not present for the picture were: Ed Bailey, Louis Strobel, Charles Owens, Roby Mayner and Otis C. Herrter, all 20-year pins, and Lucian Belford and Ray Burns, 25-year pins.

Local 708 Awards Membership Pins



WEST NEWTON, MASS.—At the quarterly meeting of Local 708, West Newton, 25- and 50-year pins were presented to the members eligible. Those members receiving 25-year pins were seated left to right: Oscar T. Nelson, Andrew Thompson, Sr., Ferdinando Pacione, Clarence MacRae, John G. Ross and Herbert Fogerty.

William Newstead, the senior member of Local 708, was presented a 50-year pin at his home in North Scituate, Mass. Those participating are as follows: seated —William Newstead. Standing, left to right: James Chandler, treasurer; Clinton Hunt, financial secretary; Terstein Newman, trustee; and Philip Jepsen, president (since deceased).



Murtha Memorial Foundation Awards Scholarships

John S. Rogers, general representative and chairman of the board of the Murtha Foundation, congratulates the recipients of the 1965 Labor-Management Awards — George Babcock, secretary-treasurer of the Suffolk District Council, left; and Edwin Regnell, executive secretary of the Nassau-Suffolk Contractors Association, center.



LONG ISLAND, N.Y.—May 25, 1965, marked a major accomplishment for the Edward J. Murtha Memorial Foundation, which was instituted in 1964 for the purpose of perpetuating the principles of youth education and guidance in the paths of good citizenship which were so close and dear to the heart of the late Edward J. Murtha, who so capably led the Suffolk County District Council of Carpenters until his untimely death in 1956.

The Foundation, organized by a group of close friends of Ed Murtha, under the guidance of John S. "Whitey" Rogers, board chairman, and Chauncey Bartow, president, held its Second Annual Memorial Dinner on May 25th in West Islip, L. I.

The Second Annual Memorial Dinner marked the presentation of the first labor-management awards to a representative of each field for their endeavors in civic affairs, community welfare interests and the paralleling of the high principles of labor-management relations which were fostered by Ed Murtha. Receiving the labor award was George Babcock, secretary-treasurer of the Suffolk County District Council of Carpenters. Edwin Regnell, executive secretary of the Nassau-Suffolk Contractors Association, was the recipient of the management award.

The memorial dinner was also the occasion of the presentations of the first scholarships, since the Foundation's inception one year ago, to two youths who were chosen from among many outstanding applicants. The scholarships, amount-

ing to \$500.00 per year for four years, were presented to Robert Heman, Jr., son of Robert Heman, Sr., of Local 516, Lindenhurst, N. Y., and to Harry Levans, son of Albert Levans of Local 1837, Babylon, N. Y.

Master of Ceremonies John S. Rogers introduced to the assemblage the many honored guests on the dais. Among them were the Reverend Kitson of St. Cyril Methodius R. C. Church, Deer Park, L. I., who delivered the invocation; the Honorable H. Lee Dennison, county executive of Suffolk County; William C. DeKoning, president of the Building and Construction Trades Council; Kenneth Gladstone, president of the Long Island Building Contractors Association; Abe Saul, director of east coast organizing for the United Brotherhood of Carpenters; Edwin Regnell and George Babcock, heretofore mentioned recipients of the 1965 labor-management awards; Charles Johnson, Jr., general executive board member of the Brotherhood; Lou Tempera, Suffolk County labor commissioner; Peter Brennan, president of the New York State Building Trades Council; Preston Brady, executive secretary of the Building Trades Employers Association; Erwin Fleischer, secretary-treasurer of the Nassau-Suffolk Building Trades Council; Conrad Olson, first vice-president of the New York City District Council of Carpenters; Cyril Donnelly, chief inspector of the Suffolk County Police Department; Alfred S. Koffler, counsel for the Edward J. Murtha Memorial Foundation; Chauncey Bartow, business representative of the Suffolk County District Council of Carpenters and co-chairman and trustee of the Murtha Foundation; Robert McGregor, Nassau County commissioner of labor; Oscar Olson, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters; Frederick Gibson, Long Island Home Builders representative; John McMahon, secretary-treasurer of the New York State Council of Carpenters; Alfred R. Allen, auditor for the Murtha Memorial Foundation; George Welsch, general representative for the Brotherhood, and Peter L. Cavanaugh, president of Local 1837, Babylon, N. Y. and member of the Board of Directors of the Murtha Memorial Foundation.

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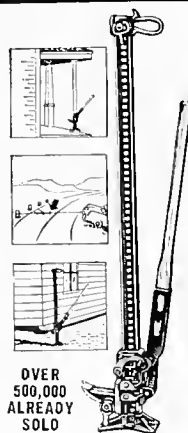
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Twin City Distributes First Pension Checks



Viewing the first pension checks to be distributed by the Twin City Pension Fund for Carpenters are, left to right: Herbert F. Kortz, secretary of the fund; Olaf Larson, Local 87, St. Paul; Jonas R. Elmblad, Local 7, Minneapolis; Leonard Olson, Local 1644, Minneapolis; and Charles McGough, chairman of the fund.

Minneapolis, Minn.—A milestone in history of the carpenter's industry in the Twin City area took place recently as pension checks were distributed to the first retirees eligible for pension benefits under the Carpenter and Joiners pension fund of the Twin Cities area.

The pension fund was established as a culmination of negotiations between the Twin Cities Carpenters District Council and the Associated General Contractors of Minnesota, Minneapolis and St. Paul Builders Division, Minneapolis Home Builders Association and the St. Paul Home Builders Association. It was based upon 10¢ per hour contributions made by all employers in the Twin City Area employing carpenters, millwrights, pile-drivers and their apprentices, effective May 1, 1964. The first pension checks are made payable as of May 1, 1965.

The pension fund is a jointly negotiated trust, set up under the provisions of the Taft-Hartley Act. The employer trustees

are Charles P. McGough, chairman, and A. P. Fisher, representing the Associated General Contractors; James Pearson, representing the Minneapolis Home Builders Association; and Gordon J. Trepp, representing the St. Paul Home Builders Association. The union trustees are Herbert F. Kortz, secretary, Howard Christensen, Joseph Erickson and Al Ryman, all of whom represent the Twin City Carpenters District Council.

There are approximately 400 retired carpenters receiving pension benefits at this time and it is estimated that there will be approximately 900 carpenters receiving pension benefits by the end of 1965. Total contributions to the fund will be approximately \$800,000.00 per year.

Recent Contributions to Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

L.U. 10,		
Chicago, Ill.	\$	48.16
L.U. 44,		
Champaign,		
Urbana, Ill.		41.00
L.U. 105,		
Cleveland, Ohio		25.00
L.U. 642,		
Richmond, Calif.		60.00
L.U. 801,		
Woonsocket, R. I.		5.00
L.U. 2101,		
Moorefield, W. Va.		15.00
L.U. 2189,		
Madera, Calif.		1.00
L.U. 2264,		
Pittsburgh, Pa.		20.00
L.U. 2274,		
Pittsburgh, Pa.		240.00
L.U. 2464,		
Ishpeming, Mich.		18.00
August contributions \$		473.16
Previous		
Contributions		128,071.10
Grand Total		\$ 128,544.26

Local 2464 Graduates



Ishpeming, Mich.—A journeyman certificate has been presented to apprentice Norman L. Abramson, a member of Local 2464 in Ishpeming. He successfully completed the Local's apprenticeship and related training program. Pictured from left to right are Albert C. Magnuson, chairman of the Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Norman L. Abramson, and Robert G. Lawrence, president of Local 2464.



IN MEMORIAM

L.U. NO. 1, CHICAGO, ILL.

Adison, Albert
Faulds, George
Kraemer, John J.
Larson, Gust
Nelson, Alfred
Scott, David W.
Thorsen, Clifford G.
Welemlir, Sam

L.U. NO. 2 CINCINNATI, OHIO

Richey, Birt L.
Sharp, George

L.U. NO. 4, DAVENPORT, IOWA

Larson, Fred E.
Rieff, William

L.U. NO. 12, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

Clemmons, Thomas
Emerson, John

L.U. NO. 16, SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Froedge, Earl H.
Gates, Edgar
Ihlenfeldt, Oscar
Mendenhall, Stuart

L.U. NO. 22, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Ayers, J. B.
Bales, Wm. P.
Birkeland, Torbjorn
Bridger, Sid. W.
Bryan, Robert L.
Collosi, Albert
Delfino, Joseph
Donahue, Steve
Erickson, Axel
Huggard, R. J.
Huss, Charles A.
Kelly, Ernest A.
Kenters, Danilo
Larivee, Geo.
Massie, Andrew
McDonald, Leo
Saling, A. P.
Sells, C. Ed.
Sertorelli, Louis
Storm, Carl
Truby, Joseph P.

L.U. NO. 36, OAKLAND, CALIF.

Miller, E. H.

L.U. NO. 42, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Cordery, Thomas
Goetter, Fred
Hollenbeck, Herman
Mardecich, William
Mayer, Mathew

L.U. NO. 44, CHAMPAIGN, ILL.

Archdeacon, William
Bunn, B. B.

L.U. NO. 50, KNOXVILLE, TENN.

Pate, George
Shannon, David

L.U. NO. 53, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.

Siegel, George

L.U. NO. 54, CICERO, ILL.

Holub, Joseph
Mika, Miroslav

L.U. NO. 55, DENVER, COLO.

Cline, Willis V.
Cole, Robert D.
Northern, Ernest L.
Randleman, Lee
Wood, Roy M.

L.U. NO. 59, LANCASTER, PA.

Helfrick, Milton

L.U. NO. 60, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Foster, Cleve
Mollenkopf, H. C.
Mousa, Frank
Stockwell, Lyman R.

L.U. NO. 61, KANSAS CITY, MO.

Brogan, A. B.

L.U. NO. 62, CHICAGO, ILL.

Greenwald, William E.
Pete, Ralph, Sr.
Smith, Herman

L.U. NO. 72, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

Corbett, Thurston A.
Molhoek, John
Rook, Raymond W.
Seidel, Harry

L.U. NO. 91, RACINE, WIS.

Henrickson, Peter
Petersen, Louis

L.U. NO. 101, BALTIMORE, MD.

Heap, Earl
Pensyl, Charles W.
Wrzesinski, Edward J.

L.U. NO. 104, DAYTON, OHIO

Huffer, Harry
Wombold, Vernon

L.U. NO. 115, BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

McLean, Clarence
Symski, Stephen

L.U. NO. 129, HAZLETON, PA.

Knyrum, Calvin

L.U. NO. 132, WASHINGTON, D. C.

Teachum, William E.

L.U. NO. 135, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Bailey, James
Hubickyj, Weledymyr
Kalfas, Nicolas
Kaufman, Louis
Millstein, Isidore
Petlack, Isidore

L.U. NO. 139, JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Wilson, John

L.U. NO. 166, ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

St. Clair, David

L.U. NO. 174, JOLIET, ILL.

Barnes, Frank
Benson, Hugo
McTee, William J.

L.U. NO. 188, YONKERS, N. Y.

Cosgrove, James
Hiivala, Kustaa

L.U. NO. 198, DALLAS, TEXAS

Morris, Ray
Reneau, Floyd
Sparks, R. I.
Turns, C. M.

L.U. NO. 200, COLUMBUS, OHIO

Miles, Leo
Ramella, Ted
Thomas, Everett

L.U. NO. 211, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Konkle, Leslie

L.U. NO. 242, CHICAGO, ILL.

Knorr, Frank
Peinthor, John

L.U. NO. 246, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Caprara, Donato

L.U. NO. 257, NEW YORK, N. Y.

Bjork, Alfred
Gerhardt, Fred
Grossgartenhaus, Fred
Moore, Robert
Mrugalski, Joseph
Vero, Nick

L.U. NO. 287, HARRISBURG, PA.

Folk, John W.

L.U. NO. 298, LONG ISLAND, N. Y.

Cortale, Dominick

CORRECTION: The "Ernest Loughin" of Local 298, whose death was reported last month, should have been listed as Ernest McLAUGHLIN.

L.U. NO. 301, NEWBURGH, N. Y.

Miller, Judson D.

L.U. NO. 314, MADISON, WIS.

Clark, Earl
Resac, Edward R.

L.U. NO. 334, SAGINAW, MICH.

Jones, Robert H.

L.U. NO. 335, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH.

Burger, George
Church, Leland
Pitsch, Frederick
Van Vliet, Martin

L.U. NO. 344, WAUKESHA, WIS.

Lattari, Edward
Muehl, George

L.U. NO. 413, SO. BEND, IND.

Hatcher, John P.
Hindel, Waldo E.
Rogers, Howard G.
White, James H.

L.U. NO. 447, OSSINING, N. Y.

Condee, Joseph

L.U. NO. 483, SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

Klapperich, Louis H.

L.U. NO. 490, PASSAIC, N. J.

Eberhardt, August
Yuhass, Michael

L.U. NO. 526, GALVESTON, TEXAS

Cummins, P. C.

L.U. NO. 642, RICHMOND, CALIF.

Crowell, Boyde G.
Grinstead, W. D.
Heihn, Herbert E.
Nisley, Carl
Pekar, Joseph
Porter, W. H.
Shoopman, V. L.
Stanley, Martin J.

Sutherland, William
Vasarhely, Frank
Winters, Reuben
Wolden, Leonard R.

L.U. NO. 657, SHEBOYGAN, WIS.

Miley, Giles

L.U. NO. 776, MARSHALL, TEXAS

Riddle, Emmett M.

L.U. NO. 787, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Cartsen, Holger
Liknes, Jonas

L.U. NO. 791, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Bergman, Harry
Hafner, Charles
Hansen, Adolph
Johnsen, Tobias
Olsen, Garfield
Thompson, Theodore

L.U. NO. 792, ROCKFORD, ILL.

Bee, Harold
David, Raymond
Howard, James
Merow, Harold
Raymer, Ira
Rose, Fayette
Wenck, Ed.

L.U. NO. 860, MEDWAY, MASS.

Carlson, Ernest

L.U. NO. 865, BRUNSWICK, GA.

Nettles, E. M.
Strickland, C. E.

L.U. NO. 925, SALINAS, CALIF.

Petersen, Marnius

L.U. NO. 943, TULSA, OKLA.

Harding, George
Herman, F. E.
Kershner, Guy
Randall, H. R.
Russell, H. M.
Sue, James D.
Sullivan, R. B.
Works, Guy M.

L.U. NO. 950, LYNBROOK, N. Y.

Kane, Walter
Malmeister, Philip

L.U. NO. 974, BALTIMORE, MD.

Shawker, Clarence

L.U. NO. 1005, NEW MILFORD, CONN.

Bostwick, Arthur

L.U. NO. 1013,
BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

Larson, John

L.U. NO. 1053,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.

Becker, Chas.
Koenigsbauer, Andrew

L.U. NO. 1075,
PHILMONT, N. Y.

Karie, Peter
Whitbeck, Harvey

L.U. NO. 1089,
PHOENIX, ARIZ.

Akren, Joe
Hawkey, Garth C.
Roether, Glen A.

L.U. NO. 1093,
GLEN COVE, N. Y.

Swenson, Nils

L.U. NO. 1323,
MONTEREY, CALIF.

Lockwood, J.

L.U. NO. 1353,
SANTA FE, N. MEX.

Parcell, Frank

L.U. NO. 1379,
N. MIAMI, FLA.

Hogan, James J.
Scannell, William R.

L.U. NO. 1397,
ROSLYN, N. Y.

Berggren, Louis E.
Brooks, Harry
Dauria, John J.
Vienskie, August

L.U. NO. 1407,
WILMINGTON, CALIF.

Bender, Raymond G.
Cloud, Joe

L.U. NO. 1433,
DETROIT, MICH.

Bookout, Walter
Dambrosio, A. M., Jr.
Knapp, Daniel
Whitehead, George

L.U. NO. 1478,
REDONDO BEACH,
CALIF.

McCall, Reuben Q.

L.U. NO. 1497,
EAST LOS ANGELES,
CALIF.

Dunham, Richard

L.U. NO. 1513,
DETROIT, MICH.

Last, Paul
Rudman, Max

L.U. NO. 1541,
VANCOUVER, B. C.

Parker, Michael
Sochasky, Ben B.

L.U. NO. 1599,
REDDING, CALIF.

Wiley, Albert

L.U. NO. 1613,
UNION, N. J.

Bellina, Joseph
Durso, Saverio
Latore, Angelo

L.U. NO. 1725,
DAYTONA BEACH,
FLA.

Beyer, Vernon
Graham, L. D.
Price, Robert

L.U. NO. 1747,
TORONTO, ONTARIO

Fallis, Leslie

L.U. NO. 1752,
POMONA, CALIF.

Hays, Charles E.

L.U. NO. 1772,
HICKSVILLE, N. Y.

Sheldon, Harold
Steiniger, Joseph

L.U. NO. 1782,
NEWARK, N. J.

Kurtz, Morris

L.U. NO. 1815,
SANTA ANA, CALIF.

Cardwell, James E.
Grant, Johnny

Holmberg, Harold
Neill, Weir E.
Oliphant, Clyde H.
Silva, Ernest
Wall, Kenneth J.
Wolff, Julius F.

L.U. NO. 1822,
FORT WORTH, TEX.

Scruggs, L. O.

L.U. NO. 1832,
ESCANABA, MICH.

Erickson, Albin

L.U. NO. 1835,
WATERLOO, IOWA

Adolphs, Art

L.U. NO. 1922,
CHICAGO, ILL.

Clatch, Richard N.
Drysch, Frank

L.U. NO. 1941,
HARTFORD, CONN.

Lemire, Lucien
Stockmann, Martin

L.U. NO. 2027,
RAPID CITY, S. DAK.

Gran, E. E.

L.U. NO. 2161,
CATSKILL, N. Y.

Butts, William L.

L.U. NO. 2170,
SACRAMENTO,
CALIF.

Lehmkuhler, Henry
Nasman, John A.
Tinker, C. R.
Williams, Roy

L.U. NO. 2203,
ANAHEIM, CALIF.

Roberts, Merle
Stone, R. O.

L.U. NO. 2212,
EAST ORANGE, N. J.

Hartmann, Franz, Sr.

L.U. NO. 2274,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Crago, Russell W.
Davis, James I.
Schwabebauer, A. E.
Snyder, Floyd

L.U. NO. 2288,
LOS ANGELES, CALIF.

Pick, Sam

L.U. NO. 2477,
SANTA MARIA,
CALIF.

Hamilton, Ira
Rasmussen, Ernest C.
Stanley, J. Oliver
Warren, Francis

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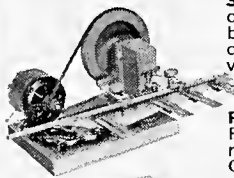
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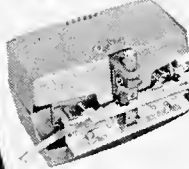
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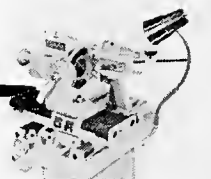
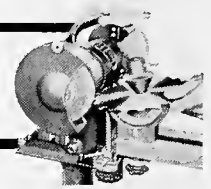
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LAKE LAND NEWS

Arthur Neff of Local Union 213 Houston, Texas, arrived at the Home July 1, 1965.

John Cerny of Local Union 1786, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home July 4, 1965.

A. Theodore Anderson of Local Union 1300, San Diego, Calif., arrived at the Home July 7, 1965.

William Johansen of Local Union 377, Alton, Ill., arrived at the Home July 11, 1965.

Emery J. Ridarsick of Local Union 993, Miami, Fla., arrived at the Home July 12, 1965.

Welsey A. Caldwell of Local Union 721, Los Angeles, Calif., arrived at the Home July 15, 1965.

Milton F. Powers of Local Union 991, Winchester, Mass., arrived at the Home July 15, 1965.

A. A. Cooper of Local Union 1383, Sarasota, Fla., passed away July 3, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Paul C. Pedersen of Local Union 1456, New York, N. Y., passed away July 8, 1965. Burial was at Flushing, N. Y.

Arthur J. Johnson of Local Union 1738, passed away July 15, 1965. Burial was at Chicago Heights, Ill.

Karl Nitze of Local Union 1784, Chicago, Ill., passed away July 18, 1965. Buried in the Home Cemetery.

Howard H. Linder of Local Union 878 Beverly, Mass., passed away July 19, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

August Molkers of Local Union 1342 Buffalo, N. Y., passed away July 25, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Josef Christensen of Local Union 1296, San Diego, Calif., passed away July 28, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Members who visited the Home during July

Frank Angliano, L. U. 1622, Hayward, Calif., now living in Oakland, Calif.

Robert Bossaert, L. U. 1815, Santa Ana, Calif.

Nathan Ackerman, L. U. 2305.

Sherwood Gover, L. U. 454, Stroudsburg, Pa.

Raymond J. Holzschuh, L. U. 657, St. Plymouth, Wis.

Karl Pretzell, L. U. 1, Chicago, Ill.

B. A. Hedberg, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.

Jesse C. Wayman, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.

Daniel W. Crain, L. U. 841, Carbondale, Ill.

Thor Walle, L. U. 1456, Hollywood, Fla.

W. E. Doke, L. U. 1619, E. St. Louis, Ill., now living New Port Richey, Fla.

Wm. D. Thompson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.

A. O. Trock, L. U. 359, Sarasota, Fla.

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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Hazards To Space-Age Workers Must Be Anticipated

THE recent death of 53 union construction workers in the nation's worst disaster involving space-age materials dramatically underscores the need for continuing study of job hazards in this new area of America's defense program.

Fire and explosion in a Titan II missile silo near Searcy, Ark. Aug. 9, snuffed the lives of all but two men of a construction crew completing modifications on the installation.

Only two workmen were able to scramble to safety shortly after an explosion and fire in a diesel generator, located 40 to 50 feet below the ground. (The nine-level silo burrows into the ground to a depth equal to the height of a 15-story building.)

A. A. Ritter, a designer who helped install the silo, said it was a "virtual impossibility for anyone to be trapped in the silo if fail-safe procedures were used." He said the generators were kept two elevations below the silo chamber and separated by two heavy steel doors. An alarm system sounds a series of rings in case of fire. Men could reach the surface in a matter of minutes.

Nevertheless, 53 workmen died.

Rescue workers reported that bodies were piled around the ladders on the second and third levels and that two workmen had wedged themselves together in a narrow passageway. The ladders are used by workmen going from floor to floor.

Of the 53 killed 13 were members of the International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 13 Sheet Metal Workers, 14 Plumbers & Pipe Fitters, 7 Iron Workers, 5 Laborers, and one member of the International Operating Engineers.

Cornelius Haggerty, president of the AFL-CIO Building and Construction Trades Department, requested of President Johnson that labor be represented in the Federal inquiry which followed the disaster. The Air Force notified the AFL-CIO that labor representation would be welcome. Three Arkansas union leaders are attending the investigation.

One of the chief subjects of the inquiry is whether adequate escape outlets had been provided in the huge missile silo to guard against the exact kind of disaster that occurred.

The dilemma which the missile silo disaster has brought to our attention is quite apparent. In a changing world, time-tested solutions became obsolete and, almost without our knowing, give way to new complex problems. As an example, in missile-age construction work, new materials, new construction techniques, and hence, new problems are all encountered.

We must realize that improved safety plans are needed to eliminate missile age job hazards. It is our responsibility to see that such changes are made so that a second disaster can be avoided.

It is also imperative that labor and management both have representation in the establishment of safety standards and work practices at all job sites in the space and defense programs.

Experience gained in the national emergencies of World War II and the Korean War established a sound base for joint labor-management efforts. Reminders that "Safety is everybody's business" are now in order!



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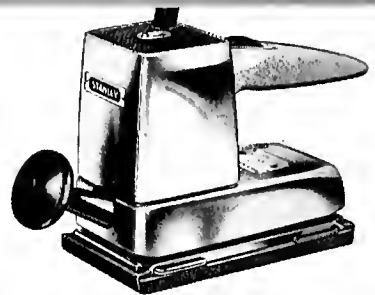
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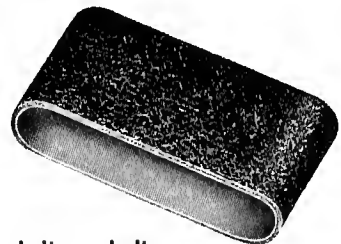
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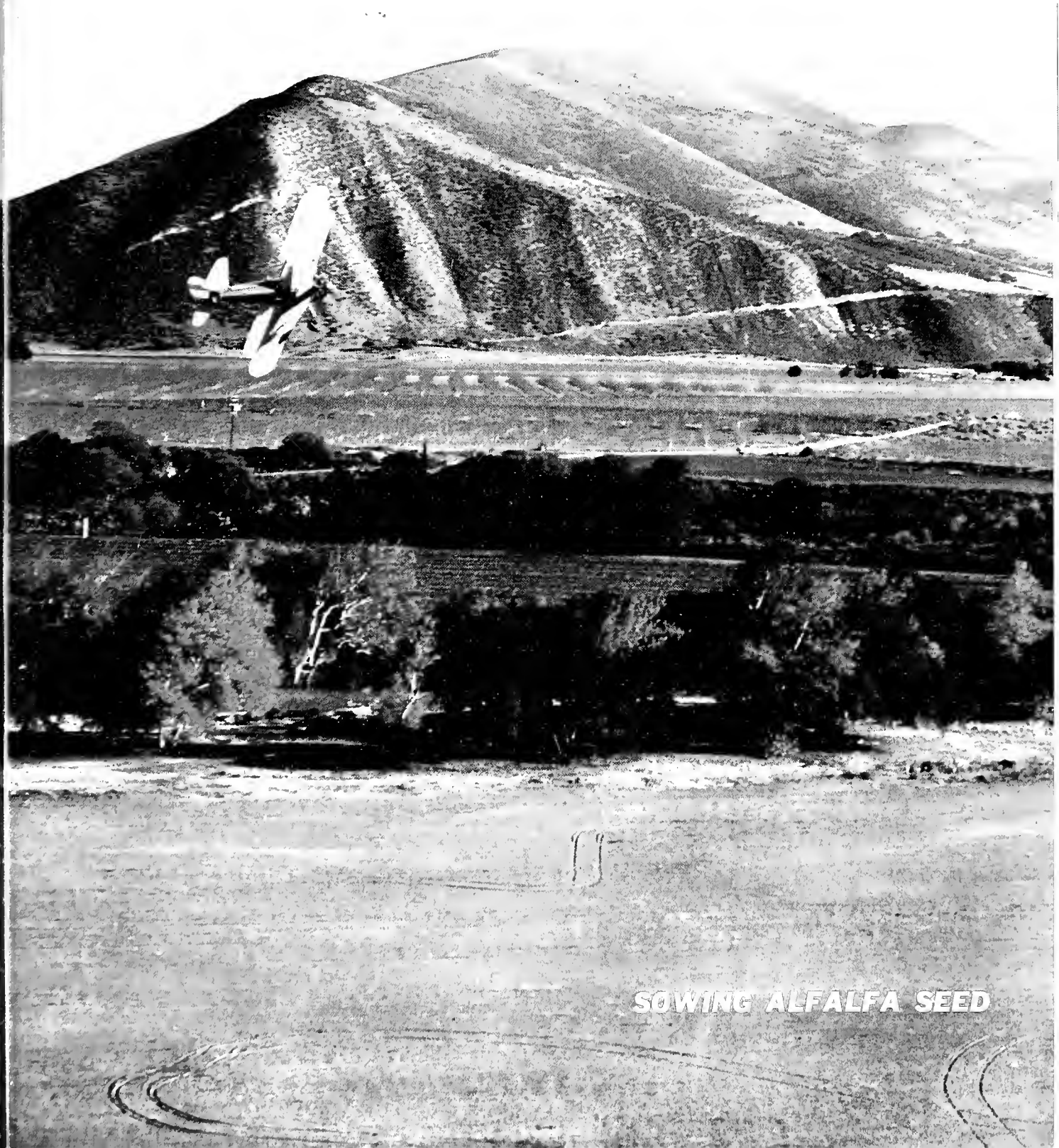
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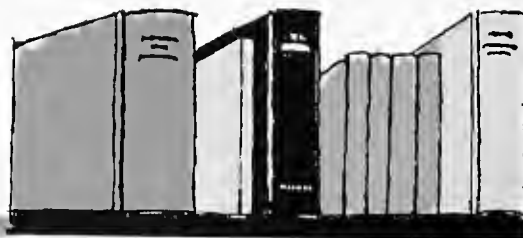
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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXV

NO. 10

OCTOBER, 1965

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor



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THE COVER

Winging low over the Angelo Riva Ranch near Greenfield, Calif., is a Stearman biplane, as it sows alfalfa seed. The use of aircraft for broadcasting seed over large areas has proven much faster and more uniform in application than ground methods using a drill.

In this scene, 25 acres was planted by aircraft in less than one hour. The Stearman spread 30 pounds of seed per acre and carried a total load of 750 pounds.

A "ground-man" is used as a spotter or marker for regulating the passes of the plane over the field being planted. After broadcasting by air is completed, a farm tractor with disk and roller covers the seed.

The use of aircraft for applying seeds and chemicals had its beginning in 1921 at Troy, Ohio. A six-acre field of catalpa trees was being destroyed by a particularly vicious kind of worm. An old World War I "Jenny" trainer plane was fitted with a hand-operated wooden hopper, and 175 pounds of arsenate of lead were applied from the air. Results were excellent.

Today the National Aviation Trades Association estimates two million acres of land are seeded and 50 million acres are treated with chemicals each year in the U. S. The Association lists more than 2,000 firms specializing in aerial application.



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What Effect Do Unions Have on Efficiency in the Home Building Industry?



**ECONOMIST FINDS THAT UNION
CARPENTERS BUILD TOP-QUALITY
HOUSE IN 40 HOURS LESS TIME**

REVEALING LIGHT has been shed on one of labor-management's most controversial topics. Namely, what effect do unions have on efficiency in the home building industry?

Two Michigan cities, Ann Arbor (heavily unionized) and Bay City (only about 40% unionized in residential construction) were chosen for an in-depth comparison by Allan B. Mandelstamm, Michigan State University economics professor. The results were published in the July, 1965, issue of *Industrial and Labor Relations Review*, a publication of Cornell University.

In each city about 100 general contractors and subcontractors in the various building trades, a few union leaders and building inspectors were shown blueprints for a predetermined standard small house.

After being given certain verbal specifications, each contractor made his job estimate, supposing average conditions. Subcontractors gave the price charged the general contractor, who, in turn, estimated the total cost to the home buyer. The number of man-hours required, wage rates and material costs also were estimated.

Total labor costs were found by multiplying man-hours by wage rates, including fringe benefits.

Findings showed labor costs in the two cities to be practically equal, despite the fact unionized workers received considerably higher wages than the non-union men. One would have thought building a house in Ann Arbor would cost much more than in Bay City because of the higher wages paid to union workers.

"... the model house required fewer man-hours of labor in the heavily unionized city...."

"Contractors held unanimously that the unions had set no upper limit on the quantity of work...."

The reasoning by Mr. Mandelstamm is that fewer man-hours of labor were required by the union workers because they were more efficient.

Union carpenters in Ann Arbor required 368 hours to do the same work that took non-union carpenters in Bay City 408 hours to complete. Even with the higher hourly rates paid the union carpenters, total cost of union carpenter labor was only \$104 more than non-union for similar jobs.

Total labor hours required of all the building trades unions amounted to 1,126 compared to 1,367 for the non-union men. The total labor bill for the Ann Arbor unionized workers was \$3,938 compared to \$3,894 for the non-union Bay City workers. This amounts to a difference of \$44 more in labor costs to build the house in Ann Arbor by union workers.

For the anti-labor advocate, this Michigan case study has come as a sharp blow. Many of the standard anti-union arguments have been undetermined.

The study revealed, "Union opposition toward new techniques and

"... unions had not required excessive coffee breaks, rest periods, and the like."

"Union stewards worked full time with the men..."

materials . . . was virtually non-existent in the two cities." Only three minor exceptions could be found. Because of the number of fatal accidents occurring from the use of the ram-set gun, the union had restricted its use to after-work hours by specialists.

The paint spray gun was limited by the union to unbrushable surfaces, such as grill work. However, non-union contractors were not using the gun either, because "the fumes are noxious, careful masking

of contiguous areas must be done, and the gun must be cleaned after each change of paint."

It also was found that unions placed no restrictions on the use of prefabricated parts, provided such parts were manufactured by union shops.

Many critics of unions concern themselves with the use of working rules as a featherbedding technique. Mr. Mandelstamm investigated this area thoroughly. "Contractors held unanimously that the unions had set no upper limit on the quantity of work which might be performed by

Carpentry Work UNION vs. NON-UNION Bay City, Michigan

	Union	Non-Union
Contractor's price*	\$4,066	\$4,833
Hours of labor . . .	288	438
Wages†	\$1,186	\$1,187
Cost of materials	\$2,880	\$3,496

* "Price" for carpentry is exclusive of overhead and profit of the contractor.

† Figures for "wages" include contractor estimates for fringe benefits and labor-connected insurance.

a worker during a given period."

"No respondent expressed a belief that the union had 'passed the word along to the men to take it easy.'" The contractors also stated, "The unions had not required excessive coffee breaks, rest periods, and the like."

"No instances were reported of work delayed so that a journeyman of a different trade could be called to perform a minor task. . . . For example, a carpenter was permitted to install the I-beam, even though it is made of steel, electricians were allowed to cut wood in order to install outlets, and so forth."

"Union stewards worked full time with the men on all jobs . . . All contractors reported that they were free to discharge any journeyman or helper with whom they were dissatisfied for any legitimate reason."

The report summarized, "The union rules, therefore, do not seem to have affected practice to any great extent. Furthermore, contractors reported that in cases when union rules had actually eliminated overtime, this had rarely affected efficiency."

"Non-union contractors in Bay City frequently admitted that non-union workers could not produce work of quality comparable to that of union journeymen because of the lack of thorough training."

Economist Mandelstamm pointed out that "construction unions have traditionally opposed piece rates and other methods of incentive pay on the grounds that such systems reduce quality of workmanship, lower morale, and create a 'sweat shop' atmosphere by setting one worker against another."

With the exception of roofers, no piece rates were reported in Ann Arbor. According to the case study, "Most contractors thought that quality would suffer severely, if piecework rates were paid, unless a great deal of supervisory help were hired. . . . Ann Arbor contractors stated they would not pay by the piece, even if there were no union opposition."

Other explanations were advanced by Mr. Mandelstamm for the shorter time required by union workmen to complete the same job. He asked, "Have higher wage rates attracted superior workers to the union sector?"

"Non-union contractors in Bay City frequently admitted that non-union workers could not produce work of quality comparable to that of union journeymen because of the lack of thorough training. . . . The evidence indicates that the training program affected quality of workmanship favorably, but its effects on speed appear to have been slight, though also favorable."

Mr. Mandelstamm emphasized that his conclusions apply only to the area under survey and cannot be generalized further. "Nevertheless, the results of this survey," he said, "give some cause for believing that unionization may bring an increase in efficiency and a much smaller rise in costs than had heretofore been expected."



Washington **ROUNDUP**

ONE OF THE MOST acute labor shortages in the U.S. now exists in American churches. The number of churches in the nation now exceeds the number of available clergymen by 70,000. (Some clergymen are forced to "moonlight," serving two or three small congregations at one time.) Chief reason for the shortage in men of the cloth is pay. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics found that the income of ministers with 17 years of schooling ranks below that of truck drivers, teachers, newspapermen and 241 other occupations.

COPIES of a study on changes in union rules for local officer elections made by national unions since the passage of the 1959 Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act are available from the Labor Department. The study shows that 54 major national unions have changed their constitutions on local elections to bring them into conformity with one or more of the Act's requirements.

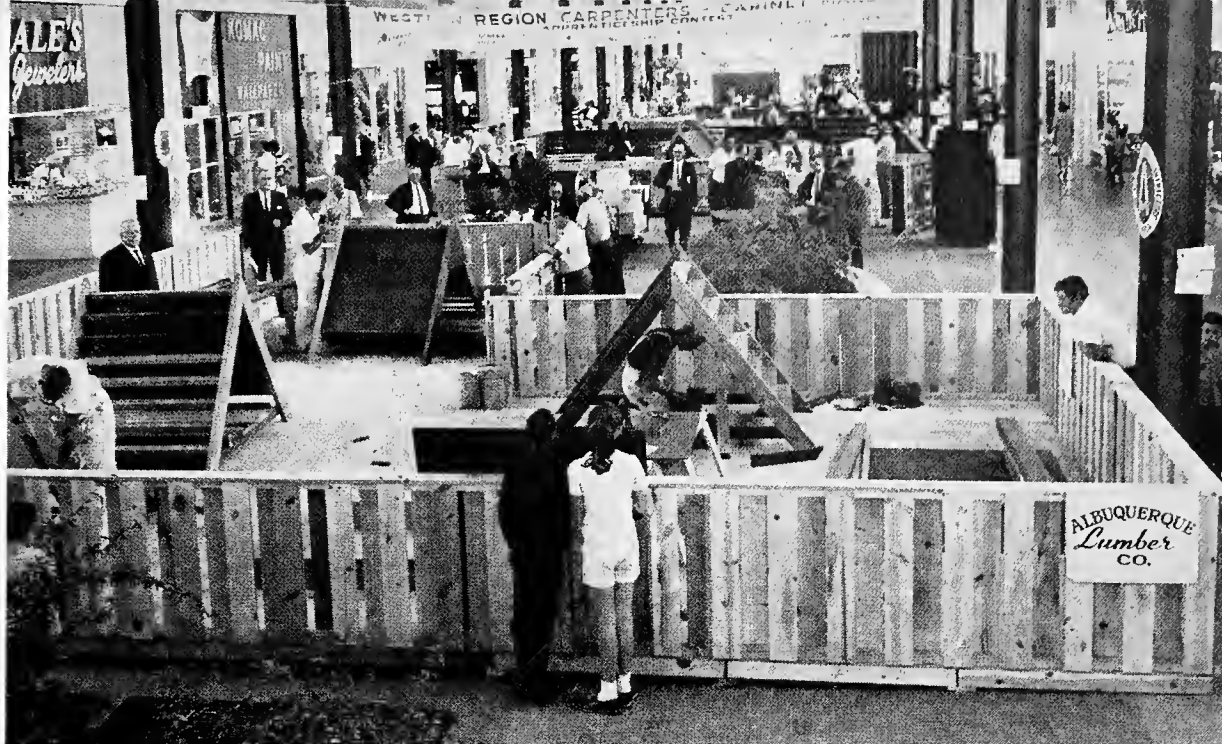
NLRB BOARD Chairman Frank McCulloch, recently reappointed to a new five-year term, has scored American businessmen who continue to illegally impede union organization. He said a great bulk of the work of the Board is involved with protecting workers fired for union activity.

THE PATENT OFFICE has reported granting two patents on a revolutionary process for making wood immune to rotting and termites. A development of Koppers Co., the process injects pentachlorophenol, carried in liquified petroleum gas, into the wood under pressure in tanks. The petroleum gas evaporates after the wood is removed from the pressure tank, leaving crystals of the penta in the wood. The process is so fast it may eliminate kiln-drying. Typical applications include fencing, outdoor furniture, boat decks and hulls, patio decking, stadium seats, railroad car decking and poles.

FULL EMPLOYMENT—Secretary of Labor Willard Wirtz has told members of a House Education and Labor Subcommittee considering employment problems of older workers, that full employment is the key to solving their problems. He called for the elimination of arbitrary age discrimination in employment, the creation of more jobs, and the designing of retraining programs specially suited for unemployed older workers.

SOCIAL SECURITY PAYMENTS—Uncle Sam has begun paying out more than \$885 million in retroactive Social Security benefits to about 20 million retired men and women. Together with about \$1.4 billion in regular Social Security benefits, this will give a boost to the economy for the month of September of nearly \$1.5 billion.

WASHED UP—All washed up at 32? That's the fate of about 10,000 airline stewardesses. Testimony before a House Subcommittee studying the problems of aging workers revealed that some major airlines automatically ask for their stewardesses' resignations when they reach their middle thirties. According to one airline executive, "It's the sex thing. Put a dog on an airplane and 20 businessmen are sore for a month."



View of area in shopping center mall where contest was held. Carpenter apprentices in first area, left side front, Theodore Dennison, Local No. 971, Reno, Nevada. Right front, Gordon M. Kvamme, Local No. 22, San Francisco, second place award

winner. In back next to First General Vice President Allan is John Gasho, Local No. 857, Tucson, Arizona, first place winner. General Representative Paul Rudd is at left center, beside Dennison's project. Cabinetmaker contestants are in the rear.

CHAMPIONS ALL

7th Western Regional Apprenticeship Competition

THE Seventh Annual Western Regional Carpenters and Mill-Cabinet Apprenticeship Contest was held at Albuquerque, N. M., August 18 through 21, 1965.

John R. Gasho, a member of Tucson Carpenters Local No. 857, and Murl Whitaker, a member of Seattle Cabinet Makers Local No. 338, walked off with top honors.

The event was held in the spacious mall of the \$13 million Winrock Shopping Center.

More than 200 leaders from the ranks of management, labor, government, and wood products associations attended the four-day contest.

Jointly sponsored by the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America and the Associated General Contractors of America, New Mexico Building Branch (AGC), the competition was divided into two parts: first, a written

test of approximately four hours duration based on the materials contained in the Apprentice Training Manuals prepared by the United Brotherhood, and second, a manipulative project requiring eight hours of work.

Nine carpenters and three cabinetmakers took part. The project for the carpenters was an A-frame play house with a slide and sandbox made of redwood.

The cabinetmakers' project was a gun cabinet made of Ponderosa pine. Supplying building materials for the contestants and aiding in promotion were: the Albuquerque Lumber Association, National Forest Products Association, Wood Marketing Inc., Southwest Pine Association, Ponderosa Pine Woodwork, Western Wood Products Association, American Plywood Association, Albuquerque Lumber Co., Baldrige Lumber Co., Gibson

Lumber Co., and New Mexico Timber Inc.

Apprentices were handed complete plans for their projects and were given a short briefing and time to ask questions before beginning work at 8 a.m. The manipulation part of the contest took two days with six contestants entered each day.

To be eligible for the Western Regional Contest, carpenters or cabinetmakers had to be in their last year of apprenticeship training on January 1, 1965 and had to have won their provincial or state contests.

The contestants and their areas represented were:

CARPENTRY: Robert K. Waines, Local No. 1325, Edmonton, Alberta; John R. Gasho, Local No. 857, Tucson, Arizona; William N. Price, Local No. 1598, Victoria.

(Continued on page 8)

The Best of the West

THE TWELVE FINALISTS



Carpenter apprentice David S. Carpenter, representing State of Oregon, Local No. 2181, Corvallis.



Carpenter apprentice Jerry Wright, representing New Mexico, Local No. 1444, Gallup.



Carpenter apprentice Duane R. McNeely, representing State of Washington, Local No. 470, Tacoma, third place award winner.



Murl Whitaker, cabinetmaker apprentice, representing State of Washington, Local No. 338, Seattle, first place award winner.



Emil O. Richter, cabinetmaker apprentice, representing State of California, member Local No. 1062, Santa Barbara, second place award winner.



George A. Malan, carpenter apprentice, representing the State of Utah, Local No. 450, Ogden.



Apprenticeship training undoubtedly is the oldest form of education in the world. Rules for passing on skills are mentioned in documents dating back to ancient Egypt and Greece. Our Brotherhood can take justifiable pride in the efforts we have exerted in behalf of good apprenticeship training over the years.

Our efforts along these lines will continue. However, at this point, the prime need of apprenticeship training is the hiring of more apprentices. The best training facilities in the world, the most dedicated instructors, can achieve nothing until an employer makes a place for an apprentice.

The time has come for all those who spend their time criticizing apprenticeship training to devote less of their efforts to carping and more to endeavoring to get greater numbers of apprentices employed.

JOHN R. STEVENSON
Former First General Vice President



Carpenter apprentice John R. Gasho, representing State of Arizona, Local No. 857, Tucson, first place award winner.



Above: Carpenter apprentice Theodore Dennison, representing Nevada and Local No. 971, Reno, admires his handiwork.



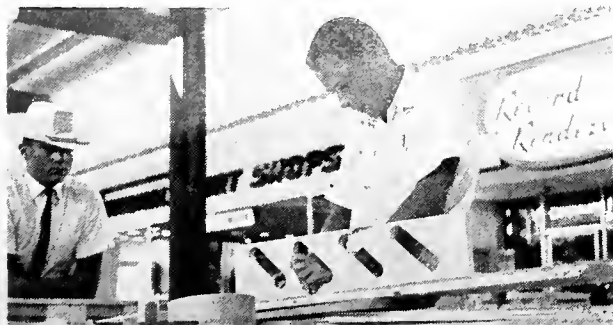
William N. Price, carpenter apprentice, representing Province of British Columbia, Local No. 1598, Victoria.

Left: Carpenter apprentice Gordon Kvamme, representing California, Local No. 22, San Francisco.



Below: Douglas J. Hart, cabinetmaker apprentice, representing British Columbia, member of Local No. 1928, Vancouver, third place award winner.

Below: Robert K. Waines, carpenter apprentice from Alberta, carried the best wishes of Local No. 1325, Edmonton.





Left to right seated: Finlay C. Allan, Richard Hutchinson, Paul Rudd, and Art Schmul, AGC representative and secretary of the Nat'l. Joint Apprenticeship Committee. Standing left to right: Archie Westfall, Mayor of Albuquerque, and Harold Corley, representing the Albuquerque Chamber of Commerce.



Left to right: George Bengough, Tenth District board member; Robert Waines, carpenter, Edmonton, Alberta, Local No. 1325; Douglas Hart, cabinetmaker, Vancouver, B. C., Local No. 1928; William N. Price, carpenter, Victoria, B. C., Local No. 1598; and General Representative Wes Stanton.



Participants in the presentation of the Stevenson trophies. Left to right: Pat Hogan, Eighth District board member; John Gasho, first place carpenter; Murl Whitaker, first place cabinetmaker, and Lyle Hiller, Seventh District board member.



Congratulating the winners of the Stevenson trophies. Left to right: First Gen'l. Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan, Murl Whitaker, first place winner cabinetmaker; John Gasho, first place winner, carpenter; and William Dunn, executive secretary, Nat'l AGC.



Western Regional Apprenticeship Competition

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5

British Columbia; Gordon M. Kvamme, Local No. 22, San Francisco, California; Jerry Wright, Local No. 1444, Gallup, New Mexico; Theodore Dennison, Local No. 971, Reno, Nevada; David S. Carpenter, Local No. 2181, Corvallis, Oregon; George A. Malan, Local No. 450, Ogden, Utah; and Duane R. McNeely, Local No. 470, Tacoma, Washington.

CABINETMAKERS: Douglas J. Hart, Local No. 1928, Vancouver, British Columbia; Emil O. Richter, Local No. 1062, Santa Barbara, California; and Murl Whitaker, Local No. 338, Seattle, Washington.

John Gasho, in taking the car-

penters' top prize of a \$200 savings bond, also received the John R. Stevenson and Olav Boen Trophies. Gordon Kvamme, finished second and received a \$100 bond, while Duane McNeely took third and a \$50 bond.

In cabinetmaking, Murl Whitaker was the recipient of a \$200 savings bond and also was awarded the Stevenson and Boen Trophies. Finishing second was California's Emil Richter, who received a \$100 bond. Third was Douglas Hart, receiving a \$50 bond.

The cash awards and certificates of participation were made by Paul Rudd, secretary of the Western Re-

gional Conference and United Brotherhood general representative. Contest chairman was Richard Hutchinson, AGC, Seattle. Co-chairman was Alva Coats, manager AGC, New Mexico Building Branch, Albuquerque.

Carpenters' contest judges and the fields they represented were William Wilson, architect, William Jourdan, contractor, and Al Kendrick, carpenter. Cabinetmakers' contest judges were Robert Riley, architect, O. G. Bradbury, contractor, and A. Preheim, cabinetmaker.

The John R. Stevenson Trophies were presented to the first place winners by General Executive Board Members: George Bengough of the



Apprentice contestants with Board members: left to right, front row: Douglas Hart, third place cabinetmaker winner, Local No. 1928, Vancouver, B. C.; Emil O. Richter, second place cabinetmaker winner, Local No. 1062, Santa Barbara, Calif.; John Gasho, first place carpenter winner, Local No. 857, Tucson, Ariz.; Murl Whitaker, first place cabinetmaker winner, Local No. 338, Seattle, Wash.; Gordon Kvamme, second place carpenter winner, Local No. 22, San Francisco, Calif.; and George Malan, carpenter contestant, Local No. 450, Ogden,

Utah. Back row: left to right: Board Members George Bengough and Lyle Hiller, Jerry Wright, carpenter contestant, Local No. 1444, Gallup, N. Mex.; Theodore Dennison, carpenter contestant, Local 971, Reno, Nev.; William Price, carpenter contestant, Local 1598, Victoria, B. C.; Robert K. Waines, carpenter contestant, Local 1325, Edmonton, Alberta; Duane McNeely, third place carpenter winner, Local 470, Tacoma, Wash.; David Carpenter, carpenter contestant, Local 2181, Coravallis, Ore.; Board Member Pat Hogan; and Gen'l. Rep. Paul Rudd.

Tenth District, Lyle Hiller of the Seventh District, and Pat Hogan of the Eighth District.

The National Joint Apprenticeship Committee also met in conjunction with the contest. Persons from various parts of the country met in the White Winrock Hotel August 18.

On the last day of the contest, a meeting of the Western Regional Committee was held at the Winrock Hotel. Richard Hutchinson was elected president and Paul Rudd secretary.

Main speakers at the awards banquet were William E. Dunn, executive secretary of the Associated General Contractors, Washington, D. C., and Finlay C. Allan, first general vice president of the United

Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

Dunn emphasized the "need for quality in construction." He felt something had disappeared in style in some construction and hoped this "would never affect our industry."

"The construction industry is going to maintain its emphasis on quality," he said. "There is no such thing as an instant craftsman."

Calling carpentry the foundation of construction, he said job opportunities for qualified carpenters can be expected to remain plentiful in the years ahead.

First General Vice President Allan, chairman of the National Joint Apprenticeship Committee, said, "the backbone of any apprenticeship program is money. Like any other

activity, our program needs a firm financial base to assure continuity of planning and effort and to provide the personnel and materials needed for an effective program.

"Various programs have been financed in various ways, some so informal or ill-defined as to leave them on a hand-to-mouth basis which make first-class programs almost impossible to achieve.

"No one way is the only way; but from the union standpoint, I prefer a contractual cents per hour payment arrived at by collective bargaining. This gives union and contractor the opportunity to work out a regular, adequate, and assured means of maintaining the program."

The 8th Annual Contest will be held in 1966 in Las Vegas, Nevada.



First General Vice President Allan, at the award banquet, emphasized the need for strong financial backing of apprentice programs.



Alva Coats, co-chairman, Western Region Contest Committee and manager AGC Chapter, Albuquerque, addressing awards banquet.



Richard Hutchinson, chairman Western Region Contest Committee and assistant manager, Seattle Northwest Chapter AGC, at banquet.



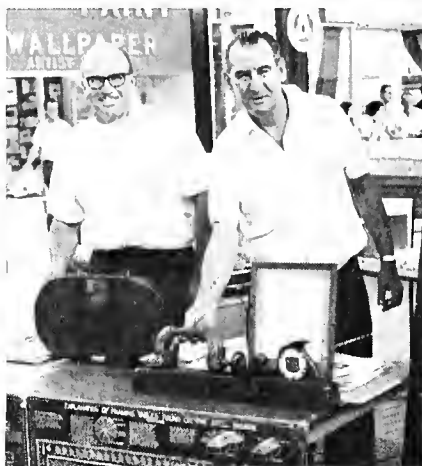
William E. Dunn, executive secretary, Associated General Contractors, emphasized need for quality in construction.

Western Regional Apprenticeship Competition

CONTINUED FROM PRECEDING PAGE



Contestant McNeely working on project. Watching him are: H. H. Brown, president, Washington State Council of Carpenters, and Richard Hutchinson, chairman, Regional Contest Committee.



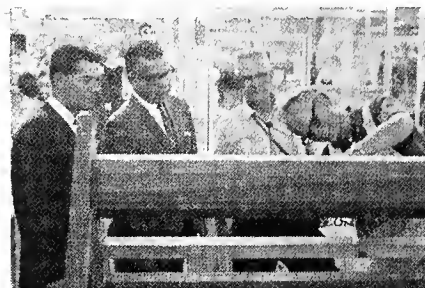
A display of related instruction material at the contest site was manned by E. A. Brown, apprentice coordinator, 42 northern counties in California; and Assistant Coordinator Leo Gurevitch.



Viewing one of finished carpenter projects left to right: Bob Chance, apprentice coordinator, Phoenix, Arizona; and Chuck Sanford, apprentice coordinator, Southern California.



George A. Malan, carpenter contestant from Utah, Local No. 450, Ogden and contest judges, left to right: William Jourdan, contractor; William Wilson, architect; and Al Kendrick, carpenter member of Local No. 1319, Albuquerque.



Gordon Kvamme, carpenter apprentice, California, Local No. 22, San Francisco, working on project, second place winner. Standing in back left to right: Gordon Littman, apprentice coordinator, San Francisco Bay Area; Anthony Ramos, executive secretary, California State Council of Carpenters, and Norman Campbell, JAC San Rafael, California.



General Representative Paul Rudd, left, and William V. Hood, apprentice coordinator, Memphis, Tenn. The two men put in many hours on duty at the shopping center contest site.



David Carpenter, carpenter contestant, representing State of Oregon, Local No. 2181, Corvallis, shown at right, with Robert Caley, executive secretary, Oregon State Council of Carpenters.



Emil O. Richter, cabinetmaker contestant, Local No. 1062, Santa Barbara, Calif., is observed by Nick Loope, apprentice coordinator, Washington, D. C., and member of the National JAC.



Douglas J. Hart, cabinetmaker, British Columbia; John McMahon, executive secretary, New York State Council and member of National Joint Apprenticeship Committee; and Ed Wasielewski, contractor, Phoenix, Arizona, and member of National Joint Apprenticeship Committee.



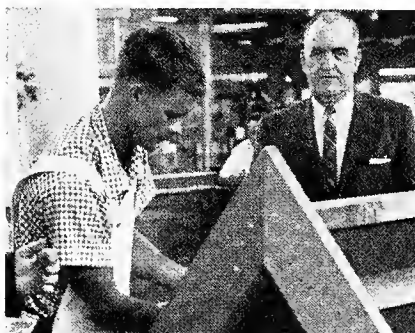
Contestant Murl Whitaker, Local No. 338, Seattle, first place award winner, and contest judges, left to right: Robert Riley, architect; Al Preheim, representing union; and O. G. Bradbury, employer.



Information booth at Contest manned by Jack Sampson, U. S. Dept. of Labor, N. M.; and Wendell Bosswell, director, N. M. Apprentice Council.



Visitors to the competition from Detroit, from left: Stuart Proctor, member of National Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Peter O'Chock, administrative ass't. to the executive secretary of the Detroit District Council; Chris Magnuson, executive director of the Michigan Carpentry Contractors Assn.; and Raymond Cooks, apprentice coordinator for the Detroit District Council.



First Gen'l. Vice Pres. Finlay C. Allan watches Carpenter Contestant Duane McNeely at work on his project.



Left to right: Jim Johnstone, Dept. of Labour, Province of Alberta; and Harold Jennrick of the U. S. Dept. of Labor.



Carpenter apprentice Theodore Dennison, representing Nevada Local No. 971, Reno, seated, with Ben Jones, Apprentice Coordinator, Reno; A. D. McKenna, Las Vegas JAC member; and John Morman, Business Representative Carpenters Local No. 971, Reno.



Jerry Wright, carpenter apprentice, Local No. 1444, Gallup, N. M., works on his project. He is observed by Luther Sizemore, business representative, N. M. District Council, Albuquerque; Vern Beckwith, apprentice coordinator, Albuquerque; and Rodell Bloomfield, business representative of Local No. 1319 and local JAC member.



The tall building in the center is the concentrator, which will separate 5,000 tons of ore daily into lead and zinc concentrates. Investigators believe more than 17 million tons of ore reserves exist at Pine Point. Union carpenters helped to build all the structures pictured. Room and board was provided workers.



The Pine Point townsite with open pit mining area and mill site in the background will accommodate an initial population of 1,000 residents. Ultimately, 2,000 persons are expected to live in Pine Point. Great Slave Lake can be seen on the horizon in the far right corner of the picture, approximately 17 miles away.



Newest Mining Facility in Canada's North Country Nearing Completion

Edmonton Locals Work Nine-Hour Shifts in Sub-Zero Temperatures; Build 53 Homes, Lead-Zinc Mill

NEITHER temperatures of 40 degrees below zero nor the feeling of living out in the middle of nowhere have been enough to hinder construction of the newest mining facility in Canada's north country.

Working two nine-hour shifts during the long daylight hours of the summer months and one regular nine-hour shift during the winter, workmen have nearly completed, in a record time of three years, the

Pine Point Mines in the Northwest Territories of Canada's far north country.

When the installation of equipment and final stages of construction are finished late this fall, building tradesmen will have reason to declare that a new chapter has been written in Canadian labor history.

The facilities for mining the rich lead-zinc deposits and the modern homes in the nearby townsite are

the first to be erected in the Northwest Territories exclusively by members of the building and construction trades international unions.

More than 135 members of Carpenter Locals No. 1325 and No. 1460 in Edmonton, Alberta, have erected 53 homes, two large bunk houses, a recreation hall, a curling rink and a huge mill which will concentrate the ore into powder for shipment by rail to Trail, British Columbia, 1,400 miles away.

Organized labor first became involved in the Pine Point mining venture when a joint organization, called the Northwest Territories Allied Council, was formed in the fall of 1963. General Executive Board Member G. R. Bengough met with other international labor representatives to begin negotiations. An agreement was completed in the spring of 1964. Each international



Looking at a marker where an outcropping of very rich lead-zinc ore was found in 1925 are, left to right, W. G. Stanton, United Brotherhood general representative; H. W. Beckett, superintendent of construction; P. Barratt, general manager of Kootenay Engineering Co. Limited; and H. W. Flesher, Laborers' International Union vice-president.

union contributed \$125 to cover the initial expenses for operation of the Council.

Wage rates and working conditions similar to those in Edmonton, Alberta, are contained in the collective agreement. It also requires that employees be supplied room and board and air transportation to the job at no cost.

For the past three years, the construction industry has all but dominated the Pine Point scene. Located approximately 500 air miles north of Edmonton, near the Great Slave Lake, Pine Point literally has been carved out of a wilderness of bush, rock and muskeg.

Water and sewerage systems were constructed first. Then homes were built, and finally the 5,000-ton-per-day concentrator was completed to mill the ore from what has been termed one of the truly great lead-zinc deposits in the world. In the meantime, heavy equipment operators were stripping off several million tons of surface earth to expose the ore deposits and prepare for open pit mining.

Development of the mine was undertaken by The Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company of Canada Limited, which owns 78.2 per cent of Pine Point Mines Li-



Esther Scarborough, wife of the mining engineer in charge of operations at Pine Point, examines an early home similar to the one her family lived in for several years during the early development stages of the mining operation. She remembers nights when the temperatures were so low that her husband had to stoke the heater several times with green wood to keep their log home warm.

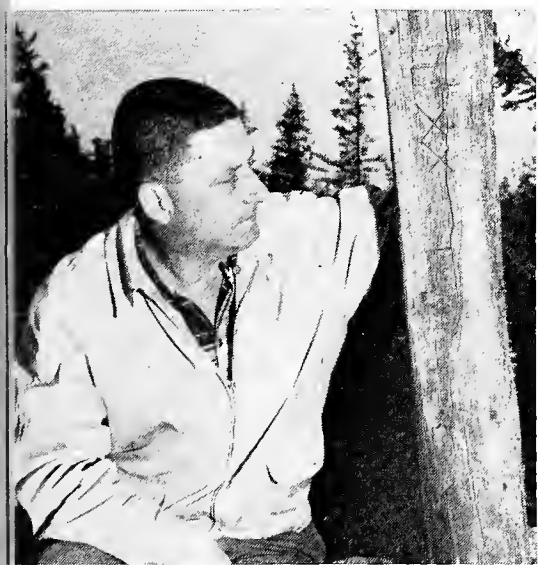


Typical of the 53 modern homes built at Pine Point for employees of the mining company are those pictured above. A recreation hall and curling rink also were constructed by union carpenters. All buildings have modern conveniences of running water, electricity, and sewerage systems.

mitted, after a decision by the federal government to build the Great Slave Lake Railway. Pine Point will be shipping at least 215,000

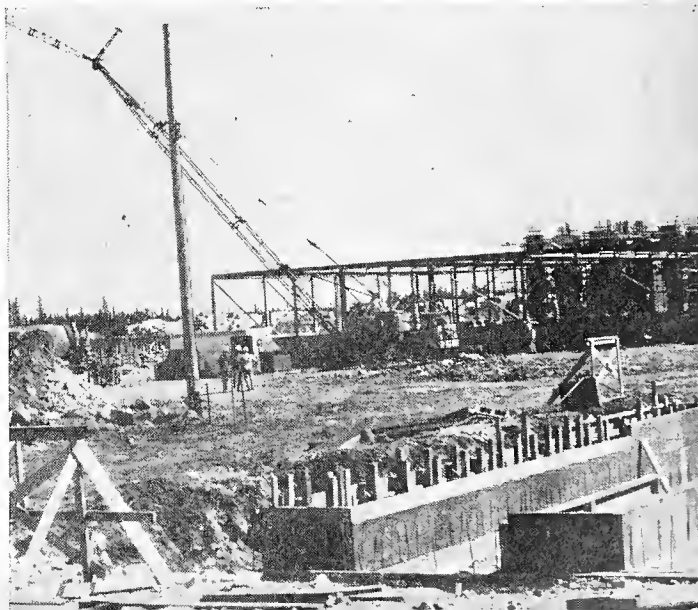
tons of concentrates annually for the next 10 years.

All buildings at Pine Point were closed in by the winter of 1964-65



The original stake No. 1 at Pine Point is examined by Joe Scarborough, a mining engineer with Consolidated Mining and Smelting Company and now in charge of the operation. He and his wife Esther were among those staking the first 1,000 claims on the property.

Union carpenters have nearly completed the form work for the concrete foundations of the office building in this picture.



and final construction is now nearing completion. The concentrator and nine service buildings represent a total floor area of 67,000 square feet. Equipment and construction materials were brought in by "cat trains" over winter roads.

Electric power for the mine and townsite is being supplied by a new hydroelectric plant built by the government on the Taltson River, 100 miles east of Pine Point.

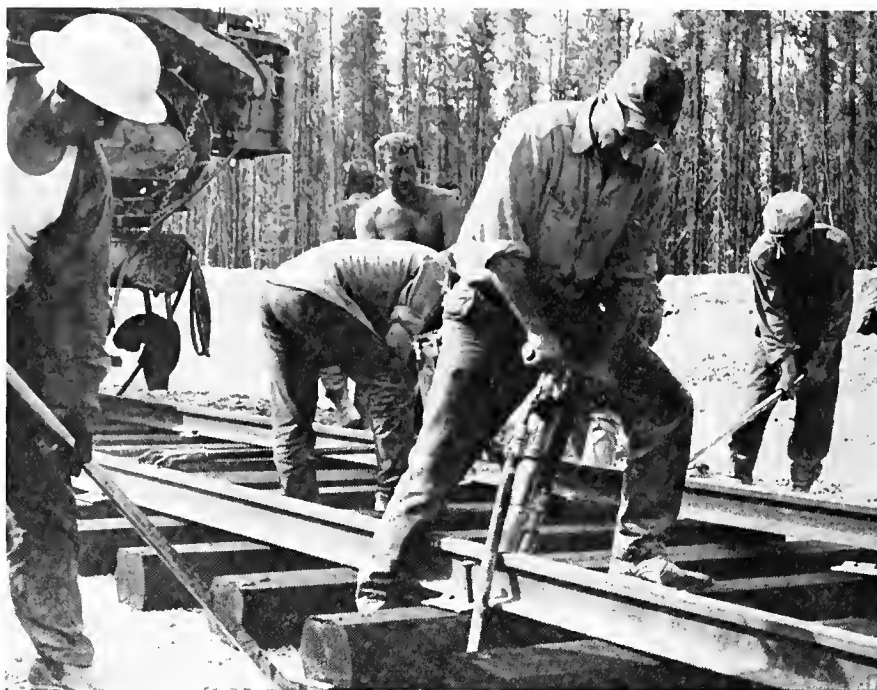
Laying of the new 432-mile railway from Roma, Alberta, to Pine Point also was a construction saga in itself. Costing \$86 million, the railway is the first to penetrate the vast 1.3 million square-mile Northwest Territories. The line was completed 14 months ahead of schedule, as crews worked day and night with a massive powered tracklayer, putting down a mile of steel a day across the low plateaus of wilderness.

The new railway already has vitalized the economy of the area. A substantial lumber industry is growing near High Level, located at the halfway point of the rail line. Three new grain elevators also have been built. *The Business and Financial Chronicle*, a newly established Canadian magazine, estimates the railway has opened five million acres of arable land to farm settlement.

"Five years ago High Level was little more than a trading post on the North Peace River. Now it has a quarter million dollar planing mill and the community is already paying \$1,200 for a commercial building lot," according to the magazine.



Children of mining company workers quickly adapted themselves to new games and playgrounds after moving to Pine Point with their parents.



Special air hammers were used to pound rail spikes into treated ties during construction of the Great Slave Lake Railway. The line, built and operated by Canadian National Railways for the federal government, is the first to cross into the Northwest Territories. When the Pine Point concentrator is in full operation, more than 215,000 tons of concentrates will be shipped by rail annually to Trail, B. C., for processing.

The cost of developing Pine Point into a producing mine is \$22 million. If related expenditures of \$9 million for the hydroelectric plant and more than \$10 million for processing facilities at Trail, B. C., to handle the ore are considered, the total cost of bringing Pine Point into production runs more than \$40 million.

When the mine reaches full production capacity this fall, it will have taken 67 years to complete the cycle from initial staking to actual mining. The ore deposits were first staked in 1898 by prospectors who were attempting to reach the Klondike gold fields by an overland route.

When they reached Fort Resolution at the mouth of the Slave River, they noticed local Indians had fashioned musket bullets and fishing weights from native metal. Consolidated Mining and Smelting became interested in the deposits in 1928, but work was delayed because of the depression. In 1948 Consolidated and Ventures Limited obtained a federal government concession for further exploration of the Pine Point deposits.

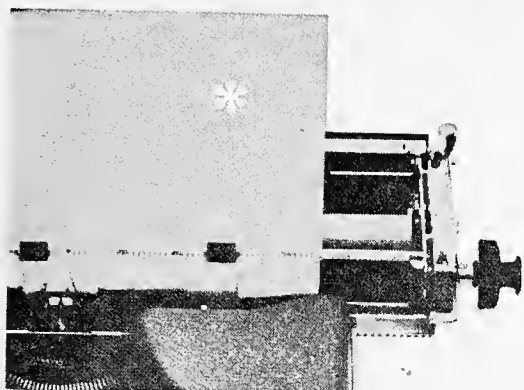
First ore shipments from the new mine were made in November 1964,

when the Great Slave Lake Railway was ready for limited operation. By mid-1965 a total of 185,000 tons of special high grade ore had been shipped from Pine Point. The ore averaged 22 per cent lead and 30 per cent zinc. However, these high grade shipments will be discontinued, when the mill begins operation and concentrates the ore.

More than 200 people will be employed by the mining and concentrating operation. No doubt, in a short time, Pine Point will be similar to other Canadian communities. The town will be run by freely elected councils under supervision of senior territorial governments.

Possibly, in the future, Pine Point's Chamber of Commerce will be sending travel brochures proclaiming the benefits of sub-Arctic summer life, where the sun shines most of the night and where gardens grow so rapidly that, "If you don't jump out of the way after you have dropped your seed, you will get hit by the sprout."

Pine Point has aroused a great deal of interest in Canadians to develop their country's northland. The United Brotherhood has played a vital role in this progress.



EDITORIALS

* HIGHER EDUCATION COSTS

The wage earner is facing a crisis in his attempt to provide a college education for his children. Because of skyrocketing tuition and fees in private colleges, and to some extent in public universities, higher education has come as a blow to many labor families.

Sidney Margolius, consumer affairs specialist, voices his concern in a new 16-page pamphlet, "Labor's Stake in the College Price Tag," which can be ordered from the AFL-CIO's Department of Education.

The average yearly cost of attending a private college ranges from \$3,000 to \$5,000. State universities run from \$1,600 for in-state students to a high of \$2,500 for out-of-staters.

We maintain that the only way the laboring man can assure his family of higher education is for himself and his fellow citizens to support adequate financing of public facilities for higher education and urge development of two-year community colleges, more low-cost student loans and part-time jobs.

* SMOGGY DOOM PREDICTED

Mankind may have only 100 more years to live, according to a University of California at Los Angeles professor. Morris Neilburger, professor of meteorology and an internationally recognized expert on air pollution, claims smog and not the atomic bomb will destroy humanity.

"I don't believe control can be devised that will adequately reduce the poisons given off by automobiles and other machines that burn fossil fuels," he said. Gaseous wastes poured into the air we breathe by automobiles and other engine-vehicles will become greater than air currents can spread or reduce.

"The world's atmosphere will grow more and more polluted until, a century from now, it will be too poisonous to allow human life to survive, and civilization will pass away," he said. Electrification of automobiles is his solution.

Needless to say, a national problem does exist. Technology must be developed to make cars smog-free. Automobile manufacturers should concentrate their efforts on designing a device to eliminate dangerous carbon monoxide and dioxide gases from inter-

nal combustion engines, and regulations should be formulated to require use of such devices.

* U. N. ANNIVERSARY

"It's better that diplomats get ulcers than that young men get shot." This is the explanation given recently by a diplomat to the United Nations as he described the organization's chief purpose.

As the UN celebrates its twentieth anniversary October 24 of this year, we might find it worthwhile to consider what might have happened if it had not existed. Where would the world be in the Middle East, in the Congo, in Cyprus, in Korea, and after the major confrontations of the Great Powers.

No one will deny that the record of the UN contains its share of failures. But important successes also are notable. This is the point from which we must look to future problems and to strengthening the UN. In 20 years of existence the UN has weathered many international storms, and more are on the horizon. The present financial difficulties of the organization need repair. The nuclear arms race and the general problem of disarmament require international attention now more than ever with war raging in Viet Nam.

As the UN enters its third decade of service, we must pledge our support to its continuing effort of making peace, security, human dignity, and welfare a reality for all peoples. It may seem an old story because man's desire for peace goes back a long way in history. However, it is a new story because we are all working at it today.

To solve common problems between far-flung nations, to reconcile our own differences, and to reach a deeper understanding among the nations of the world, international machinery is necessary. For such purposes the UN exists.

One frequently reads or hears that the United Nations has miserably failed because a particular problem has not been solved. These accusations are misleading. Criteria for judging the UN must be whether it provides the means for building international peace and fellowship. This we contend it has done and will continue to do in the future with our support.

U. S. Capitol Needs Face-Lifting on the West Facade, Too!



Above: Hoisting tools to work area near the top of the scaffolding are, left to right, Roy Gibson, Richard Sweet, and Ray Booth, all of Local No. 2311, Washington, D. C. (Pile Drivers).

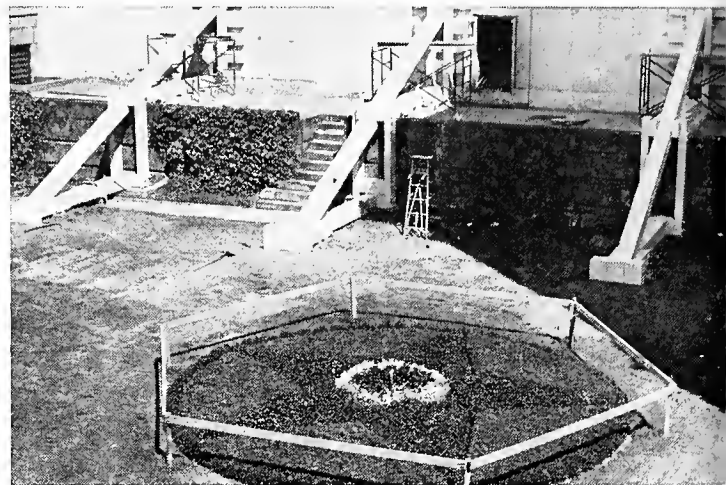


Left: Sam Johnson, Local No. 528, Washington, D. C. (Government Shops), builds wooden forms for the concrete platforms which will support the shoring.

Right: Sets of triangles made from heavy Douglas Fir were placed along the west wall in two places. They are held in place by pilings sunk five feet into the ground.



Steel scaffolding covers the center of the west side of the Capitol, as pile drivers install a long vertical timber under the architrave.



Brotherhood members shore up seat of Federal government, As sandstone selected by the Founding Fathers crumbles

EIGHT members of the Brotherhood are carrying out emergency measures to shore up the original west facade of the U. S. Capitol, which is slowly crumbling.

Local 2311 of Washington, D. C. (Pile Drivers) has six men on the job. Two other locals from the nation's capital, No. 132 (Carpenters) and No. 528 (Government Shops) each has one man working.

U. S. Capitol Architect J. George Stewart was the first person to warn Congress that the 160-year-old wall of the west front was flaking away,

mortar disintegrating, and supporting arches sagging perilously.

He said even a sonic boom or an earth tremor could damage the walls seriously.

Early in August members of the Brotherhood began installing heavy shoring of Douglas Fir. Three right-angle braces were placed in both the north and south court yards along the west walls. Specially treated pilings were sunk five feet into the ground at the end of each angle.

The timbers were cut to shape, notched, and fitted into position by

the eight members. After this work was completed, a 30-foot support timber was positioned under the architrave of the central portion of the Capitol.

All work now being done on the Capitol is only temporary. Congress is developing plans for major reconstruction which will leave the historical building in sound shape for future generations.

According to research done by the National Geographic Society, the structural problems that threaten the Capitol were built in from the be-

ginning. It appears the Founding Fathers of the struggling young nation could not afford expensive, long-lasting materials.

Marble was recommended for use in construction by the original Capitol designer, Dr. William Thornton. But President Washington, a great economizer and shrewd businessman, said marble was too expensive and substituted sandstone, which he sold to the Government from his own quarry near Mount Vernon. The soft sandstone was cut into blocks and hauled up the Potomac on barges.

Since lime was not readily available in Colonial America, the builders gathered oyster and mussel shells from nearby creeks and rivers and baked them to obtain lime mortar. However, the shells were in many instances not cooked long enough. They did not have adequate bonding powers. Some of the foundation stones have no mortar at all.

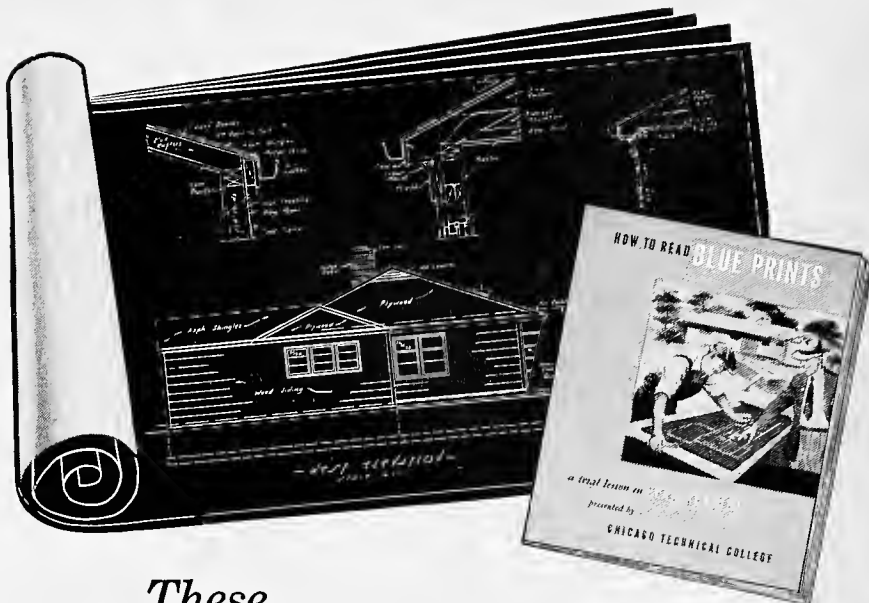
Sandstone and poor mortar were not the only problems of the Capitol. No sooner had the west front been completed, than the British burned the building during the war of 1812. Deterioration of the sandstone increased during a three-year restoration period, when masons chiseled away all traces of the fire.

Thirty heavy coats of paint put on during the past century have added to the stone's erosion. Now the flaking walls are so saturated with paint that chunks of stone pull away whenever a paint blister breaks.

A shattering explosion in the Old Senate Wing in 1898 also has helped weaken the structure.

The nine-million-pound dome, completed in 1863, has been the major cause of deterioration of walls. The dome oscillates three to four inches every day, as its cast-iron sections expand and contract with the heat. The twisting movement is like a sunflower following the sun.

When the dome underwent its first major overhaul in 1960, engineers found that only 14 of 500 giant bolts connecting it with the parent structure were intact. Most had been broken, rusted away or wrenched out of shape.



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HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS

Unit VI

Unit VI is a short review of the material presented in previous units. SOLVE THE FOLLOWING PROBLEMS:

1. $\begin{array}{r} 475 \\ \times 27 \\ \hline \end{array}$	2. $\begin{array}{r} 1097 \\ \times 133 \\ \hline \end{array}$	3. $\begin{array}{r} 5204 \\ \times 91 \\ \hline \end{array}$
4. $\begin{array}{r} 5068 \\ \times 43 \\ \hline \end{array}$	5. $\begin{array}{r} 8865 \\ \times 558 \\ \hline \end{array}$	6. $\begin{array}{r} 7866 \\ \times 9951 \\ \hline \end{array}$
7. $\begin{array}{r} 2348 \\ \times 9789 \\ \hline \end{array}$	8. $\begin{array}{r} 7355 \\ \times 569 \\ \hline \end{array}$	9. $\begin{array}{r} 7019 \\ \times 225 \\ \hline \end{array}$

66. $8602 + 9005 + 12986 + 851 =$
 67. $1288 + 3479 + 11826 + 39908 =$
 68. $78359 + 33354 + 27 + 896 + 128 =$
 69. $609 + 7413 + 6922 + 513 =$
 70. $15814 + 42596 + 79251 =$
 71. $1\frac{1}{16} + \frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{4} + \frac{1}{2} =$
 72. $\frac{5}{64} + \frac{3}{32} + \frac{9}{16} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{1}{4} =$
 73. $1\frac{7}{34} + 1\frac{9}{68} + \frac{9}{17} + \frac{1}{2} =$
 74. $1\frac{9}{27} + 2 + 12 + \frac{9}{64} + \frac{3}{8} =$
 75. $12\frac{1}{3} + 16\frac{4}{15} + \frac{3}{30} =$
 76. $1\frac{7}{8} + 2\frac{1}{4} + 3\frac{3}{16} + 8\frac{3}{32} =$
 77. $5\frac{1}{15} + 2\frac{1}{60} + 9\frac{1}{120} =$
 78. $27\frac{7}{8} + 1\frac{3}{64} + 3 + \frac{7}{16} =$
 79. $\frac{1}{4} + \frac{3}{8} + \frac{7}{16} + \frac{9}{80} =$
 80. $\frac{7}{108} + \frac{3}{64} + \frac{9}{27} + \frac{7}{27} =$

10. $21413 \times 114 \times 526 =$
 11. $125 \times 2824 =$
 12. $4880 \times 125 =$
 13. $3333 \times 483 =$
 14. $3\frac{1}{3} \times 4\frac{5}{8} \times 2\frac{8}{12} =$
 15. $7\frac{5}{16} \times 8\frac{3}{8} \times 2\frac{1}{40} =$
 16. $3\frac{1}{2} \times 1\frac{1}{6} \times 14\frac{3}{4} =$
 17. $\frac{3}{8} \times 1\frac{1}{3} \times \frac{7}{8} =$
 18. $\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{3}{4} \times \frac{3}{8} \times \frac{5}{8} =$
 19. $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{5}{16} \times \frac{4}{7} \times \frac{3}{5} =$
 20. $\frac{5}{12} \times \frac{7}{16} \times 2\frac{1}{2} =$
 21. $\frac{7}{16} \div \frac{5}{16} =$
 22. $\frac{7}{8} \div \frac{3}{4} =$
 23. $\frac{1}{3} \div \frac{5}{8} =$
 24. $\frac{7}{16} \div \frac{7}{8} =$
 25. $\frac{3}{8} \div \frac{1}{2} =$
 26. $4050 \div 75 =$
 27. $8455 \div 95 =$
 28. $10593 \div 99 =$
 29. $11850 \div 158 =$
 30. $14105 \div 217 =$
 31. $38963 \div 829 =$
 32. $14733 \div 19 =$
 33. $37449 \div 513 =$
 34. $27720 \div 315 =$
 35. $18161 \div 143 =$
 36. $16 \div 2\frac{1}{4} =$
 37. $24 \div 5\frac{1}{3} =$
 38. $33\frac{1}{3} \div 6\frac{1}{3} =$
 39. $8\frac{2}{15} \div 4\frac{3}{20} =$
 40. $19 \div 7\frac{3}{8} =$
 41. $1\frac{7}{16} - 1\frac{1}{15} =$
 42. $3\frac{11}{14} - 2\frac{11}{28} =$
 43. $7\frac{1}{8} - 2\frac{9}{4} =$
 44. $11\frac{5}{16} - 5\frac{7}{64} =$
 45. $25\frac{9}{16} - 3\frac{1}{5} =$
 46. $9\frac{3}{27} - 6\frac{2}{9} =$
 47. $21\frac{7}{32} - 1\frac{7}{16} =$
 48. $18\frac{3}{8} - 12\frac{11}{24} =$
 49. $2\frac{9}{16} - 1\frac{1}{4} =$
 50. $12\frac{15}{16} - 8\frac{1}{8} =$
 51. $8415 - 2379 =$
 52. $96345 - 9455 =$
 53. $10199 - 7991 =$
 54. $4786 - 3729 =$
 55. $7869 - 5418 =$
 56. $2\frac{9}{32} - \frac{3}{8} =$
 57. $5\frac{1}{2} - \frac{3}{8} =$
 58. $\frac{49}{64} - \frac{1}{2} =$
 59. $\frac{48}{64} - \frac{3}{4} =$
 60. $1\frac{5}{16} - 1\frac{1}{32} =$
 61. $7392 + 2481 =$
 62. $8685 + 7327 =$

63. $1002 + 625 + 739 + 484 =$
 64. $38205 + 951 + 8821 + 97236 =$
 65. $831651 + 813 + 117592 + 992 =$

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS

To obtain the answers to this month's problems in Basic Mathematics, send a postcard or letter with your name and address to:

Home Study Course
 The Carpenter,
 Carpenters Building
 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20001

We will send you the answers by return postcard. Be sure to supply your complete address for prompt reply.



Recent change in silver content of coins only one of many variations in United States . . .

MONEY!

A serious shortage of Silver across the nation has prompted the U. S. Treasury Department to reduce the amount of this basic element in coins.

The first of the new coins authorized by the Coinage Act of 1965 were struck August 23 at the Philadelphia Mint, with production of a new 25-cent piece, containing less than the previous amount of silver. A new half dollar, also containing less silver, will go into production at the Denver Mint November 1, and a new silver-short dime will be made beginning December 15.

Meanwhile, production of existing silver coins will continue at even higher rates until a sufficient number of the new coins can be produced. Ten

and one-half billion of the new coins are scheduled for production in the next two years. However, circulation of the coins will not be made until large supplies are on hand.

The new quarter and dime will be composite coins, with faces of the same copper-nickel alloy used in the present five-cent piece, bonded to a core of pure copper. The new half-dollar will have faces of 80 per cent silver and 20 per cent copper bonded to a core of 79 per cent copper and 21 per cent silver. All new coins will be dated 1965, but will bear the same design as existing counterparts.

At present, our "silver" coins are only 90 percent silver; the rest is



Paper-money illustrations used in this article were loaned by The Chase Manhattan Bank Money Museum.



Illustrated with three fat cupids holding wreaths of flowers, the above \$3 bill was issued in the Kansas Territory in 1856. This bill is similar to the one found in a rusted coin-collection box in New York City recently.



When the new 1965 dimes are minted, they will not be the first without any silver in the history of money. In 1862 Lafayette, Indiana, issued 10-cent paper money.

copper. Nickels are 75 percent nickel; 25 percent copper. Our pennies carry an alloy of tin and zinc.

Despite these facts, we still call some coins—silver, and we call pennies—copper. In the same way, people speak of a "lead" pencil when, in fact, it doesn't contain any lead. It's graphite.

Connected with money and it's make-up, you often hear the expression—"phony as a three-dollar bill." If you dip into the history of American currency, you will find that even this little phrase is misleading. The New York Times recently reported that a \$3 bill had turned up at Fort Totten in Queens, New York City. It was found in a rusted box, with other paper issued by the Republic of Texas between 1836 and 1845.

The Chase Manhattan Bank's Money Museum in Rockefeller Center has a collection of more than 75,000 money items from ancient to modern times. Contained in their collection is a \$3 bill from Locompton, Kansas Territory, where it was issued as a State Bank note in 1856. Other items include a squarish \$40 Continental currency note (1778), painfully hand-numbered; a ten-cent municipal note (City of Lafayette, Ind., 1862); and a \$13 bill issued by the Commercial Bank of New York some time in the 19th century.

WEATHERVANES AND WHIRLIGIGS



The paddles are missing from this whirligig named "Farm Industry." By means of a series of wooden gears the man's arms were lowered and raised.



Entitled "Wetterweiser" from the German meaning "weather-cock," this device was both a weathervane and a whirligig. Wind direction turned the broad paddle which moved the man's arms

CORRODED television aerials may be the most common ornaments fluttering in roof-top breezes these days, but a mere 50 years ago, weathervanes and whirligigs built by skilled carpenters were enjoying their "golden age."

The Museum of Early American Folk Art in New York City recently displayed a privately-owned collection of 70 weathervanes and whirligigs. Most of the items were made in the 1800's. Many of the weathervanes and nearly all of the whirligigs were carved from wood.

In 19th century rural America the weathervane served a practical purpose. It indicated wind direction and allowed farmers to predict the weather.

A further development of the weathervane was the whirligig. As a wind toy mounted on posts or rails, whirligigs were carved wooden figures with paddled arms that moved steadily in passing breezes. Sailors, soldiers, and tall men in hats were the typical themes followed.

Weathervanes and whirligigs often were combined to make one large ornamental wind direction device. Painstakingly carved, they recall the powerful individual nature so prevalent in Early American folk art and design.

Besides the weathervanes and whirligigs pictured on this page, other subjects depicted in the museum display included: a primitive man, a bearded sailor, a sea captain, a fish, a circus horse, a fireman, a pony, and Gabriel.



Union Soldier marches with arms swinging as the paddled base rotates in the wind. Figure is of carved wood.



Above: This wind toy, called "Tumblers and Cats," works through a maze of wooden gears, cams, and rods.

Right: Strong winds propelled wooden paddles which in turn moved the man's arm and saw back and forth in this whirligig entitled "Man Sawing Wood."



Canadian Report

Carpenters One-Sixth Post-War Immigrants

Canada's drive for immigrants this year has revived the question of emigration. When professional people or skilled workers leave the country to take up jobs and residence, the outgo is called the "brain drain."

A study for the Economic Council of Canada recently made public shows that each year about 26,000 professional and skilled workers enter Canada while 11,700 leave. The study covered the years from 1950 to 1963 during which period 7,790 professional workers and 18,824 skilled workers a year entered Canada, balanced by an annual loss of 5,476 professionals and 6,210 skilled workers. The net gain per year therefore was 2,314 professionals and 12,074 skilled.

A relatively young and growing country like Canada can ill afford to lose any trained people. The fact that we lose many of them, particularly in times of recession, has bothered governments, industry, labor and educational institutions for many years. The findings of this new study relieves some of the worry. On balance more trained people enter Canada than leave it.

Some idea of the cost of training professional workers was also produced. To train those who entered the country between 1953 and 1963 would have cost Canada \$532 million. To train those who left the country cost Canada in the same period \$292 million. In dollars and cents the net gain to Canada in educational costs was \$240 million.

Most professional and skilled workers who leave Canada settle in the United States. Immigration into Canada from the U.S. is not large. For those seeking to better themselves, the U.S. obviously has its attractions. Sixty-two percent of emigrants to the U.S. were Canadian born.

Skilled immigrants who have come into Canada since the Second World War now make up half the cement

and concrete finishers, two-fifths of the tailors, bricklayers, stonemasons, diemakers, bakers and plasterers, one-fifth of our machinists, aircraft mechanics, office machine mechanics, barbers, shoemakers and painters, and one-sixth of the carpenters.

The biggest percentage of trained people still come from Britain—more than half the professionals and about 25 percent of the skilled workers.

Paying the Mortgage Depletes 'Take-Home'

A special United Nations survey shows that Canadians spend a larger percentage of their income on rent, mortgages, health and personal care than any other people in the industrialized world. But they spend less on food, drink, clothes and entertainment.

Rent and mortgage money takes 16% of Canadians' private consumption expenditure, compared with 13% in the U.S., 10% in Britain, 9% in Sweden and 7% in France. This was the only area where spending of Canadians was badly out of line with that in the United States.

For example, both Canadians and U. S. citizens spent 8% on health care, 8% on clothing and personal effects, 3% on fuel and light. Rent and mortgage costs are apparently taking a bigger bit out of our workers' wage dollars than they should. Why?

New Blood and Boom Bring Wage Demands

Unions are going after big wage increases this year and are getting plenty of encouragement from the rank-and-file. The construction unions have been doing quite well. Across the board, wages in the construction industry have shown increases averaging 6% to 8% this year compared with 3% in the early 1960s and about 5% in the postwar period. Union increases, particularly in metropolitan areas like Montreal,

Toronto, Hamilton and Winnipeg, have been better than the national average.

Various reasons have been cited for the renewed militancy. An obvious one is the boom period now being experienced. The slogan seems to be "get it while the getting is good." Another reason given is that new blood is being injected into union leadership as veterans retire and younger men step up into union posts.

A third, and a new factor, is the pressure from the Confederation of National Trade Unions in Quebec which has made no bones about raiding well-established and reputable unions, both national and international. These unions, all CLC affiliates, have been taking more aggressive action with good results.

Whatever the reasons, wage gains this year have been notable and union membership seems to be pointing upwards once again.

Postal Strike Moves Other Civil Servants

While Canada's strike record is noteworthy, this doesn't mean that Canadian unions and workers are reluctant to hit the bricks when necessary. The recent series of strikes in Toronto's construction industry proved that economic action at the right time can still get what negotiation sometimes fails to. All the building unions came out with good settlements. Longest to stay out were the bricklayers.

In fact the bricklayers set a Toronto record for the length of a strike in the construction industry—over three months.

But perhaps the most notable strike this past summer was the one involving Canada's postal workers, first because they were civil servants who are supposed to have an aversion to strike action, second because the strike won for them what verbal appeals didn't.

The government first announced postal wage boosts of \$300 to \$360.



Delegates and guests attending the recent Ontario Provincial Council Convention. It was the 53rd annual gathering of the group.

The postal workers wanted \$660 a year increase and were refused point blank. They struck for a week (for 17 days in Montreal) and went back to work with a firm settlement of \$510 to \$550 plus a promise of collective bargaining and grievance procedure.

But this is not the end. The successful action has encouraged the entire civil service and it is not unlikely that a large number of them will, through their organizations, become affiliated with the Canadian Labor Congress.

Toronto Building Strike Settled

Undoubtedly one of the busiest construction areas on the continent is Metropolitan Toronto. A strike of four building trades unions in August involved over \$300,000,000 in construction. The unions came out of the situation with substantial wage boosts and improvements over a four-year period.

The 3,000 members of the Carpenters' six locals were out for 7½ weeks, but got 92-cents-an-hour over four years plus two per cent increase in vacation pay and improved welfare benefits.

Most of the other major building trades unions in the area have also accepted long-term contracts for major gains.

The Carpenters' agreement paved the way for settlements by the other unions still holding out. Prospects are for continued high employment in building industry, particularly in this Metro Toronto industrial complex.

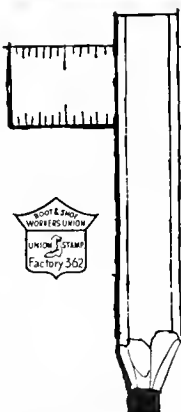
Upturn in Strike Action in 1964

The strike record in Canada compared with most other countries is a good one—good in the sense that there are relatively fewer strikes and time lost through strikes than in the United States, Great Britain and Australia, for example.

But 1964 and this year have seen an upturn in strike action from the low points reached in 1960 and 1961. In 1960, only 739,000 man-days of work were lost. In 1958, the figure was 2,817,000 mandays lost. The strike record this year should fall somewhere in between these two figures.



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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

Oldest of the shotgun sports is trap-shooting. With more than 20,000,000 hunters in America, it's a good bet that the number of clay-target shooters goes into the millions.

It was already well established in England as early as 1750, and it is reported that in the early 1800's there was an English shooting club known as the "High Hats."

Deriving their name from the high toppers they wore, they had a unique way of releasing targets. At a given signal the shooter raised his hat to release a bird. After a sharp nod of his head the bird darted into the blue. The shooter then calmly replaced his topper and took a shot at the escaping bird.

In 1886 glass balls were introduced as targets. To give the illusion of actual live game, the balls were filled with feathers which scattered in a puff when the shooter scored a hit.

"Pull" is, even today, the command used by shooters to request the target.

Clay target shooting, started as off-season practice for bird hunters, has become, in itself, a major participating

sport. To the delight of trapshooters—and pigeons—over 120,000,000 clay targets are shot each year.

Aged Black Quacker

Probably one of the toughest ducks to grace the hunter's table was a male "black" shot over the Munuscong marshes of the upper peninsula country of Michigan. The winger, bearing a federal leg band, was downed from the scattergun of Alphonse LeLievre of Sault Ste. Marie. Examination of the leg band showed the quacker to be 13 years old!

Long-Gone Goose

Getting back to the subject of "tough old birds," we're obliged to point out the 13-year-old duck shot by Alphonse LeLievre of Sault Ste. Marie is, by no means, the oldest recorded life span for a member of the migratory waterfowl clan. A hunter downed a Canada goose in Maryland last season that was identified as a Maine-tagged bird, rounding out its 20th year on earth.

And finally it must be noted that a honker lived to a much greater age in captivity. One in particular lived to the ripe old age of 75 years, a captive bird in Marion, a hen which laid eggs and raised young 'til she was 63!

Data on Your Dogs

Many a hunter has had his dog stolen and has regretted the fact he failed to have a picture of it for identification.

It's a good idea to take a picture of your hunt dog or dogs. On the reverse side of the pic put the dogs license number and other pertinent data, such as markings, etc. If he is stolen you will have a distinct likeness which can be recognized at a glance. Too often, word-of-mouth descriptions are likely to be misinterpreted.

A good friend of mine whose dog was stolen went a step further than this. He had a recent pic of the dog and the negative from which he had prints made

and distributed to friends. One of them recognized the dog from the photo and the dog was eventually recovered.

Gyp's 'Chips'



"Gyp" and Puppies

I don't know how the saying "chip off the old block" originated but a recent note and photo demonstrates the value of that expression. Here's a photo of "Gyp," a registered Walker coonhound with nine of her eleven puppies. They're owned by 18-year-old Mike Cavitt of Carterville, Illinois who recently joined the Carpenters' Union, Local 581, Herrin, Illinois, as an apprentice.

North Country

Lee M. Smith of Pottsville, Pennsylvania, a member of Local 228, recalls a



Smith and Northern Catch

past hunt-fish junket to Canada. Here's Lee's comments and a back-up fish pic:

"We tripped many miles north, up into the St. Lazar country of Canada, to hunt for black bear. We left home before dawn and reached our cabin late that night, the last seventy miles being travelled on little better than Indian trails. Enclosed is a pic which proves how good the fishing was. I assure you that fillets from those northern really tasted first rate with the first evening's camp fare."



Javelina Jumping

One of the hardest to hunt and, consequently, a valued big-game trophy is the javelina, otherwise known as peccary or wild hog, a high-country resident of the southwestern United States and northern Mexico. According to Jarold Spellman of Phoenix, Arizona, a member of Local 1089, four other members of that local and himself participated in a javelina hunt. All were successful and Jarold sends in the photo at right of the nimrod quintette with the results of their hunt clearly indicated.

Right: The javelina chasers after a successful hunt through the scrub. Lower Left: J. A. Moffat with his 33-pound salmon.



Back-Stop Salmon

J. A. Moffat of Victoria, British Columbia, a member of Local 1598, enjoys a variety of angling pleasures—not more than a few stone's throw from his back door. Says Brother Moffat:

"Dear Fred:

"We fishermen are fortunate in this part of the country. We fish for salmon practically the whole year around. Enclosed is a pic taken with a spring salmon, caught in the summer a few miles from my home. It was landed off Beechly Head and weighed 33 pounds right on the nose. I used 12 ounces of lead and a minnow teaser for bait.

Earn a Bikini



Union members—in good standing—can earn a pair of the illustrated BIKINI lures by sending in a clear snapshot of a hunting scene—and a few words as to what the photo is about. Send it to:

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BRITISH ADOPT THE METRIC SYSTEM

*Will the U.S. and
Canada be next?*



All of a sudden Great Britain has decided to adopt the metric system, leaving the United States and Canada just about the only industrial countries in the world still using the old British system of twelve-inch feet, three-foot yards, pecks and bushels, avoirdupois and Troy ounces and complicated problems of liquid and dry measures that even our own people are not too sure about.

In a sense the British are playing a bit of a trick on us. They gave us our present system of weights and measures back in colonial days. We had the good sense to forget about their pounds and shillings and pences when we adopted our own decimal monetary system, but we have still clung to the complications of the British weights and measures which go back to the days of the Romans.

The rest of the world has long since accepted the metric system, which was called to public attention by the French Academy of Sciences in 1791 and actually had its origins as far back as 1670. It is based on the decimal system just as our money is, and it would be hard to argue against it on any basis except that it would mean a revolution in our lives.

For American workers in virtually every industry it would mean a terrific change in the simplest of their computations whether as carpenters or plumbers or machinists. For American housewives it would mean the necessity of shifting from quarts and pounds to liters and kilograms. For our automobile drivers, which means almost all of us, it would mean the job of converting miles into kilometers.

The rest of the world has managed to do all this, so it shouldn't be too much of a strain on the American intelligence. Nevertheless, there

are impressive arguments for the change and also impressive arguments against it.

The Machinist newspaper, which has long been interested in the problem because of its importance to its Machinist members and readers, has summed them up this way:

FOR:

The metric system is a scientific system based on the decimal system with which we are all familiar.

There is complete interchangeability between units of weight, length, area, volume and energy, which is not true of our own system.

The change would help us in world trade, since we could sell more goods to foreign nations which already use the metric system.

Certain sectors of our own economy already are on the metric system, such as pharmaceutical products, many types of scientific instruments and much of our electrical engineering.

AGAINST:

It would take at least a generation to make the switch, which would be extremely costly because of the necessity for changing millions of measuring devices now an integral part of our industrial life.

Much misunderstanding and confusion would accompany the switch. It would be necessary to change books, charts, signs, tables, specifications and a multitude of markings to make the transition.

It is possible that both the metric and American systems can continue to endure just as they have in the past.

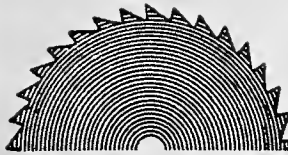
However, the British switch has caused enough of a shock to set in motion action on the American legislative front. Congress now has before

it a number of bills which would authorize a study of the increased use of the metric system in the United States. The Department of Commerce, speaking for the Johnson Administration is in favor of such a study. There has been wide editorial support for the legislation also.

The thought of shifting to the metric system is not new. Forty or fifty years ago, American schools taught the metric system as part of their curricula. It is pretty much ignored in today's schools and even reasonably well educated Americans would have to be taught how to convert from inches to centimeters, from pounds to kilograms, from quarts to liters and from acres to hectares.

Yet the metric system is a subject of such vitality that it will not die down. A review of recent years shows that conversion to the metric system was being debated at Congressional hearings in 1961; that Senator Maurine Neuberger was calling for a study of it in that same year; that in 1962 Professor Edward Teller, father of the H-Bomb warned that a "metric change-over cannot wait," that the Japanese had switched to the metric system in that same year; that in 1964 the need for the metric system was again being argued for in Congress and that now in 1965 metric system legislation is actively before Congress in bills by Senator Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island and Rep. George P. Miller of California.

We may only be "inching" toward the metric system, but it is apparent that with the British switchover, neither the United States nor Canada can afford to delay much longer a careful evaluation of whether we, too, should switch, how much it would cost, how long it would take and how much it would be worth to us.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Niagara Falls Local Honors Old Timers

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y.—Members of Local Union 322 recently burned their mortgage and presented service pins in a gala dinner-dance at the local Crown and Anchor Restaurant. Thirty-three members were awarded 25-year pins, and seven were presented 50-year pins. A 60-year pin went to Harvey Hutson.

The 50-year honorees included John Connell, James Coates, Thomas Evans, Henry Kresman, Robert Muir, William Muir, and Anthony Paonessa. Many of the 25-year honorees are shown at right.

Guests included Int'l. Sec. R. E. Livingston and General Rep. Pat Campbell.



Twenty-five-year men, except as otherwise noted, included, from left: Milton Switzer, William Clemenger, Julius Maselli, Mark D'Elia, George Ball, Zigmond Dojka, Ernie Bates, Angelo Forgione, Eugene Gabor, John Connell (50-years), and Charlie Civileto. Also awarded 25-year pins but not present were Philip Aube, Lawrence Ball, D. A. Crandall, George Gombert, Gordon Hodgins, Mammond Jordan, Herman Leissle, Dominic Melidona, E. R. Nale, Gasper Pecorella, John Pitman, Elwood Rhodes, George Roy, William Renter, Pete Scrufari, Van Shelly, Donald Simmons, Donald Zartman, Edward Zartman (now deceased), Guido Virtuoso, Ralph Webster, and Edward Wilson.



General Secretary Livingston presents 60-year pin to Harvey Hutson as Mrs. Hutson beams.



Cookies for Carpenters Home

LAKELAND, FLA.—At right, Carpenters Ladies' Auxiliary No. 346 of Clovis, N. Mex., sent the Carpenters Home a large box of cookies, which their members had made especially for the occupants. Attending the cookie and punch party are two members now residing at the Home from the State of New Mexico, (left) Frank A. Ruch and John Ahlgrim both from Local 1319, Albuquerque. Mrs. Plymate acted as hostess for the Ladies' Auxiliary and Joseph A. Plymate, Home superintendent, is on the right.



Some of the occupants at the Carpenters Home at Lakeland enjoy cookies and punch made by Ladies' Auxiliary No. 346.

Local 512 Awards Two 50-Year Pins



ANN ARBOR, Mich.—At a special meeting, called by Local 512, of Ann Arbor, 50-year pins were presented to Rolland D. Fletcher and William Behnke. The awards were made by Raymond Zook, general representative.

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Local 1373 Members Work on Parking Ramp



FLINT, MICHIGAN—More than 50 members of Local 1373, Flint, have been working on a new parking ramp being built as part of the Mid-City Redevelopment Project. Another 20 members have been working on the adjoining Montgomery Ward Store. The ramp and store are connected by a second story walk-way. Work began in the summer of 1964.

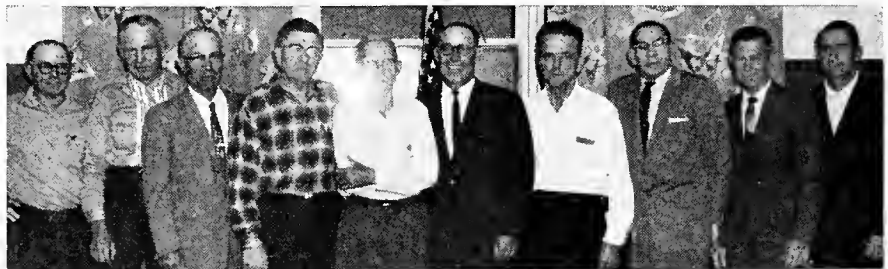
Service Pins Awarded by Local 608



NEW YORK, N. Y.—At a recent meeting to install the new officers of Local 608, membership pins were presented to those eligible by William Mahoney, 2nd vice-president of the New York District Council. The pins covered 25-, 40- and 50-years of service.

Those receiving pins were, front row left to right: John Murphy, warden; Benjamin Altman, Attilio Permineane, Isadore Gluck, Larry Sharkey, and George Morholt. Standing, left to right are: William Dahl; John J. O'Conner, president; William Mahoney; James Neary, secretary-treasurer; Michael Wells, recording secretary; John Ahern, trustee; and Michael Gold.

Local 367 Awards Pins in Recent Ceremonies



CENTRALIA, Ill.—Local 367 of Centralia recently presented 25-year pins to the following members, left to right: Joel Conley, Edmond Organ, Vincent Huck, Harry McBride, M. S. Starr, Ralph Melton, Clarence Wilson, August Veltman, Ralph Depew and Paul Southerland. Those members not present but who received a pin were Orin Shelton and Carl Hoff.

Professor Supports Labor's Right to Strike

ITHACA, N. Y.—A Cornell University professor, Donald E. Cullen, has supported labor's right to strike and commented that there's widespread agreement

on that right so long as it's never exercised. Cullen said that the strike is labor's best weapon when negotiations fail.

Local 715 Installs Officers, Presents Certificates, Awards Pins



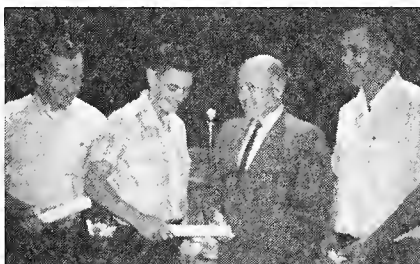
Mr. Ohlweiler is shown giving the oath to the new officers of Local 715. From left to right are: George Ford, financial secretary; Andrew Broberg, Frank Ferrara and Allan Froschauer, trustees; William Brown, treasurer; Maurice Cash, vice-president; John A. Williams, president; James Ruchton, conductor; Howard Hansen, warden; and Louis A. Scirrotto, recording secretary.

ELIZABETH, N. J.—At a special-call meeting held recently by Local 715 of Elizabeth, three separate occasions were celebrated. The new officers of the local were installed by Robert F. Ohlweiler, general representative; journeyman certificates were presented to three of the

graduating apprentices; and 50-year membership pins were awarded to those members eligible.



Fifty-year pins were awarded by Robert Ohlweiler to Charles Brown upon his retirement as vice-president of Local 715, and to Mr. William Brady. William Reiley was unable to attend the meeting, although eligible for a pin.



General Representative Ohlweiler presents journeyman certificates to three graduating apprentices. They are, left to right: Robert Hess, John Lutz and Henry Hill.

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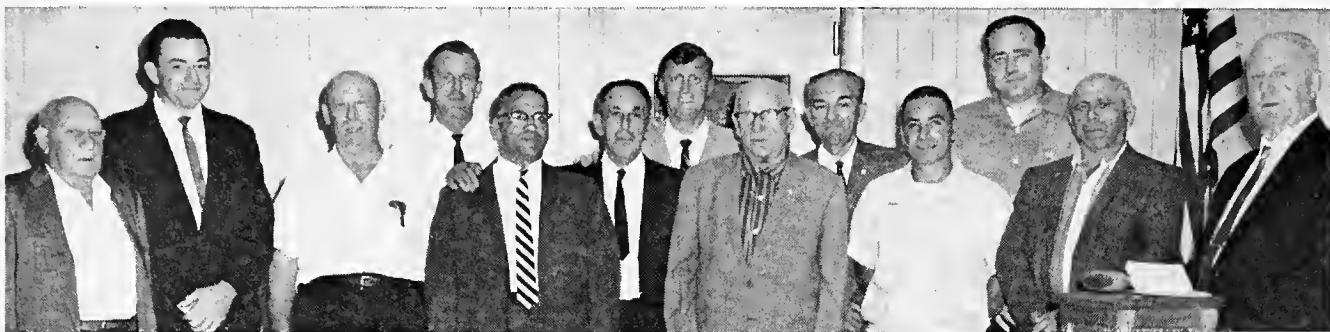
Local 383 Presents Pins And Installs Officers

BAYONNE, N. J.—At the quarterly meeting of Local 383 of Bayonne, 25-year pins were presented to those members eligible and the newly elected officers were installed.

Below: The recently elected officers of Local 383 in Bayonne. Left to right: W. Fische, conductor; J. Souzizreal, trustee; Louis Denerstein, financial secretary; T. Grasz, treasurer; T. Bifano, business agent; C. Leviten, trustee; Albert J. Beck Jr., business agent; M. Alenik, warden; Louis Hyman, recording secretary; A. De Ross, trustee; J. Williams, vice-president; Louis Betwinick, president; and Albert J. Beck Sr., installing officer.



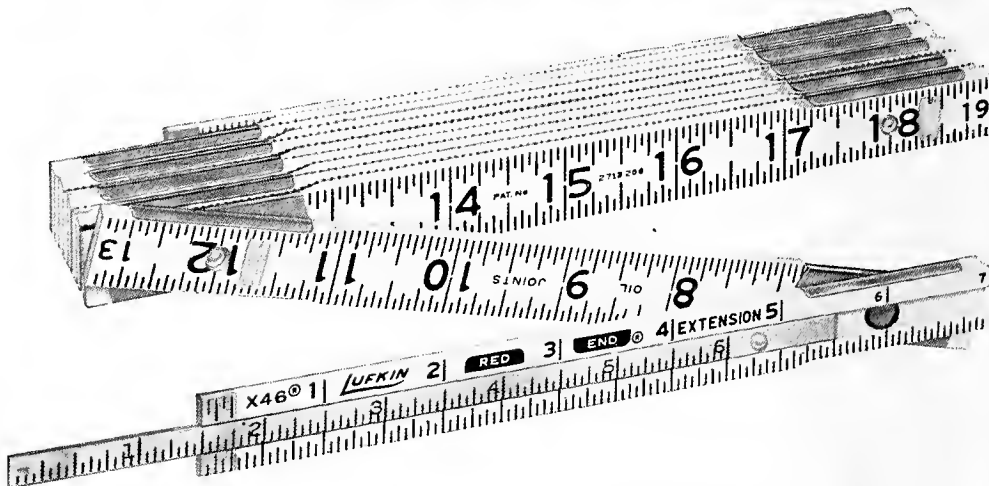
Visiting business representatives join those members of Local 383 who received 25-year membership pins. Shown in the picture are: Louis Hyman, recording secretary; Louis Betwinick, president; Albert J. Beck Sr., retired business agent; Albert J. Beck, Jr., newly elected business agent; Hyman Rockoff, David Clott, Harry Greenblatt, Paul Press, and Arthur Rubenstein.



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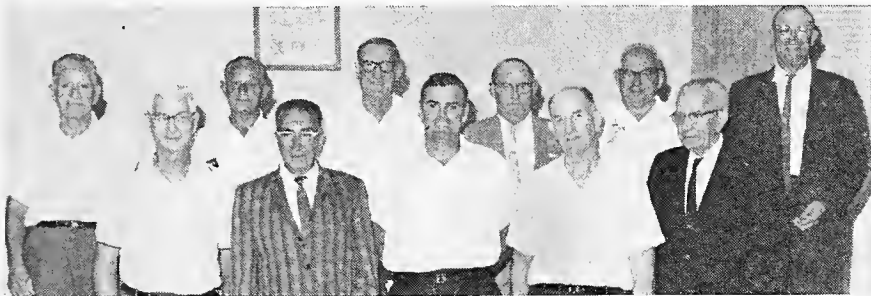
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Local 1554 Installs New Officers And Presents Membership Pins



The new officers of Local 1554 in Miami and the delegates to the Miami District Council are: front row left to right—Gerald Dolson, business agent; Jason Angelis, trustee; Andrew Lukae, trustee; Estelle Meek, delegate to the District Council; Raymond Deling, conductor; Denio Barral, vice-president; and Woodrow Daniel, president. Back row, left to right are: Emil R. Gross, treasurer; Henry Parker, alternate delegate to the District Council; Marshall Spangler, warden; Albert Huff, recording secretary; and Donald Reynolds, financial secretary.



These members of Local 1554 who received past-president or 25-year membership pins were: front row, left to right—Peter Narish, Vincent Guinte, Gerald E. Dolson, past-president; Louis Novelty and Henry W. Chandler. Back row, left to right are: Luhter Brown, Morris Nosenchuk, Albert Belleau, Henry Parker, Arthur Lajoie and Woodrow Daniel, past-president.

MIAMI, Fla.—Local 1554 of Miami has installed new officers in the Local and also presented past-president and 25-year pins to those members eligible. Both

functions were performed by Henry Chandler, board member of the 4th District Council of Miami in recent ceremonies at the union hall.

Local 413 Scholarships



SOUTH BEND, Ind.—Local 413 of South Bend has awarded two scholarships of \$500 each to high school honor graduates James Gerhold, second from left, and Gary Metz, second from right. Making the presentations are George Elrod, left, business agent for Local 413, and Roy C. Klein, president. Gerhold will attend DePaul University, majoring in mathematics, and Metz will major in chemistry at Purdue University.

Local 642 Honors 90-Year-Old Member



RICHMOND, CALIF.—Local 642 of Richmond recently presented a birthday cake to an old-time member and officer of the Local. Ralph Goodwin joined the Local in 1914 and retired as financial secretary in 1953. Pictured are Mr. Goodwin, 90 years young, and his wife.

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Local 2265 Presents Pins and Celebrates 25th Anniversary



DETROIT, MICH.—Fifty-five members of Local 2265 in Detroit have been honored for serving 25 years of continuous membership. The pins were presented at the dinner-dance celebrating the 25th anniversary of the local. The lapel pins were presented by L. M. "Boots" Weir, secretary-treasurer of the parent District Council.

Those honored included Ralph Amsden, Albert Balames, George Barker, Andrew Beausijour, Mike Belles, Ray Beswetherick, R. C. Boyd, Charles E. Callan, Dave Charlton, John Chrusial, John Chrzan, Hencel Daffron, A. S. Edwards, Leonard Elsey, William Eggers, George Flammer, Edward Gravelin, Ed. J. Harkness, Earl Hurlburt, Kenneth Jones, Edward Kane, Joseph Karwowski, Edward Kondratko, Stanley Kondratko, Edwin Krupski, Mike Kurek, John LeVasseur, Anthony Lind, Nicholas Lind, Paul Markovitch, John Max, Sr., John Max, Jr., Adam Miltenberger, Floyd Myers, John McGrail, George Nichols, John Novatny, Joseph Paehler, Stanley Passon, Kenneth Peters, Edward Potter, William Potter, Howard Redmond, Clarence Seelbinder, Jack Shollock, Nick Snyder, Daniel Stenborg, Al Traskie, Leo Traskie, George Turner, Leo Trudel, Ralph Vick, Clarence Vogel, Harold Wagner and Harry Pulver.

Completing preparations for the big event was the entertainment committee, which was composed of James Pollo, Thomas Suarz and Harold Kilroy.

Poets in Our Midst

From time to time the editor of THE CARPENTER receives in the mail poems composed by members and readers which

deal with subjects not usually covered by the run-of-the-mill poet—poems about hanging a door, getting a pay envelope, working for a foreman. G. L. McEachron has sent us one entitled, "Saw Mill Blues," which we publish below. We welcome contributions from our readers, and we publish any of merit which space permits.

Saw Mill Blues

*You rise at six in the morning
And you struggle, cough and cuss,
You eat your meager breakfast
And growl at your wife, who says
"Hush!"*

*At six-thirty you must say good-by
And wonder why you must,
Out the door and down the street
In spite of all the fuss.*

*It's cloudy, dark and cold outside
And you stare at the mill in the
distance.
Then you realize it's almost seven
And your legs begin to work like
pistons.*

*The whistle blows at seven
And you begin your day of labor,
You stomp and cuss the saws and
chains
And your nerves are as sharp as a
sabre.*

*You work like the devil
Then you stop for a moment and
consider everything,
You may begin to wonder
If perhaps it may all be in vain.*

Finally it's five o'clock in the evening

*And the long day has come to an
end,*

*And you know that only in a sawmill
Life's fulfillment you can win.*

G. L. MCEACHRON

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Local 226 Sponsors Contest for Members' Sons



PORTLAND, Ore.—Local 226 of Portland has sponsored a craftsmanship contest for the sons of the members, and awarded prizes for the best entry in each age group.

The talented lads and their proud dads are, from left to right: James Anderson, who won \$25 savings bond for a set of three wooden bowls, his father, Lee Anderson; Mark Phillips, whose model sloop earned him a \$25 bond, his father, Marvin Phillips; Andrew Holmes, a \$25 bond winner for a copper plaque, pen set and note holder, his grandfather, Alex Eaden; Wayne Larsen, who received a \$10 cash award for a ceramic group, and his father, Leo Larsen. Not present for picture was Dan Hunt, a son of A. A. Hunt, Jr., who won \$10 for a table lamp.

Five Arizona Apprentices Become Journeymen



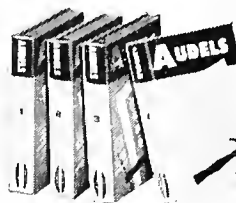
FLAGSTAFF, Ariz.—The Flagstaff Carpenters' Joint Apprenticeship Committee recently held its 6th Annual Completion Ceremony Banquet. Al Lindstrom, director of the Arizona Apprenticeship Council presented journeyman certificates to the five apprentices. They are from left to right: Fred Ortiz, Alvin James, Derrel Runyon, Coordinator Earl Kropp, Mack Truman and Allen Kidney.

New Officers Installed by Local 799



JESSUP, Pa.—At a regular meeting of Local 799 in Jessup, the following officers were installed. From left to right: Jerome Bushko, recording secretary; George Ripchick, trustee; Peter Pellis, conductor; Paul Taramelli, president; Eugene Paciotti, treasurer; Frank Agostinelli, trustee; Frank Valentini, financial secretary; and Louis Olshefski, steward.

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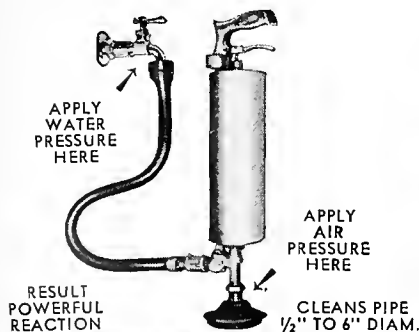
Auxiliary No. 6 Celebrates 50th Anniversary, With Many Members and Guests in Attendance



HOUSTON, Texas—Ladies' Auxiliary No. 6 of Houston, recently celebrated its 50th anniversary. At the affair, Mr. C. P. Driscoll was the speaker of the evening and Mr. V. B. Connelly was the master of ceremonies. Some of the officers and guests are shown above: sitting are Mr. and Mrs. V. B. Connelly; second row, left to right are Mrs. R. K. Bayman; Mrs. Jim Spivey, vice-president; Mrs. A. F. Rohen, warden; and Mrs. A. P. Kirk, trustee. Standing in the back row, left to right are: Mrs. Joe Williams, chaplain; Mrs. Sam Hendrit, trustee; Mrs. B. M. Carter, trustee; Mrs. Philip Bosco, conductor; Mrs. Ju Ferguson, treasurer; Mrs. Clyde Ballenger, organist; and Mrs. J. M. Porter, vice-president. One member, Mrs. Ole Oleson, was unable to attend because of illness. A total of 63 members attended the banquet. It is reported that the tables were beautifully decorated by a special committee.

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Among the guests at the head table of the 50th anniversary of the Ladies Auxiliary No. 6 were, left to right, C. P. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. P. K. Bayman and Mrs. V. B. Connelly.

Local 1052 Honors William R. Cottrell



HOLLYWOOD, Calif.—At a regular meeting of Local 1052 in Hollywood, Mr. Pat Hogan, 4th District Board member, presented a plaque in behalf of the Local, to William R. Cottrell. Brother Cottrell was born in Derby, England in 1877 and became an apprentice in 1897. Pictured, left to right, are: William R. Cottrell, his wife, and Pat Hogan.



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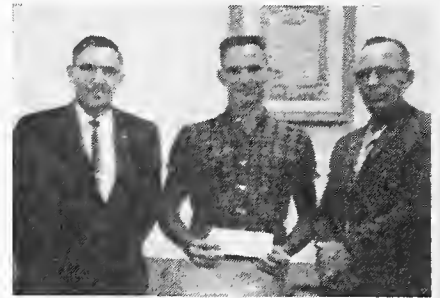
COLUMBUS, GA.—Local 1723 of Columbus has presented membership pins to those members with 25 or more years service. Mr. James Parker, an International organizer from the Atlanta office, presented the pins. While 56 members were eligible for the awards, only 12 are pictured. Here is a list of members in Local 1723 with 25 or more years membership, excluding those in the photo. They are: B. D. Alverson, A. P. Bell, Jim Bockman, A. F. Carroll, Clifford

Comer, Fred Davis, J. B. Forrest, H. B. Geiger, A. J. Harrison, R. H. Hood, Walter Jacobson, R. C. Land, J. D. Lundy, W. I. McDaniel, J. W. Odaniel, M. D. Poole, Sr., H. B. Raley, A. L. Bass, Bernard Benson, B. F. Bonner, W. L. Cliatt, L. E. Cravens, H. S. Gallops, Fred L. Griffin, H. E. Head, J. A. McCormack, C. C. Martin, C. D. Morris, E. J. Murphy, Fred Poole, W. L. Rainey, Preston Stinson, R. J. Thomason, J. H. Watts, Wm. A. Weed, H. E. Wheeler, Joseph W. Wilson, H. M. Wisham, Luther Terry, Geo. C. Whaley, Wm. M. Wilkes, Robert L. Wilson, Gilbert Zuback, and W. L. Tucker.



A few of the members of Local 1723 in Columbus who received their membership pins. Front row, left to right: H. T. Martin, F. F. Litz, W. R. Storey, and P. A. Weatherly. Second row: C. W. Duck, E. D. Huie, L. E. Koon Sr., and T. H. Murdock. Back row: Z. L. Adams, C. D. Allen, W. C. Benton, and L. D. Berry.

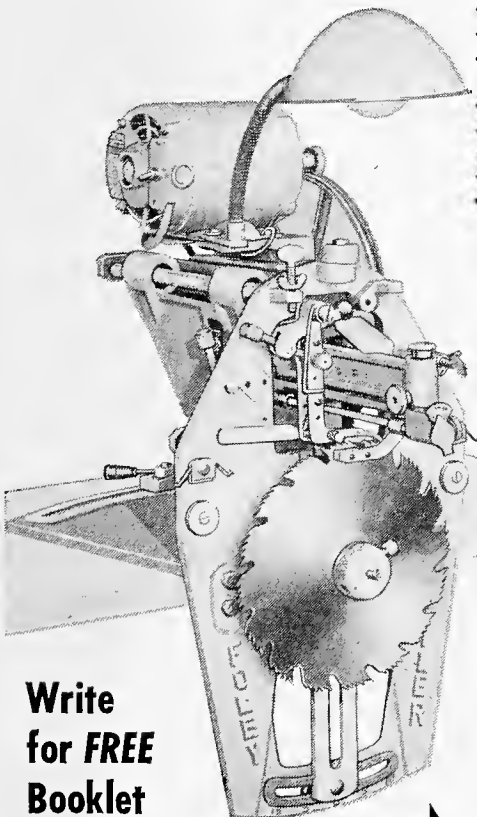
Local 1966 Lauds Apprentice Member



MIAMI, Fla.—Local 1966 has presented Henry R. Tuliszewski a \$50 savings bond for being the outstanding apprentice in Dade County. Henry attended the Southern States Apprenticeship Council which was held in New Orleans this past July. Pictured from the left are: H. E. Morris, secretary of the Miami Council and the Miami Joint Apprenticeship Committee; Henry Tuliszewski, holding the bond; and John L. Hickey, chairman of Local 1966 and business agent of the District Council.

Local 1734 Honors Gream

MURRAY, Ky.—At a recent regular meeting of Local 1734 in Murray, Roy Gream was presented a 25-year membership pin.



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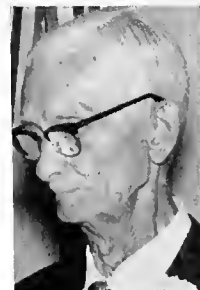
Local 142 Honors 12,000,000 Man-Days of Carpentry

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—Local 142 of Pittsburgh, recently-sponsored an affair honoring A. B. Van Vlack and 170 senior members who have from 25 years to 75 years membership in our organization. Congressman James Fulton addressed the members and aided the officers in the presentation of a watch for Mr. A. B. Van Vlack. General Board member Raleigh Rajoppi assisted in the presentation of the pins to the members.

Mr. A. B. Van Vlack joined the organization when he was 13 years old and presently enjoys good health. He reports that at the time he entered the organization the pay was \$2.50 a day but a wave of prosperity ensued and the contractors started paying \$3.50 a day in order to get capable men.

After the ceremonies, the members

A. B. Van Vlack joined the Brotherhood at age 13.



enjoyed a dinner of roast beef and chicken. A period of relaxation followed while the members renewed old acquaintances and rebuilt many jobs of the past. These members represent 6,000 years of carpentry or 12,000,000 man days in construction. When we think of the families they have raised, the taxes they have paid and the buildings they have constructed; they have certainly been a vital part of their community.



Congressman James Fulton (R-Pa.), on the left is welcomed to the celebration by Robert P. Argentine, recording secretary for Local 142.

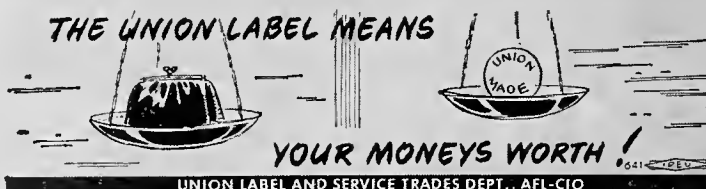


The guest of honor receives his 50-year pin. From left to right are: Harold Blumling, financial secretary; Robert Argentine, recording secretary; A. B. Van Vlack, 75-year member; and President David Brown presents the pin.



Those members of Local 142 with 50 years or more service in the Brotherhood—front row: Al Snyder, Joseph Kinsler, A. B. Van Vlack, Joseph Mathias, and Nathan Tobias. Back row: Nick Scotty, Fred McCloughan, Lee Dressel, and Charles Teathers.

THE UNION LABEL MEANS



Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

L.U. 13, Chicago, Ill.	\$ 87.50
L.U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio ...	25.00
L.U. 146, Schnectady, N.Y. ..	50.00
L.U. 642, Richmond, Calif. ..	30.00
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I. .	5.00
L.U. 2039, New Orleans, La. ..	110.00
L.U. 2189, Madera, Calif.	1.00
L.U. 2264, Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.00
Ladies Aux. 165, Columbus, Ohio ...	36.44
Sept. contributions ...	\$ 354.94
Previous donations ..	128,544.26
Grand Total	\$128,899.20

Local 490 Presents 50-Year Pins



PASSIAC, N. J.—At a special meeting of Local 490 in Passiac, 50-year pins were presented to those members who were unable to attend the 75th anniversary dinner held recently. Pins were presented by George Collura, president of Local 490 and William Bonnema, business agent. Top to bottom, left to right, are: Cornelius P. Warner, Barney Padlovsky, John Kahman, Bastista Sala, Sam Penn, Louis Young, Chelsey Pasqualin, Joseph Fisher, Wm. Bonnema, Hyman Markus, Max Erman, Nels Klang, James VanderTulip, George, Hazekamp, Ferdinand Rosetti, and George Collura, president of Local 490.



IN MEMORIAM

**L.U. NO. 18,
HAMILTON, CAN.**
Davies, John Jones
Francoeur, A.
Ryan, Bernard

**L.U. NO. 30,
GROTON, CONN.**
Swenson, Carl John

**L.U. NO. 55,
DENVER, COLO.**
Sparks, Marco

**L.U. NO. 101,
BALTIMORE, MD.**
Bierman, Walter L.
Rennie, Charles A.
Servold, Engel N.

**L.U. NO. 54,
CICERO, ILL.**
Ostadal, Frank

**L.U. NO. 133,
PARIS, ILL.**
Lutz, Bert

**L.U. NO. 191,
YORK, PA.**
Cunningham, Ralph C.

**L.U. NO. 200,
COLUMBIA, OHIO**
Miles, Leo
Rapp, Joseph Wm.
Richmond, Thomas

**L.U. NO. 218,
BOSTON, MASS.**
MacAusland, Major
Merise, Ambrose

**L.U. NO. 225,
ATLANTA, GA.**
Busby, W. O.
Denny, Raymond H.

Dewberry, Joe
Garvin, W. L.
McWhorter, L. R.
Murphy, C. G.
Waters, J. A.

**L.U. NO. 246,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**
Berman, Harry

**L.U. NO. 261,
SCRANTON, PA.**
Parker, Fred, Sr.

**L.U. NO. 264,
MILWAUKEE, WIS.**
Anderson, Axel
Doege, Herman
Giese, Louis
Hoss, Michael
Martine, James
Roalkvan, Henry
Schindler, Paul

**L.U. NO. 281,
BINGHAMTON, N. Y.**
Miller, Frank B.
Van Dermark, Henry

**L.U. NO. 298,
L. I. CITY, N. Y.**
McLoughlin, Ernest

**L.U. NO. 299,
UNION CITY, N. J.**
Kocenski, Anthony

**L.U. NO. 314,
MADISON, WIS.**
Carter, Charles

**L.U. NO. 350,
SOUTH SALEM, N. Y.**
Patriquin, Alex

**L.U. NO. 488,
NEW YORK, N. Y.**
Englund, Carl

Erickson, Karl A.
Feher, Joseph
Ottiwell, John E.
Simonsen, Hans

**L.U. NO. 584,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.**
Pittman, Olan C.

**L.U. NO. 710,
LONG BEACH, CALIF.**
Aerts, A. W.
Christiansen, Carl, Sr.
Donnelly, C. E. (Bill)
Gretzinger, George
Patton, Bobby J.
Wist, Reuben

**L.U. NO. 751,
SANTA ROSA, CALIF.**

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Cole, Ben
Cope, Raymond
Tremlett, James
Wells, Howard

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King, P. F.

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Becker, Frank
DeSomers, Frank
Lewis, Herman
Hansen, James
Orcutt, Ted
Todd, Carl

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Dunham, Richard

**L.U. NO. 1778,
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Langford, George A.

**L.U. NO. 1782,
UNION, N. J.**
Lipshutz, Louis

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RENTON, WASH.**

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Berger, Martin W.
Cooke, Boone M.
Gunderson, George M.
Holmstrom, O. H.
Johanson, Uno F.
Myers, Charles W.
Roach, Edward M.
Svaren, Carl F.

**L.U. NO. 1846,
NEW ORLEANS, LA.**

Benson, Henry
Boitmann, Bernard
Carroll, John
Peralta, Elliot
Tindell, Walker
Young, Charles

**L.U. NO. 2435,
INGLEWOOD, CALIF.**
McNab, Duncan W.
Williams, John M.



Birthdays are BIG Days At The Carpenters Home

*Many years of service in the craft
represented by honorees at the table*

THE Carpenters Home at Lakeland, Florida, has its full share of septuagenarians, octogenarians, and even some nonagenarians. Recently, an old timer at the home marked his first full century of life.

Until last July, few of these retired Carpenters at Lakeland commemorated their birthdays . . . unless members of their families visited them for private celebrations.

Last summer, Home Superintendent Joe Plymate and members of his staff decided that all these passing years should not go unnoticed. They began holding special Home-wide birthday celebrations each month to congratulate those residents who had birthdays during the month.

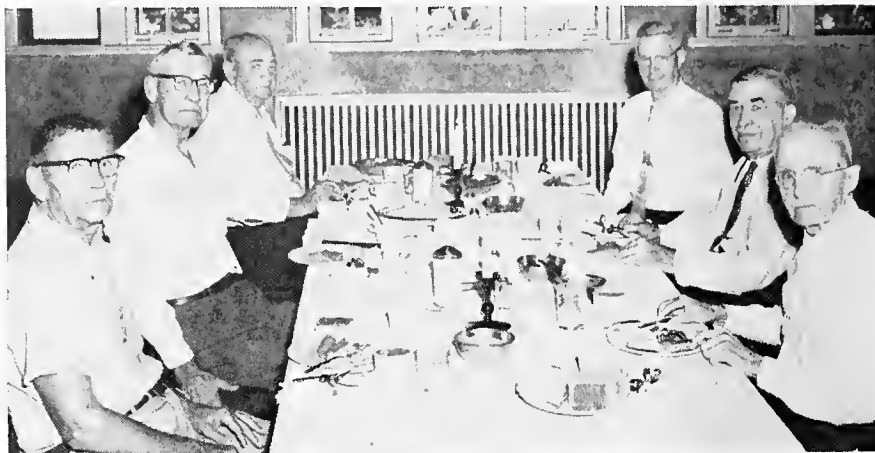
One day in the early part of each month, there is a special table set up in the Home's big dining hall, and honorees are invited to come to this linen-decked table during the regular noon luncheon. There they dine in modest but enjoyable splendor on the regular meal, followed by cake and ice cream.

The Birthday Table is decked with candles and a birthday cake. There aren't candles for every year of age. That many would cover the cake, the table, and maybe even the celebrants. But there is a small gift for each man at the table and a lively swapping of tales of bygone days as journeymen in the craft.

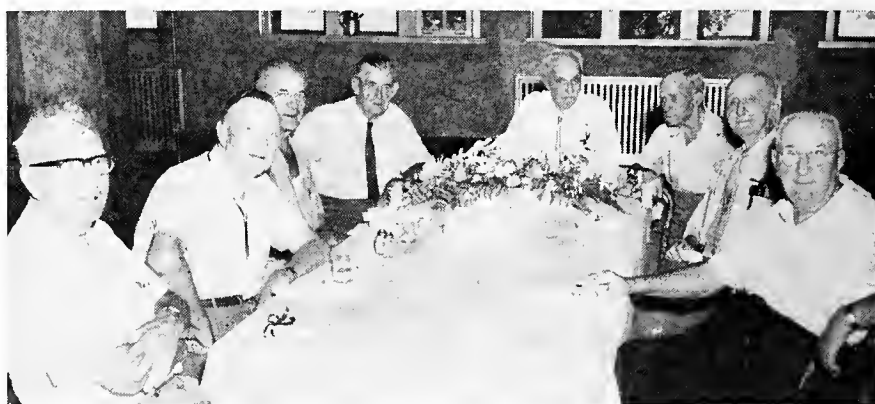
Invariably some of these men with birthdays are hospitalized, but they, too, are honored with cake, ice cream and gifts at their beds.

Every member at the Home shares in the celebration.

Continued on Page 39



July Honorees included, left to right above: Emery J. Ridarsick, Local 993, Miami, Fla.; Edward Moyer, Local 946, Los Angeles, Calif.; David P. Moroney, Local 993, Miami, Fla.; Helmer Jensen, Local 993, Miami, Fla.; Axel A. Erickson, Local 791, Brooklyn, N. Y.; and Wesley A. Crowder, Local 132, Washington, D. C. Emil Schallau, Local 80, Chicago, Ill.; William P. Saville, Local 490, Passaic, N. J.; William Say, Local 500, Butler, Pa.; and Chares Tenney, Local 93, Ottawa, Ontario, had birthday trays served to them in the hospital area.



There were eight members at the birthday table in August.

They included: Ernest R. Kloth, Local 182, Cleveland, Ohio; Oscar Schmidt, Local 1922, Chicago, Ill.; Milton Trappe, Local 1126, Annapolis, Md.; Anker Christensen, Local 13, Chicago Ill.; Klandis Rybinski, Local 993, Miami, Fla.; Fred Peterson, Local 34, San Francisco, Calif.; B. B. Williams, Local 977, Wichita Falls, Texas; and David Murray, Local 1, Chicago, Ill.

Members in the hospital with birthdays in August were: George J. Baker, Local 626, Wilmington, Del.; William Van Hebb, Local 340, Hagerstown, Md.; John C. Johnson, Local 1367, Chicago Ill.; Fred Heidenreich, Local 2, Cincinnati, Ohio; Andrew Oberg, Local 13, Chicago, Ill.; William Kerce, Local 159, Charleston, S. C.; William Waldron, Local 746, Norwalk, Conn.; Walter Hofstede, Local 1, Chicago, Ill.; Carl O. Peterson, Local 15, Hackensack, N. J.; Ross Green, Local 165, Pittsburgh, Pa.; James Inch, Local 993, Miami, Fla.; Hans J. Iverson, Local 141, Chicago, Ill.

—LAKELAND NEWS—

Clair D. Gatchell of Local Union 2633, Tacoma, Washington, arrived at the Home Aug. 3, 1965.

Charles Ferguson of Local Union 507, Nashville, Tenn., arrived at the Home Aug. 4, 1965.

Ernest R. Kloth of Local Union 182, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the Home Aug. 12, 1965.

Dave Yoder of Local Union 929, Los Angeles, Calif., arrived at the Home Aug. 12, 1965.

Axel Ljunggren of Local Union 1167, Smitttown, New York, passed away Aug. 1, 1965. In accord with his wishes he was cremated and his ashes interred at Babylon, N. Y.

James Inch, of Local Union 993, Miami, Fla., passed away Aug. 23, 1965, and was buried in Home Cemetery.

Members who visited the Home during August

R. E. Lavery, Sr., L. U. 11, Cleveland, Ohio.
Henry N. Carlson, L. U. 1367, Broadview, Ill.
Reinhold Schmidt, L. U. 1205, Midland, Calif.
E. P. Griggs, L. U. 198, Garland, Texas
C. E. McMillin, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Emil V. Johnson, L. U. 132, Washington, D. C.
Carl Johnson, L. U. 141, Lansing, Ill.
Erwin T. Truenewald, L. U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.
Lawrence Mandelbaum, L. U. 366, New York City, N. Y.
Gasta Carlson, L. U. 993, Hialeah, Fla.
R. C. Hallberg, L. U. 360, Galesburg, Ill.
Guy O. Baker, L. U. 128, St. Albans, W. Va.
Dan Krishun, L. U. 925, Castroville, Calif.
John Pfalzer, L. U. 419, Chicago, Ill.
Charles L. Murray, L. U. 946, Los Angeles, Calif.
David L. White, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
Sam Stamper, L. U. 592, Muncie, Ind.
Fred H. Stocker, L. U. 105, Cleveland, Ohio.
Paul Emerson, L. U. 416, Hollywood, Fla.
Thomas J. Payne, L. U. 2340, Bradenton, Fla.
John M. Harry, L. U. 1400, Santa Monica, Calif.
John Seabright, L. U. 1665, Alexandria, Va.

Birthdays

Continued from Page 38

Seventeen members were honored at the first such party in July, though seven residents were on leave of absence at the time.

The August party was a double celebration in that the members at the Home also celebrated the 84th birthday of the United Brotherhood as well. At this time the honorees also had a 100-year-old member in their midst.

Since 1928, the Carpenters Home has been maintained by the Brotherhood as a haven for its old-time members whose working years are behind them. Located in the picturesque citrus, palm, and lake country of Central Florida, it is a retreat for the retired Carpenter who, through his skills and energy, has helped to build America. Recognition of birthdays is a worthy addition to the many activities of the home.

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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

The Card-Carrying Carpenter Builds Houses Best

THE home builder who wants to prosper in the highly-competitive residential-construction industry would be wise to take careful note of the lead article in this month's issue of *THE CARPENTER*.

The report on Pages 2 and 3 show clearly the many advantages of using skilled union journeymen on home construction jobs . . . in fact, on any construction jobs of consequence. The Michigan case study indicates that union carpenters complete their job in about half of the time required by non-union carpenters, though their "labor cost" is about the same. For the major home builder and developer this has definite dollars-and-cents significance:

Working with an all-union crew, a builder can complete many more houses in the time allocated by season changes and inclement weather conditions. If he can maintain a good sales level, he can move into other development possibilities faster.

Another point to consider is the proven skill of the apprenticeship-trained union carpenter. He wastes less lumber and other materials. He can read blueprints and does less work by trial and error. The Bay City-Ann Arbor survey shows that union foremen perform their full share of the work and that union rules are no handicap to top-quality performance.

Of particular note was the great saving in materials in Bay City, Michigan, union jobs, as compared to non-union jobs. The difference was almost 20 percent in favor of the union carpenters.

The case study shows that safety rules established by the building and construction trades do not hinder the progress of the job.

Though this Michigan case study by the Michigan State University economist is only a sampling of one area of the country, I feel sure that similar studies in any section of North America will prove again and

again that union-built residences will be superior and, in many cases, cheaper than any jerry-built house put together by hatchet-swinging scabs.

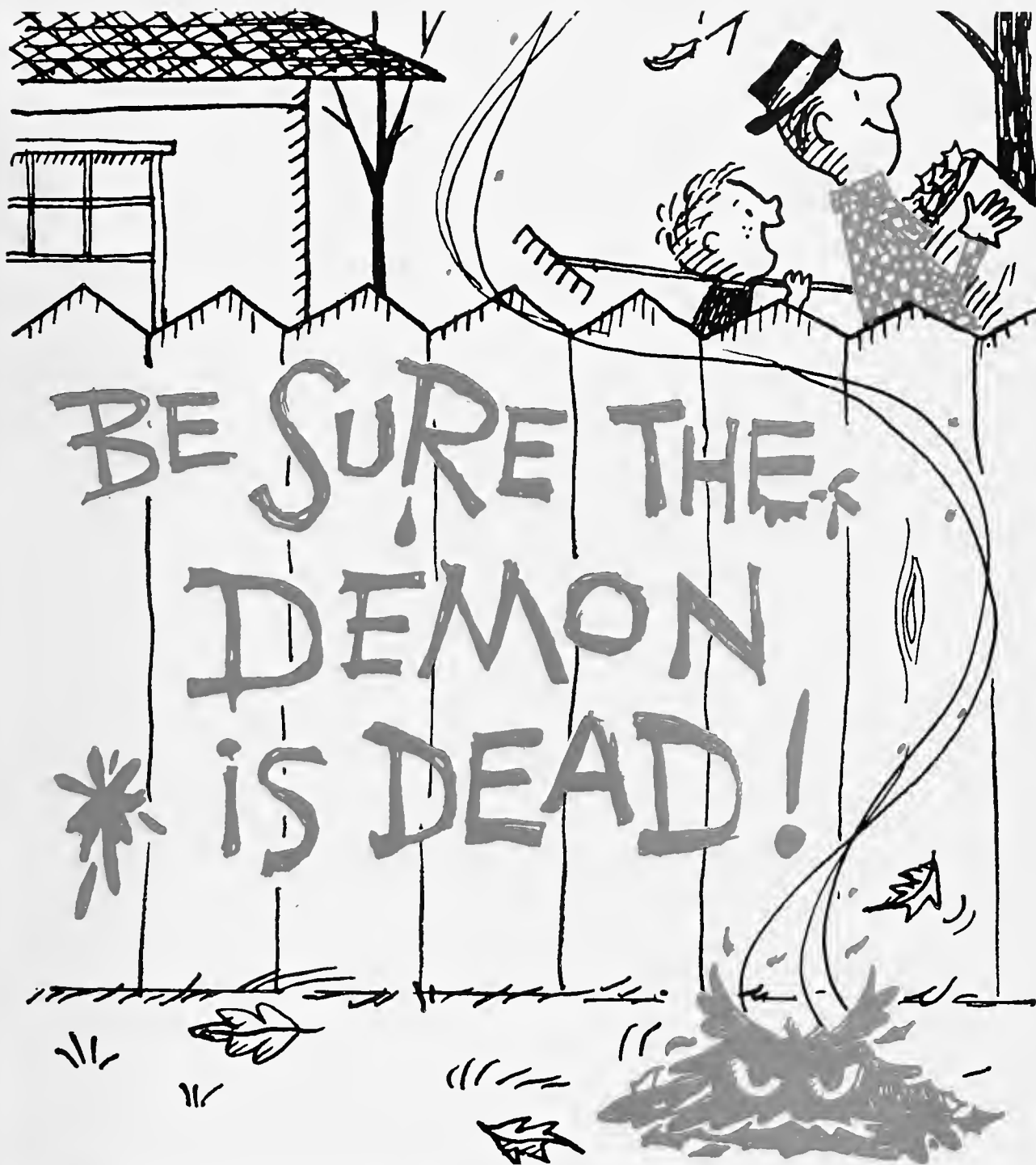
I realize that union wages are a considerable factor in estimating many a construction job, but the old adage is proven time and again that "you get what you pay for." If a builder wants to shave "labor costs" and wants to use substandard materials, that's his business. But, when he does this, he's dealing pretty close to trouble as far as building inspection is concerned. He's asking for trouble in bank financing, too, when complaints start coming into the offices of his mortgage banker.

The non-union construction worker is an unknown quantity. Very often he doesn't know how to handle some of the latest tools of the trade. Sometimes you'll find that a non-union worker has developed work habits which should have been corrected . . . and *would* have been corrected if he'd been trained as a first-class mechanic.

The carpentry "bill" is the biggest "labor cost" in a housing contractor's itemized statement, and charts prepared by the Michigan State University team of investigators show that union carpenters effectuated an overall savings for the contractor . . . through savings in time spent on the job and savings in materials.

"A fair day's work for a fair day's pay" has been a guiding motto for organized labor in the United States and Canada. The Michigan case study bears out the fact that "featherbedding" is not a part of the union residential construction picture.

The journeyman Carpenter, carrying his union card, is ready to perform the tasks of his craft with assurance. It's good to know that a professional economist and a careful, statistical study substantiates our conviction.



Nine out of every ten forest fires are caused by man! Be very, very careful with fires, matches and smokes whenever you are outdoors.

PLEASE!



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NOVEMBER, 1965

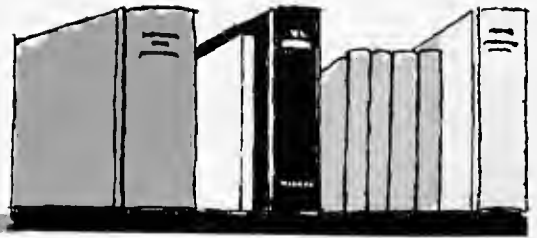


"Our resource problems in the 1960's are measured by the flyway of a bird, the length of a river, the half-life of an element, the path of a wind, the scope of the oceans, the shape of our cities. The years ahead will require both public and private conservation statesmanship of a high order."

Hubert H. H. H.

Secretary of the Interior

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PETER TERZICK

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THE CARPENTER

VOLUME LXXXV

NO. 11

NOVEMBER, 1965

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor



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THE COVER

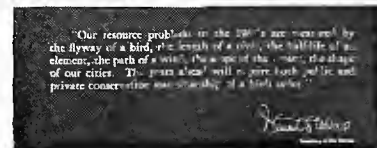
It is our natural resources that sustain us, the late President Kennedy reminded us, "but in turn, their continued availability must depend on our using them prudently, improving them wisely and where possible restoring them promptly."

The nature of our relationship to the land has gradually changed. Now, many Americans look upon our natural resources as a mere tool to build their own private fortunes. For too long, this attitude has been condoned and accepted as just part of the overall economic picture. With ever-increasing resource demands from dense populations and land-gobbling cities, America has begun to realize that our future depends, to a large degree, on how we treat our natural resources.

Such meditations come to mind as we study the beauty of autumn on our November cover.

There is no time of the year that is more beautiful and colorful than the Fall. We hope that our cover reminds you of our obligation to future generations to preserve our natural resources. The value of natural beauty is priceless.

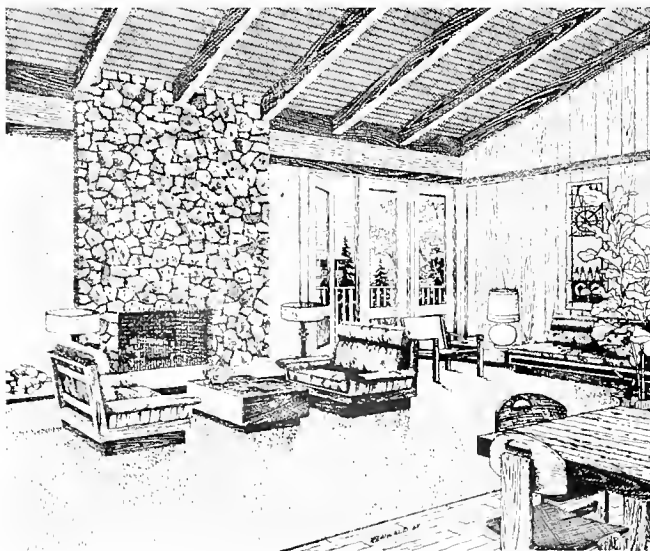
We wish to thank the Kimberly-Clark Corp., Neenah, Wis., for the use of the photograph—which was used earlier in the U. S. Department of the Interior's Conservation Yearbook, *Quest for Quality*.





An artist's drawing of Sun Valley's new luxury lodges, which members of the United Brotherhood are building.

Sun Valley Prepares for Winter



Wood is used extensively in lodge apartments.

Idaho Carpenters Constructing 6 Lodges Costing \$1.3 Million

FOR a quarter of a century, Sun Valley, Idaho, has symbolized absolute perfection in American vacation resorts. But the Janss Corporation of California, which recently purchased this world famous winter and summer resort, was not willing to rest on past laurels. Improvement and additions costing more than \$8 million are underway.

Six mountain lodges, consisting of 50 two and three-bedroom apartments, are being built by members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners Rocky Mountain District Council. Work began in May, 1965, and is scheduled for completion this year.

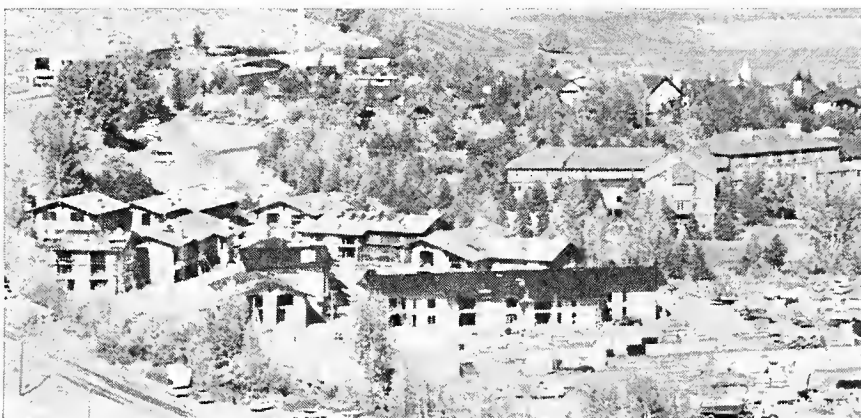
The six lodges, urbane in character but compatible with the atmosphere of Sun Valley, will be sold to the resort's guests. The lodges are condominiums, which

Progress Report:

Top: Work began early in May on the six lodges. By June 15, 1965, the all-wood upper structures had just begun to rise on three of the lodges' concrete foundations. Excavation for the foundations at the other three sites had been completed.

Middle: By July 21, 1965, much of the framework had been constructed on five of the lodges. Concrete was being poured for the final foundation. Materials for completion of the buildings were stock-piled to the right of the construction area.

Bottom: The project is approximately four months under construction. Shingles are being laid and windows placed into position. Behind the buildings can be seen the golf course, ice skating rink, and swimming pool. Cost of the six lodges is more than \$1.3 million.



means that their apartments will be jointly owned by the tenants.

Rough-sawn cedar siding and shingles give the exterior of the lodges a true Alpine appearance. Interior walls are of wood paneling and drywall with acoustical ceilings. Floors are of ceramic and quarry tile with carpets in the living and bedrooms.

The six buildings contain 82,000 square feet of floor space. Carpenters have installed more than 1.6 million board feet of "dimension" lumber and square feet of plywood. Laminated wood beams total more than 210,000 board feet. By emphasizing structural details and by using natural materials and earthy colors in decorating, an effect of elegant simplicity suitable to mountain living will be achieved.

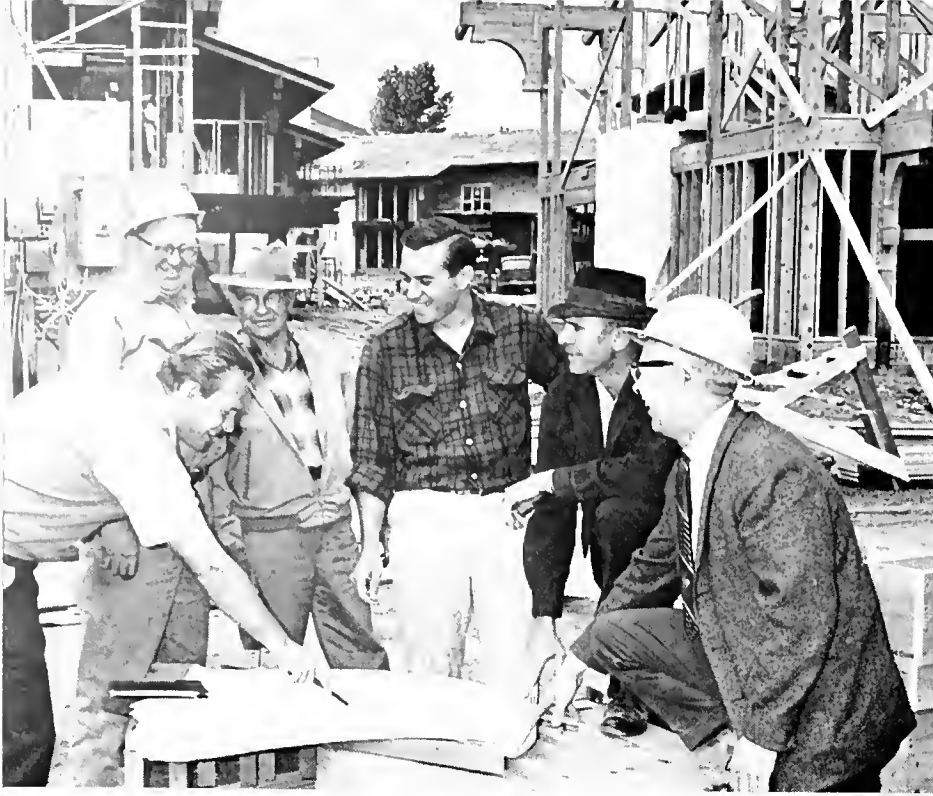
More than 70,000 carpenter hours of work will be required to complete the lodges, according to Lloyd Miller, executive secretary of the Rocky Mountain District Council of the United Brotherhood. He estimates the peak number of carpenters on the job has

been 56. Members from Idaho Locals 426, Payette; 635, Boise; 609, Idaho Falls; 1058, Twin Falls; 1258, Pocatello; 1298, Nampa; 2166, Ketchum; 2113, Mt. Home; and 2254, Preston, are involved.

Leslie L. Mitchell, owner of the Mitchell Construction Company, which is the general contractor for the project, spoke highly of the Rocky Mountain District Council of Carpenters for "their fine cooperation in the coordination of manpower and for supplying above average workmen."

Subcontractors who are using union carpenters on the job include: Harold Dale and Son, Idaho Falls, drywall and acoustical; Hughes Roofing Co., Idaho Falls, cedar shingles; Fiberglass Insulators, Inc., Nampa, insulation; and Tam and Jenson, Idaho Falls, roof stripping for wood split shingles.

The Janss Corporation decided to use as much wood as possible in construction of the lodges for several reasons. Wood is readily available, can be manufactured in a minimum of time, is versatile, and



Reviewing one of the many blueprints used in the construction are, left to right, Neil Wright, assistant resident architect; Kenneth "Red" Martin, project superintendent and member of Local No. 1258; Leonard B. McCoy, business representative, Local No. 2166; David Jay Flood, resident architect, Janss Corporation, and a former member of Local No. 362, San Mateo, California; Leslie "Mitch" Mitchell, owner of Mitchell Construction Co.; and Lloyd Miller, executive secretary of the Rocky Mountain District Council of Carpenters.

lends itself to good design. It also can be used to identify the lodges with the European Chalet motif of overhanging eaves and open living areas with balconies for sun bathing and good views of the nearby ski slopes.

Sun Valley is not a resort hotel, but a vacation village that sits cosily in a sheltered valley in the Sawtooth Mountains. Lodges, shops, cottages, an opera house, a post office and even a hospital are all within the village. On the mountain slopes every conceivable winter recreation facility has been carefully developed.

The founding of the resort was the result of efforts by Averell Harriman in 1936, who was then chairman of the board of the Union Pacific Railroad. He sent an Austrian Alpine expert, Count Felix Schaffgotsch, to the Western United States to locate a spot for America's first resort built primarily for winter sports. When a mile north of Ketchum, Idaho, the Count found a little windless basin surrounded by treeless sun-drenched slopes and with great wooded Baldy

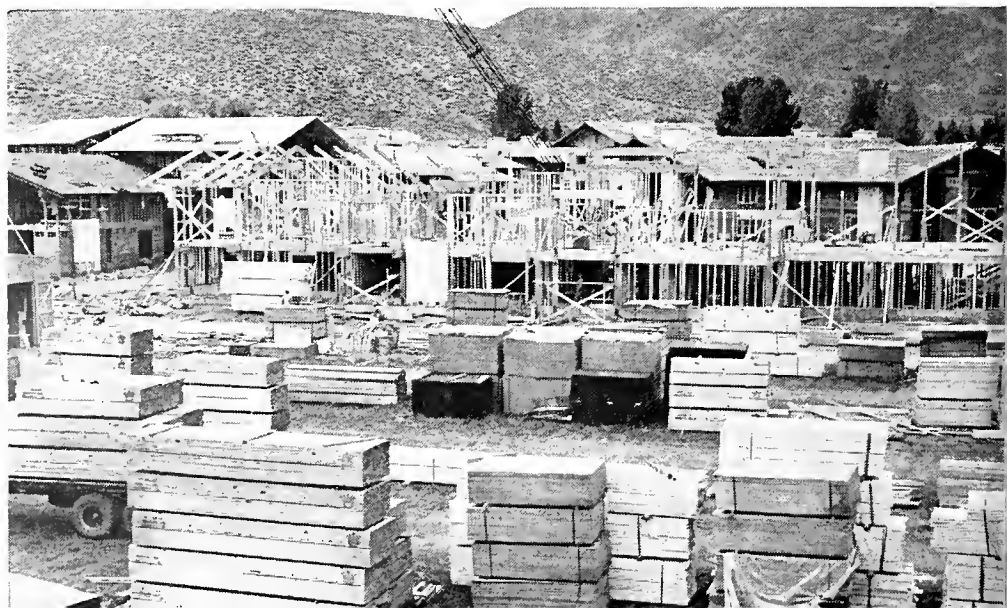
Mountain towering at the end of the valley, he wrote Harriman, "It contains more delightful features than any other place I have seen in the U.S., Switzerland, or Austria for a winter sports center."

The same year the Union Pacific purchased 4,300 acres of land around Ketchum. A publicity agent coined the name "Sun Valley," because temperatures there rise above 90 degrees in the sun, and the snow still does not melt away.

Almost \$3 million was spent in the first two years. One distinctive feature of the huge main lodge built in 1936 is the timbered effect achieved by pouring concrete into rough lumber molds. The J. V. McNeil Construction Company, builder of the lodge and a firm that was later to build much of Disneyland, said the timbered appearance "just more or less happened."

The grain of the particular wood used in the concrete forms was permitted to rise. An exterior concrete surface resulted which was the exact reverse of rough cut lumber. Sun Valley residents say it is not unusual even today to see someone testing with a

The once huge stock piles of lumber were depleted greatly in this photograph taken during the first week in September. General construction work on the lodges can be seen in the background. In the far background the mountain slopes, which are packed with skiers in the winter, are visible.





Heavy wood rafters are being swung into place by a crane in the center of the picture. Framing is underway on the lodge in the background.

finger nail to see if it really is concrete.

The summer weather of Sun Valley that western newspapers have called "the healthiest climate in the world" is fact not fiction. The Sawtooth National Forest, a great uncrowded recreation area, comes down to the very gateway of the valley. The rugged scenery of the mountains with their peaks snow-capped well into the summer and their crystal clear mountain lakes is unspoiled. Trout fishing is excellent in fast-flowing mountain streams or in Silver Creek, one of the country's finest dry-fly streams.

Sun Valley has grown rapidly since 1936. Other improvements besides the new lodges include: two new ski lifts at Warm Springs, the northern side of Baldy, and eventually a million dollar aerial tramway. Already facilities exist for riding, swimming, trap, skeet, pistol, and rifle shooting, tennis, croquet, outdoor and indoor bowling, shuffleboard, golf, hiking, mountain climbing, and winter sports.



Rigging rafters into position are Kenneth Wheeler, Local No. 1298, left; and Frank Swenson, Local No. 1258.



Roofs are being shingled and siding is applied. Notice the European Chalet motif of overhanging eaves. Top-quality Western lumber is being used on this project.



Members of the brotherhood framing a wall section are, left to right, Weaver Kimball, Local No. 609; James West, Local No. 1058; C. F. Fannin, Local No. 2166; Ursus Dalton, Local No. 2113; and M. R. Smith, Local No. 609.



Details of framework and the positioning of rafters can be clearly seen. The six lodges will contain 50 apartments.



CONSTRUCTION IS EXPECTED TO REACH NEW HIGH IN 1966



Rental housing looms large in '66 and for several years afterward. Demands for community facilities high.

CONSTRUCTION will continue its upward sweep in 1966, reaching a new high of \$51.475 billion in total contract value, according to the F. W. Dodge Company, a division of McGraw-Hill, Inc. and the foremost analyst of this sector of the nation's economy.

This will be a gain of 4.2 per cent over 1965's total contracts for future construction—estimated by Dodge at \$49.4 billion, with eight months figures already in.

(Editor's Note: The U. S. Department of Commerce Building Materials and Construction Industries Division, which also prepares an annual construction outlook, is busily concluding work on its report, and its construction total for 1966 is expected to go over \$70 billion. It was estimated at \$68.2 billion for 1965. The difference in the Dodge totals, reported here, and the Department of Commerce totals lies in the nature of the two reports. Dodge combines studies of **major** building permits with tabulations by its field reporters on **major** work planned, based on contract value. Dodge does not include in its estimates small residential work, minor remodeling jobs, etc. The Department of Commerce covers all construction.)

In its forecast for 1966, Dodge observes that it will be the third straight year of construction advances within the range of 4-5 per cent. Construction growth next year will take this direction:

- *Housing demand will continue to reflect a high rate of demolition and replacement. In particular, rental building will remain strong in 1966 and for several years afterward.*
- *Hospital and educational facilities, to meet today's urgent needs, will be expanded sharply, aided substantially by new Federal programs.*
- *Highways, urban transit, sewer and water development—some of the critical unsolved problems left over from the last big burst of growth back in the Fifties—will be accelerated.*

The year ahead will offer "selective rather than general opportunities in building markets," Dodge

believes. "Like the past couple of years, the next year or two will require continued cultivation and development of existing construction needs, before the next era of big new markets open up toward the end of the decade."

In its analysis of the 1966 construction market, Dodge continues its practice of grouping various types of activity according to the "motives" which govern their demand. These three basic groups: construction for personal or family needs; business construction, stimulated by the profit motive; and community construction, reflecting the needs of people acting as a community rather than as individuals or business units.

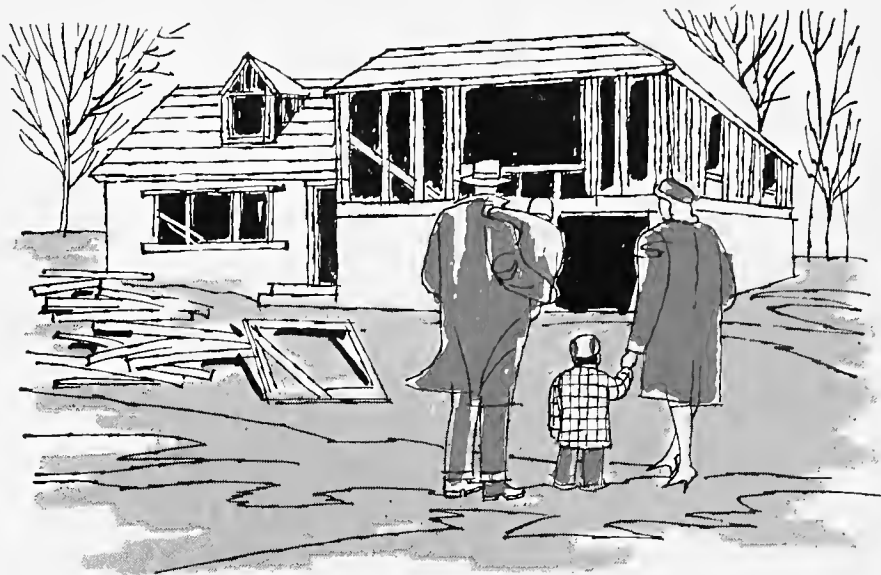
FAMILY DEMAND

The residential housing market, which normally accounts for two-fifths of the total demand of all types of construction, will continue to be influenced by two primary factors: the rate of family formation and the volume of demolition of existing structures.

"In 1966," the Dodge outlook states, "there will not be enough of a change in any of these basic elements to get the housing industry really moving off the plateau it has been on for the past few years."

"The supply of mortgage funds has hardly been restricting housing growth; nor has the expansion of personal income. Neither of these factors is likely to change very much in the year ahead. Demolition of the existing housing stock is not apt to increase in view of the recent trend in urban renewal which emphasizes rehabilitation rather than removal of run-down housing."

"This puts the growth of total housing demand in 1966 squarely up to the most elementary factor of all—the formation of new households. Almost all of this growth, however, is developing from the celebrated young adult group whose members are finding employment and setting up separate living quarters as individuals—as yet a rather low-powered source of housing demand. Next year is likely to offer more of the same—another large



Dodge Construction Outlook for 1966

Construction Type	Contract Value (Millions of Dollars)		Per Cent Change
	1965 Preliminary*	1966 Estimated	
NONRESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS			
Commercial	5,325	5,475	+3
Manufacturing	3,075	3,125	+2
Educational	4,025	4,225	+5
Hospital	1,550	1,700	+10
Public	750	800	+7
Religious	775	800	+3
Recreational	750	700	-7
Miscellaneous	575	575	—
TOTAL	16,825	17,400	+3.4%
RESIDENTIAL BUILDINGS			
One and Two Family	14,325	15,100	+5
Apartments	5,225	5,500	+5
Nonhousekeeping	1,675	1,700	+1
TOTAL	21,225	22,300	+5.1%
TOTAL BUILDINGS	38,050	39,700	+4.3%
NONBUILDING CONSTRUCTION			
Streets, Highways and			
Bridges	5,500	5,850	+6
Utilities	1,450	1,550	+7
Sewer and Water	1,650	1,700	+3
Other Nonbuilding			
Construction	2,750	2,675	-3
TOTAL	11,350	11,775	+3.7%
TOTAL CONSTRUCTION ...	49,400	51,475	+4.2%
Dodge Index (1957-59=100)	143.1	149.2	

* Eight Months Actual, Four Months Estimated.

Construction to Reach New High in 1966

Continued from preceding page

gain in individuals and further moderate growth in marriages.

"It will continue to be the kind of market favoring rental housing. The expansion in single family housing demand which will develop from family formation is still only in its early stages, with the major impact yet a few years away."

The 1965 Housing Act may be a major stimulus to homebuilding in years to come, but it probably won't have any direct effect "until late in 1966, at best," according to the Dodge forecast.

"Although there's little prospect for a significant change in total housing demand next year, there is room for good improvement over the 1965 volume, as the depressed Western housing market returns to a more normal level in 1966 . . . a pickup next year of close to 35,000 units." This potential gain, and continuation of the steadily upward trend in the size and cost of newly-built housing, "will boost the dollar total for new housing in 1966 by 5 per cent," Dodge states.

"Next year's gains are not so much growth as they are a return to a more normal level of operations after a moderate decline. The broader expansion—which will get underway as the new housing programs take effect and as the anticipated sharp rise in marriages begins—is yet more than a year away. Once it starts, however, the trend of home building will be on the way up for a long time to come."

BUSINESS DEMAND

Decision of the nation's business managers to expand, modernize, and relocate their facilities—all made with the expectation of profit—govern this sector of construction demand and is reviewed by Dodge in the context of the general business outlook.

"The best single indicator of the state of the economy toward the close of 1965 is the achievement of reducing unemployment to 4½ per cent of the labor force—the lowest

rate since 1957. That one statistic sums up many others: record total output and near-capacity operation; rising capital expenditures and high business confidence; growing personal incomes and strong retail sales."

Although the specter of the Great Crash raised early in 1965 is hardly a real issue, with more important differences than similarities between the two periods, "the aftermath of the steel settlement is no paper tiger . . . It was the stockpiling of steel in anticipation of a possible strike that gave the economy its extra thrust in the early part of 1965 . . . The September settlement brought a quick cutback in steel orders, and is bound to leave a substantial gap in next year's output.

"With a slower rate of growth in total output, business capital spending . . . is likely to begin losing some of its steam . . . There's little probability of an actual decline in plant and equipment spending next year. More likely: continued growth into early 1966 and a leveling out toward mid-year."

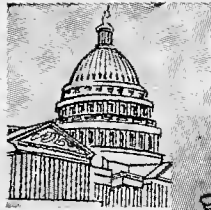
Industrial and commercial construction, which rose 8 per cent in 1965 after a gain of 12 per cent in 1964, is at a \$10 billion level and has been growing far faster than any of the three broad categories in the Dodge analysis. "In the next year's climate of somewhat slower overall economic growth, business construction is still more likely to show a gain than a loss . . . about 3 per cent."

Key factors behind the 1966 demand for business construction:

- **STORE AND WAREHOUSE BUILDING** shot ahead by more than 15 per cent in 1965 and will remain strong in 1966, although easing back a bit from the present unsupportable rate.
- **UTILITIES CONSTRUCTION** will set a new record next year, gaining 7 per cent as a result of renewed expansion of electric generation and transmission facilities, natural gas pipelines, and communications.
- **EDUCATIONAL BUILDING**—buttressed by new Federal programs such as the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, the Higher Education Act, and a \$160 million increase in construction appropriations for the 1963 Facilities Act—is growing at a rate unlike anything seen since the grade school boom of the Fifties. Primarily due to college expansion, this segment will gain another 5 per cent in 1966.
- **HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION** will show a better-than-average gain next year. Federal Aid, through the Interstate and ABC programs as well as a number of "quick start" road projects under the Appalachian Aid bill, will stimulate a 6 per cent expansion in street and highway contract value in 1966.
- **HOSPITAL BUILDING** will spurt 10 per cent next year, mainly as a result of increased appropriations for the Hill-Burton Act, the 1963 Mental Health Facilities Act and the Health Professions Act. Biggest potential for new construction lies in this year's Medicare program, which will put a tremendous strain on existing facilities. Next year's gain in hospital contract value will be the start of another big wave of health facilities construction.
- **MANUFACTURING BUILDING** will be most affected by the decrease in total business output. Already slowing down in late 1965, manufacturing building contracts will be a bit higher next year but are apt to follow quite a flat course.
- **OFFICE BUILDINGS** advanced sharply in 1965, snapping out of the preceding year's slump. This rise will continue in 1966, due to a combination of low and stable vacancy rates in most major cities, and strong backlog of plans for office buildings which haven't yet reached the contract stage.

COMMUNITY DEMAND

Community-generated construction activity, advancing steadily at close to 5 per cent during each of the past two years, will maintain nearly the same rate in 1966. Major changes, however, will occur among the following individual construction categories:



Washington **ROUNDUP**

THE 14(b) ISSUE—After passing the House by a big majority, the 14(b) repeal bill was side-tracked until next session after Senator Everett Dirksen (R-Ill.) led a successful campaign to keep the bill from getting to a vote through a filibuster maneuver. Many Washington insiders believe that Dirksen didn't care a hoot, one way or the other, whether 14(b) repeal passed or not. But what he does care about is his Constitutional amendment to overturn the Supreme Court's "one-man, one vote" decision. Many feel that Dirksen was piqued because the Administration failed to warn him of its opposition to his Constitutional amendment and thus, 14(b) was his last chance to get even during this session of Congress.

FAIR LABOR STANDARDS—Hearings have been completed on S.R.10518 and S.1986 by the Senate Labor Committee. The bill which was reported by the House Education and Labor Committee on August 25 was scheduled to come up on the floor of the House on October 11 under the 21-day rule procedure. It was then decided to bypass action on the bill for this session of Congress.

BONDING PROVISIONS—On September 29 President Johnson signed into law a bill amending the bonding provisions of the Labor-Management Reporting and Disclosure Act of 1959 and the Welfare and Pension Plans Disclosure Act. The Act is amended to provide for a "fidelity" bond in place of the provision for the "faithful discharge" bond presently required.

THE NEXT SESSION?—Organized labor will be fighting for four major pieces of labor legislation when the second session of the 89th Congress opens in January. These are repeal of Section 14(b), improvements in minimum wage, basic reforms in unemployment compensation and situs picketing.

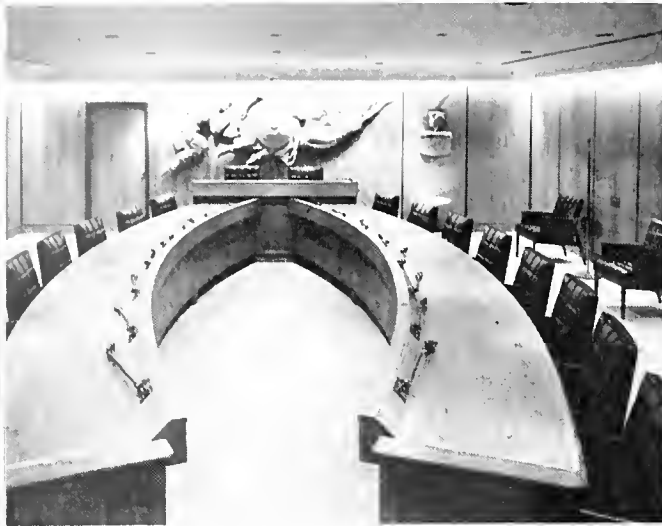
The mood of labor's legislative representatives is one of anger but determination that the measures to which it gave such high priority will not receive the same treatment they were given in the first session of the 89th Congress.

The bitterest reaction was in the way in which the Majority Leadership in the Senate handled repeal of Section 14(b).

The repealer had sailed through the House and with a majority committed to vote to wipe out state so-called "right-to-work" laws, labor legislative representatives believed that the Majority Leadership made only a half-hearted effort in the Senate.

The initiative was turned over to a Republican-Dixiecrat coalition, led by Minority Leader Everett McKinley Dirksen, which did little more than threaten to filibuster. Majority Leader Mike Mansfield moved for a cloture vote but, labor believes, little effort was made to secure the necessary margin even for a majority vote, much less a needed two-thirds majority. Cloture lost 45 to 47.

Carpenters, Millmen Tops in Competition



THE CONFERENCE TABLE in the Philip Murray Building, above, won a team award for Ned F. Spangler, Wm. E. Eaton and James Davis of Washington Woodworking, Inc.



THE MAIN DINING ROOM of the University Club, above, won an award for Spangler, Eaton, and Davis.

CIRCULAR CHECK DESKS enclosing columns and a counter, below, won for Wm. Beaton and Howard Hughes, both of Washington Woodworking Co., Inc.



Washington Building Congress Awards underscore skills of union-trained journeymen, as work by Brotherhood members is honored

THE WOODWORKING projects which won the 1965 Craftsmanship awards of the Washington, D. C., Building Congress were varied. They ranged from floating paneling at the National Gallery of Art to the attachment of long vertical strips in the Main Council Chamber of the new Pan American Health Organization building.

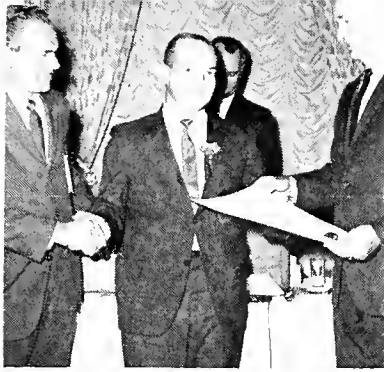
Each was marked, however, by a pride in workmanship which avoids shortcuts, second-best materials, and demands quality throughout. The awards committee visited scores of construction and remodeling sites in the Washington metropolitan area before making its decisions. They found outstanding workmanship in four stone and tile jobs, in three mechanical-asbestos projects, in four painting and plastering jobs, in two electrical jobs, and in one particularly outstanding brickwork project.

Woodworking projects awards, meanwhile, dominated the awards list with ten winners.

There were seven so-called team awards, in which the awards committee felt that all workers on a project deserved recognition. Out of the seven team awards, three were woodworking jobs.

The 1965 awards were presented to the winners at a banquet at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, October 11. Featured speaker at the awards dinner was District Engineer Commissioner Charles M. Duke. Winners were announced by Architect Charles B. Soule, chairman of the awards committee. The presentation of award certificates was made by James P. Callmer, partner in the Washington architectural firm of Justement, Elan, Callmer and Kidd, with congratulations extended to each winner by Brig. Gen. Duke.

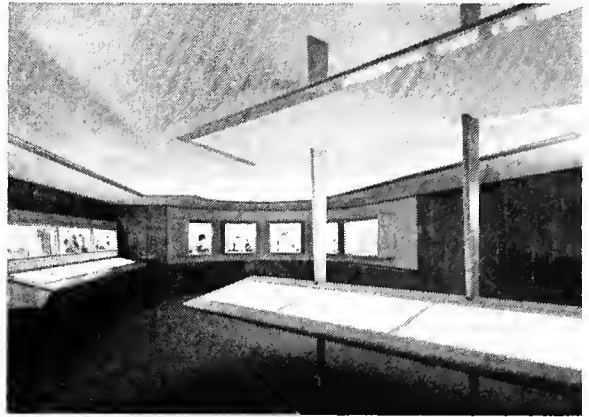
The annual Washington Building Congress Awards program follows a basic procedure. WSB members nominate craftsmen for outstanding work, and experienced teams in each category are selected to inspect and judge the entries. This year's competition was marked by a large number of entries, and judges were impressed by the general high quality of the work they saw.



CHARLES ESAK, center, left photo, Lank Woodwork, receives an award for a "masterful job" of paneling at the National Bureau of Standards, shown at right. Presenting the award was (left) D.C. Engineer Commissioner Brig. Gen. Charles Marsden Duke, and (right) James P. Callmer, Washington architect. Esak worked with natural, flat-cut paneling.



ENGLEBERT BOOS, Lank, receives award for excellent and superior work on case liners of 3/4" fire-retardant birch lumber-core panels in the National Museum. Panels had to be doweled, splined and dadoed, to form an absolute light and dust seal to protect valuable museum specimens.



KENNETH KEITER, Display Center, Inc., cited for "faithful and skillful execution of intricate gothic motif design" in the Rare Book Room and Cloister and Book Exhibits Room of the Washington National Cathedral, shown at right. The job required provisions for controlled ventilation, lighting, and double locking of the rare book exhibit cases.



REGINALD POCKOCK, Lank Woodwork, received award for "fine craftsmanship in the alignment of verticals and horizontals" in birch gable and grilles at the Millian Memorial Methodist Church, Wheaton Woods, Maryland. Brother Pocock showed exceptional accuracy in layout and joinery.



ROBERT GOTTLIED, Lank Woodwork, prepared screens for art glass "which turned out to be 'jewels' in custom woodwork," for the Aspirancy Bldg., La-Reine High School, Suitland, Maryland. Screens were constructed with muntins and rails which required clamping in two directions with perfect joints at each intersection. Screens were made in three sections and joined at the site.





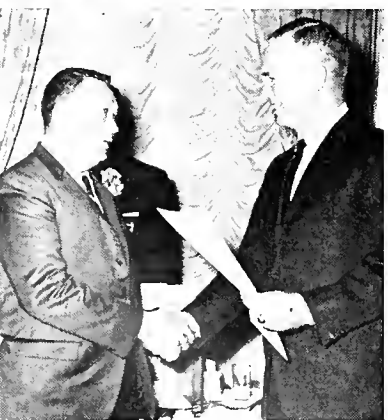
WILLIAM McVEIGH, Lank Woodwork Co., Inc., was cited for "precise and responsible work" in the installation of teak paneling, grounding of walls, and metal feature strips for the National Rifle Association building in Washington, shown at right.



LUCAS P. MICHOS, Wm. P. Lipscomb Co., Inc., "for exceptional ingenuity in the assembly and hanging of component parts of partition and application of finished hardware on folding panels with applied panel moldings, chair rail and base" for the President's Office and Board Room, Security Storage Co. of Washington.



LEWIS GOWIN, Knipp and Co., Inc., for his skill in installing millwork in the National Gallery of Art, Washington. The entire sections of paneling, above the chair rail, including cornice, float as a single unit. Some of the panel sections weigh 1300 pounds.

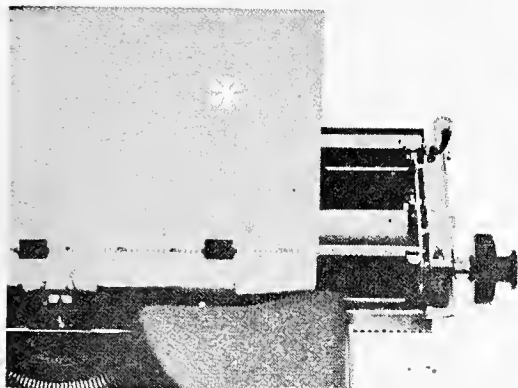


MELVIN BOLT, Peterson Co., was cited for his "meticulously executed framing and finishing for a residential addition in Washington. Joining of the naturally finished timbers was done "with great feeling for the character of the grain." Bolt's scribing of the wood paneling and cornice to rough stone walls was considered worthy of an award in itself.



GUSTAVE DAHLBERG, American Construction Co., cited for work in the main Council Chamber of the Pan American Health Organization Bldg. in Washington. Dahlberg attached hundreds of long vertical pieces to the chamber wall, which curves in plan and is pitched outward at the top, with "great precision and outstanding craftsmanship."





EDITORIALS

* REBELLION IN MODERATION

A group of educators met recently in Washington, D.C., to discuss manners in which "the young people could participate more in the running of educational institutions."

If young people are qualified to conduct matters relative to running colleges or universities, they do not need education . . . they are educated. It would appear that the older generation is becoming all too ready to turn things over to the young people coming up. They want the young people to fill their shoes before they really get their feet wet.

There is a spirit of rebellion which is always present in the young. It is only after the young have been knocked down a few times that they learn to temper their feelings of rebellion with moderation. When young people deliberately, in front of television cameras, burn their draft cards, (which is a Federal offense) as an expression of opposition to our foreign policies, it is time to call a halt. We are pleased to see that the FBI moved quickly to action in a recent such case.

Permissiveness is fine, whether dealing with youngsters of kindergarten age or those of college age. But there is a serious question of whether we are doing either age group a real service when we, as the older generation, "give them the reins" in too great an extent at too early an age.

* MOST ROOFS STAYED ON

Reports coming from the devastated areas of Louisiana, where hurricane Betsy wreaked havoc, speak well for the skills of Carpenters there. True, the damage wrought by Betsy was tremendous; by far the most extensive damage of any hurricane in modern history, according to the Red Cross. But the damage was caused primarily by rising waters, not by the wind that blew as high as 150 miles an hour.

There was a time not too long ago when such a wind would have, without a doubt, taken off practically every roof in the affected area. While there were many instances of wind damage, the surprising thing was that there was not more. Better building techniques and, possibly, better builders, doubtless contributed to keeping wind damage at a minimum considering the terrible force of the wind.

* THE COUNTLESS HEADSTONES

November 11 is Veterans' Day, dedicated to the memory of all the men in our armed forces who have, over the past years, paid the supreme sacrifice in defense of the values which we, in this country have held dear.

Death is the great leveler. It stalks out across a battlefield and takes the good and bad, the black and white, the Protestant, Catholic and Jew without regard to creed. The Grim Reaper, clad in carbines and tanks and flaming napalm, takes the "junky" of tomorrow's peacetime and, alongside him, the young boy who would, in another time and clime, have been another Coleridge or Schweitzer or Edison.

The waste of talent, of genius, in wartime is appalling. But the preservation of the values we cling to cannot help but be worth the agony, the tears, the devastation and death.

Sometimes it almost seems essential to stand in a military cemetery, above the countless headstones, and say:

"Thank you all. Thank you every one more than you can know."

* IT'S A YEAR-AROUND JOB

Fire Prevention Week was observed last month, all over the United States. In each community various schemes are devised to impress people with the dangers of residential and commercial blazes. All these efforts are duly reported in the press, largely as a community service.

In all too many cases the next day's newspaper reports that some unfortunate person has been found dead in bed, the victim of faulty smoking habits!

Some people object to wooden buildings on the grounds they are "not fireproof." Wood is very difficult to burn unless someone supplies a kindling material to it. To prove this, try lighting your next fireplace blaze without paper! Even kerosene will not burn without some kindling material such as a wick.

It is not wooden houses that kill people in fires . . . it is wooden heads! Don't fail to impress on your family (and yourself!) the dangers of fire. Learn good fire prevention habits and practice them. And not only during one special week. It's a year-around job!

NO RACING DRIVER WOULD BE WITHOUT ONE...



... but motorists continue to kill and maim when a seat belt could spell the difference between life and death

belts was low. The study shows that people with seat belts are 35 to 60 per cent safer than are people without seat belts.

What does this mean in terms of human life? Cornell University scientists estimate that seat belts, if widely used by the motoring public, could save 5,000 lives each year merely by holding people inside the car in case of an accident.

"GENTLEMEN, start your engines!"

At this command, 32 of the world's crack racing drivers slammed their seat belt buckles home and turned ignition keys. Dual overhead-cam engines sent a thunderclap across the 2½-mile oval track at the Indianapolis speedway and the 49th running of this racing classic was underway.

The scene was a sunny afternoon this past Memorial Day at Indianapolis, Indiana. As the sleek racing cars thundered around the track at speeds approaching 200 miles an hour on the straightaways, the American motoring public was off on a long Memorial Day weekend. By the time Jimmy Clark rolled his 1,300 pound Lotus-Ford into the winner's circle a little over three hours after the 500 mile race began, eight American motorists had died in highway crashes. And many more were to lose their lives in the hours ahead.

Although there have been fatal accidents during the running of the Memorial Day race in the past

(there were none this year) the fact remains that many lives have been saved in this race and others run in this country and abroad through the use of safety belts. And the tragic fact remains that an estimated 5,000 Americans every year would live to walk away from accidents if they only followed the example of every race car driver and installed and used safety belts.

The Quick and the Dead

In driving a high-powered racing car or a six cylinder compact there is an important difference between the two, and very often what makes the difference is a seat belt. The findings of Cornell University's Automotive Crash Injury Research confirm this. Two groups of accidents were compared. The accidents were selected to make them as identical as possible in all respects except that the passengers in one group wore safety belts. In the group without belts, the frequency of serious injury was high. The frequency of serious injury among those with seat

How Do They Work?

In many ways the human body is remarkably durable. It can survive far greater jolts than are experienced in most auto crashes, provided it does not strike, or is not struck by, some hard or sharp object. Col. John P. Stapp, director of the Air Force Aero Medical Field Laboratory, has subjected himself to crash stops from 632 m.p.h. to 0 in 1.4 seconds.

Such crash stops involve deceleration forces much higher than those experienced in most auto collisions.

Col. Stapp suffered no disabilities because he was held in his seat by safety belts. He survived, as many car drivers with seat belts do, by coming to a comparatively gradual stop.

When a car crashes, the motorist without a seat belt to stop him flies forward at unreduced speed—for a split second still uninjured—until he hits something solid. This is the impact that kills and maims. It is the violence of the *reduction* in speed, not the speed itself, which kills.

Thus, even low speed collisions can produce high deceleration rates. Seat belts help prevent injury by letting you slow down and live.

Who Says So?

The American Medical Association, the Public Health Service and the National Safety Council, among others. Existing safety programs must continue to be strengthened because the best insurance is not to have an accident in the first place. But the seat belt is the best self-help now available to cut the toll of dead and injured—if an accident does happen.

Careful analysis of auto accidents by crash injury research experts shows that in a traffic accident:

- A belt helps prevent the driver being thrown forward—toward the dashboard, for example. Even if your head does hit the dash, with a seat belt the blow is not nearly so hard. That can mean a minor injury instead of a major injury, living instead of dying.

- You are much safer inside the car. A seat belt will help keep you there. In the Cornell study, 12.8 per cent of car occupants ejected through open doors were killed, but only 2.6 per cent of those who remained in the cars were killed. Thus, the risk of death is five times greater for those thrown from the car. Even inside the car, you are safer if you



Seat belts are no longer a matter of opinion or theory. Serious injuries can be reduced more than one third with the use of seat belts. But you must fasten your seat belt securely!

Safety Belt Campaign Launched by Unions

A drive to put union-made safety belts in the autos of every union member has been undertaken by a number of AFL-CIO unions, including our own Brotherhood, in an effort to cut down the upward trend in highway fatalities.

AFL-CIO Pres. George Meany has called on all affiliates to participate in the campaign.

"Something must be done now to stop this slaughter and it has become the role of trade unionists to take positive action," he said in a letter to the presidents of all national and international unions.

An agreement has been concluded with three unionized manufacturers to make seat belts and retractors of first quality available to union members at far less than their usual cost. Belts will be sold through local unions participating in the campaign at \$3.25 each and will exceed all SAE and federal safety standards; the normal retail price averages \$10. The retractors, to hold the belts out of the way when not in use, will cost \$1 a pair compared to the usual \$3.95.

If your local or council wishes to participate in this worthwhile attempt to prevent injury and death to your members, you need only drop a line to the General Office, Attention: Gen'l. Sec. R. E. Livingston. We will see that you are provided with full details of the program.

are held in place by a seat belt—as much as 60 per cent safer.

- Everyone is safer when the driver is kept behind the wheel. In case of an unexpected crash or sudden swerve, a seat belt keeps the driver from being thrown from behind the wheel. Thus, he stays in control of the car and can prevent an additional crash.

How about a car on fire or under water? Persons using seat belts are more likely to stay conscious and are therefore more likely to be

able to escape. It takes only an instant and only one hand to release the belt buckle.

How many seat belts are needed in a car? A separate seat belt should be provided for each passenger. This includes the driver and all passengers, in the back seat as well as the front. A seat belt is especially important for a youngster, since he can be thrown forward so easily by sudden stops.

Are seat belts necessary for short,

Continued on page 20

Motor vehicle accidents are the single greatest cause of death and injuries for all children from 1 to 14 years of age. A crash stop at only 15 mph can kill a child in a split second.



Seat belts are now being made a part of student driver education programs throughout the country. Experience shows seat belts can set the frame of mind for adoption of other good driving habits.

Canadian Report

Carpenters' Award Goes to Lakehead Girl

The first award of the Ted Jackson Scholarship established this year by the Ontario Provincial Council, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, has been won by Agnese Todesco, daughter of Manlio Todesco, a member of Local 2693, Lumber and Sawmill Workers in Port Arthur.

Just 19 years of age, Miss Todesco graduated from high school with 85 percent average, and is now enrolled in an Arts and Science course at University of Western Ontario. She will receive the \$1000 award in three annual installments.

The scholarship was set up for the sons and daughters of members of the Carpenters' Union who graduate from Grade 13 and are continuing their education. The Port Arthur student won over 16 other applicants, according to Tulio Mior, President of Local 2693 and Vice President of the Ontario Provincial Council.

The awards committee is composed of Professor John Crispo, University of Toronto, Professor Donald J. Clough, U. of T. and D. F. Hamilton, secretary-treasurer, Ontario Federation of Labor.

Business Gets An Earful From CLC Executive VP

A trade union leader got a chance to tell businessmen what he thought of their ways and took full advantage of the opportunity.

Addressing the 36th annual conference of the Canadian Chamber of Commerce, William Dodge, Executive Vice President of the Canadian Labor Congress, told the delegates that responsibility goes along with power, and there is no room for irresponsible business leadership today.

This applies, he said, "to all those groups and enterprises which have been granted or have pre-empted the right, in a private enterprise economy, to exploit the public domain—the natural resources, the means of communication and transportation, the services of organized communities, and the needs of people for food, clothing and shelter.

"I am talking here about the insti-

tution of private business. The rights enjoyed by business have been ceded to it, either deliberately or by default, by the general public and it is quite within the realm of possibility for them to be taken away again."

While many businessmen discharge their community responsibilities poorly, others do fulfill their responsibilities acceptably, he told the large business convention, for example, by helping to finance the Canadian Institute of International Affairs, the Canadian Welfare Council and so on.

He charged some business interests with corrupting Canadian politics. It takes two to corrupt a politician, he emphasized, "the one who accepts a bribe and the one who offers it. I feel strongly that one is as bad as the other."

Advertiser Condemns Quality of TV Programs

Canadian business got a slap in the face from another source. An advertising executive from one of the world's largest agencies, Richard Pinkham of Ted Bates and Co., told an audience of Toronto businessmen that television advertising is lowering the quality of television programs to suit their own commercial purposes.

Mr. Pinkham was opposed to increasing control of television shows by commercial sponsors "who are only interested in hits which will sell goods to the largest possible audience."

But he added, the TV networks need more than that. They must produce quality programs to "satisfy their critics, the government and their own sense of accomplishment."

And to add to this criticism of business practices today, another advertising executive, Bernard Hymovitch, president of Marketing Research Centre in Montreal, said that advertising directed to young people is "tedious, cluttered, humourless and possesses very little direct appeal."

All this should be educational for anyone who thinks that business has all the brains and know-how.

Increased Cost For Health Care

With all the current talk about medicare, it is interesting to look at

figures showing how health care costs have increased over the years. About 20 years ago, personal health services amounted to about two and a half percent of Canadian income. This figure is over eight percent today. Health (really, sickness) costs have risen faster than other costs. Here is a table showing:

INCREASE IN CONSUMER PRICES AND HEALTH CARE COSTS from 1945 to 1963

Item	Increase
Consumer prices as a whole . .	33%
Health care costs	68
Doctors' fees	53
Dentists' fees	75
Optical care	49
Prepaid medical care	86

Health care is obviously becoming a bigger and bigger part of the family budget.

War on Poverty Gets Increased Attention

The war on poverty is getting increasing attention in Canada as it is in the United States.

The Canadian Welfare Council recently announced a new program of research into specific areas of poverty. The Council's work is being undertaken with federal funds.

This most recent program involves the study of 200 low-income families in four major Canadian cities and follows similar studies of rural poverty by this organization.

The four cities are St. John in New Brunswick, a middle-sized city in the Maritime provinces; Montreal which houses the largest number of French-Canadian poor and other ethnic groups; Toronto which has a large number in the lowest income group who are recent immigrants and has a very active Social Planning Council; and Vancouver, the metropolis of Western Canada on the Pacific seaboard.

The survey taking place during the month of November will investigate 50 households in each city. The report is to be ready early in December for presentation to a federal-provincial conference of officials from governmental and private welfare agencies.

Stewards' Handbook Is Best Seller

One of the most useful texts on legislation of particular interest to labor is a handbook prepared by the Ontario Federation of Labor. It is known simply as the "Stewards' Handbook" but is unquestionably a best-seller in its field. It has now gone through its seventh printing of 28,000 copies of the recently-updated edition.

If anyone wants to know anything about Ontario's Labor, Safety and Welfare Legislation, he could probably save a lot of time by first looking for it in this handbook. One hundred and twenty pages long but still small enough to fit into a coat pocket, the text is detailed enough to provide a great deal of essential information without being loaded down with technical jargon.

Want to know about the Apprenticeship and Tradesmen's Qualification Act, the Hours of Work and Vacations with Pay Act, the Human Rights Code as well as the Labor Relations Act? Simply look them up under Labor Legislation.

About the Construction Safety Act, the Loggers' Safety Act, the Construction Hoists Act? They are found under Safety Legislation. Twenty-two separate pieces of legislation are shown under Welfare Legislation starting with Blind Persons' Allowance Act and ending with the Workmen's Compensation Act.

This is certainly a useful item for trade unionists, available at 25 cents a copy from the Federation.

Canadian Briefs

In Canada, one worker out of five works part-time; in the U. S. and Sweden, the proportion is about one in three; in the U. K., one out of six; and in Japan, one out of nine. Part-time employment in Canada tends to be concentrated in a few main occupational areas: professional services, personal services, cleaning and domestic services, commercial work and clerical work.

In the five-year period 1959-1964, a large increase has occurred in the number of married women in the labour force.

The number of married women working for pay has increased by 316,000 whereas the number of single women has increased by only 61,000.

Expo 67, Canada's big World Exhibition, is scheduled to open in April, 1967.



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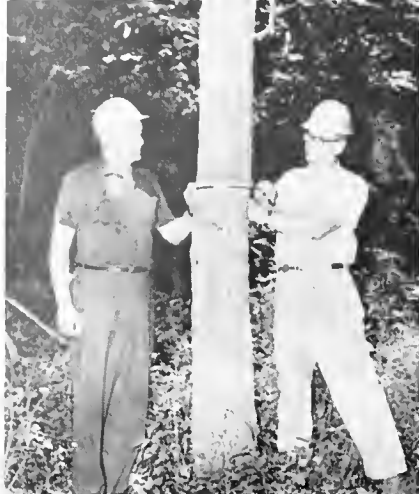
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Address _____

City _____ Zone _____ State _____

Occupation _____



1



2

Unique Research Project Promises To Speed Growth of Walnut Trees

*Could Point Way to Boosting Nation's
Supply of Most Popular Paneling Wood*



3



4

FOREST PRODUCTS Laboratory specialists keep precise records of every aspect of the unique Wisconsin research project aimed at speeding growth of timber size walnut trees by fertilization with ammonium nitrate. In Photo 1 Erwin Bulgrin (right) shows Donald H. Gott, executive director of the American Walnut Manufacturers' Association, how trees are banded and identified. In Photo 2 Bulgrin measures girth of tree as Gott looks on and figure is recorded by Hiram Hallock. Hallock (left) and Bulgrin take soil sample for analysis in Photo 3. Photo 4 leaf samples from a tree are being collected in paper bag for nitrogen content analysis.

A UNIQUE EXPERIMENT which promises to double or triple the growth rate of walnut is being conducted in a tract of west central Wisconsin forest land by researchers at the Forest Products Laboratory, Madison, Wisconsin.

Begun last spring without fanfare, the project is believed to be the first major attempt to spur the growth of

sawtimber-size walnut trees by fertilization.

The story of this effort, which could have far-reaching effects in alleviating the short supply problem facing American black walnut, begins with a flash back to 30 years ago.

The project has its genesis in a similar experiment started in 1935 with a variety of other hardwood species in

Black Rock Forest, then a privately owned experimental forest, near Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York. Harold L. Mitchell, Chief of the Division of Wood Quality Research at Forest Products Laboratory, who is directing the current project, was the principal researcher in the New York experiment, which was the first large-scale fertilization study made in this country of nearly mature hardwood timber. Mitchell was then assistant director of Black Rock Forest.

GOOD FOR OTHER TREES, TOO

The results of the earlier project were extremely favorable, Mitchell says. "Fertilization with the right amount of ammonium nitrate tripled the growth of yellow-poplar, green ash, and certain other species," he declares, "and we have high hopes that similar results can be induced in walnut."

Several questions, however, were not answered by the original study. For example, how long did the initial application of fertilizer significantly affect the nitrogen level in the leaves, and the growth rate? And what was the effect on wood quality of the greatly accelerated growth?

To answer these and related questions, a cooperative study was initiated three years ago by Harvard University, the present owner of Black Rock Forest, the Central States Forest Experiment Station, and the Forest Products Laboratory. Sample trees were harvested from the original plots, both treated and untreated, and logs shipped to the Forest Products Laboratory for detailed study. In addition, leaf samples were collected for chemical analysis by Raymond F. Finn, now with the Central States Station, who assisted Mitchell with the original Black Rock Forest studies.

Briefly, these follow-up studies indicate that stimulation with fertilizer did not have a significant effect on the quality of wood produced. Also, that one heavy application of nitrogen kept the trees growing at a faster rate for as long as 10 years.

The Wisconsin walnut experiment is being watched closely by the American Walnut Manufacturers' Association, which has long sponsored walnut tree growing and tree improvement programs in an effort to help assure an adequate future supply of walnut.

Donald H. Gott, executive director of AWMA, sees the project as having a potentially tremendous effect on America's walnut supply.

"Normally it takes from 60 to 150 years for a walnut tree to reach veneer quality size," says Gott. "If we could stimulate growth rate by 200 or 300

percent and thus reduce maturity time correspondingly, there should be less fear of a future shortage of walnut. In my opinion this project could be one of the most important developments for the future of walnut that the industry has yet seen."

The site of the project is a 440 acre privately owned tract adjacent to the Wisconsin River in Grant County, 18 miles northwest of Fennimore. The land is thickly wooded with about 80 percent oak, 10 percent walnut, and 10 percent hard maple, ash, basswood, hickory, and butternut. The 40 walnut trees involved in the study are good forest trees of sawtimber quality. They are about 35 to 40 years old, dating back to the time when the area was heavily logged. They range from 8 to 14 inches in diameter at breast height and many are up to 70 feet high.

In selecting the trees great care was taken to establish a true basis for comparing the effects of fertilization on growth and quality.

Two groups of trees were chosen—20 in an alluvial area tributary to the Wisconsin river bottomland and 20 in denser neighboring upland some 300 feet higher. In each area the trees were divided into pairs that were matched as nearly as possible for diameter, height, crown size, and surrounding soil conditions. Only one tree in each pair was fertilized: the other received no treatment.

APPLIED AT LONG INTERVALS

A single application of ammonium nitrate fertilizer was applied in the spring of 1965 in amounts found optimum in the Black Rock studies. Additional applications will be made at 8- to 10-year intervals depending on the frequency required to keep the trees growing at maximum rate.

The initial application, in pellet form, was applied manually to individual trees at the rate of 1,500 pounds per acre of ammonium nitrate fertilizer having 33 percent available nitrogen. Crown size, a good indicator of root extension, determined the area around each tree to fertilize. Thus a 13-inch diameter tree with a 30-foot diameter crown received 24 pounds of ammonium nitrate pellets uniformly distributed on the ground within a circle 30 feet in diameter surrounding the tree.

The entire cost of fertilizer for the 20 trees treated was \$15.20, an average of 76 cents per tree, Mitchell reports. Although it will be at least a year or two before appreciable results of the experiment are expected to appear, Mitchell has no hesitancy in recommending its trial by farmers

and woodlot owners. His confidence is based largely on results with the 25 hardwood species included in the New York study. There is every reason to believe that black walnut will respond equally well.

Where entire stands of trees would be fertilized, he says, fertilizer could be machine-applied, or applied from the air, at the rate of 500 pounds of available nitrogen per acre. He points out that it takes approximately 1,500 pounds of ammonium nitrate to produce 500 pounds of available nitrogen. Thus the cost per acre would be about \$53.00, for fertilizer purchased in large quantities, plus the expense for application. Where just a few trees would be involved, a land owner could figure on about the same 76 cents per tree as in the current project, Mitchell says.

AIRBORNE FERTILIZER

Current thinking on the feasibility of fertilizing forest crops is well illustrated by a recent announcement by Crown Zellerbach Corp. In late April and early May of this year they applied nitrogen fertilizer, by air, to 1,500 acres of commercial timberland on their Clackamas tree farm near Molalla, Oregon. The fertilizer pellets were distributed by a converted Navy PBY. The treated timber was mostly second-growth Douglas-fir 40 to 90 years of age.

A team of Forest Products Laboratory specialists under Mitchell's direction is keeping precise records on all trees in the walnut study, each of which is identified by number, exact location, size, and various characteristics.

The first major progress check-up was conducted in August when the trees were measured for diameter growth, examined for external evidence of quality changes, and leaf samples were collected for chemical analysis. The full effects of nitrogen are not normally reflected in a substantial growth increase the same year that fertilizer is applied. Maximum growth usually occurs one or two years later in trees this size.

On the other hand, maximum nitrogen concentration in the leaves—the food manufacturing system of the trees—is normally achieved in late summer of the same year. The increased supplies of elaborated food materials thus accumulated within the trees normally stimulate their growth the following and subsequent growing seasons. Only minor amounts of nutrients remain in deciduous leaves when they die and drop in the autumn.

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No Racing Driver

Continued from Page 15

local trips? Yes! Seat belts should be fastened any time the car is in motion. Two-thirds of the drivers involved in fatal accidents have their accidents less than 25 miles from home. Many people are hurt at slow speeds. More than half of all injuries occur in urban areas. That short trip to the grocery store can be dangerous, so "fasten your safety belts, please!"

How about long trips? Seat belts should be worn when riding on the open highway. The driver who sees a crash coming will slow down as rapidly as possible to make the crash less severe. Even if a collision is avoided, the fast stop can cause serious injury—unless there are seat belts to hold driver and passengers in place. As a matter of fact, many people say that seat belts reduce fatigue on long trips by reduc-

ing the strain of staying in place on *normal* stops and turns. Belts should be adjusted to a snug fit at all times.

Choosing a seat belt need not be a problem, if the buyer insists on a belt that measures up to the safety belt standards set by the Society of Automotive Engineers. These S.A.E. standards cover such matters as breaking strength, ease of releasing buckle and resistance to corrosion.

Installing the Belts

See that the belt is fastened to the car structure, according to the manufacturer's instructions that come with the belt.

The most practical style of belt fastens across the lap, with the belt securely anchored just behind the seat. A body rail or cross member provides the most reliable anchorage, because the sheet metal of the floor may be weakened by rust or corrosion. However, the belt ends

can be fastened to the car floor with safety if the floor pan is in good condition and the recommendations for installation are followed.

Seat belts are important personal protection equipment. Like the hard hats, safety glasses and hard-toe shoes used in industry, seat belts help decrease the severity of accidental injury or prevent injury when accidents occur. But seat belts are no *substitute* for careful driving.

Seat belts have become standard equipment in most new automobiles. A total of 28 states and the District of Columbia have passed laws requiring that new cars sold or registered in their respective states have seat belts in the front seat. Six of these state laws—in Illinois, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Missouri, and New York—went into effect this year. . . . But, law or no law, fasten your seat belt. It's a life-saving habit.

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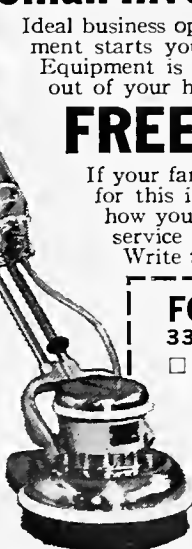
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HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS

Unit VII

This unit deals with decimals and percentage and review problems on fractions and mixed numbers. Unit VIII will review the material covered in Units I through VII.

DECIMALS

The decimal system is used in precision measurements and in our monetary system. The location of the decimal point changes the value of any number and consequently, accurate placement of the decimal point in the solution of any problem is most important.

Fractions involving tens or multiples of tens as the denominators are classified in the decimal system. However, in the decimal system, the denominator is not written but is recognized by the use of the decimal point. Examples of the use of the decimal system are as follows:

$1/10$	$= .1$	$=$ one tenth
$3/100$	$= .03$	$=$ three hundredths
$7/1000$	$= .007$	$=$ seven thousandths
$9/10000$	$= .0009$	$=$ nine ten-thousandths

ADDITION OF DECIMALS

Rules for adding decimals:

1. Write all the numbers to be added in a column with the decimal points directly under each other.
2. Add zeros to the right of the decimal point as necessary so each number has the same number of places after the decimal point.
3. Add the column in the same manner as adding whole numbers.
4. Place the decimal point in the answer directly under the decimal points of the column added.

Example: Add 13.5, 23.08, 3.125

13.5	Write the numbers in a column with the decimal points under each other.
23.08	
3.125	
<hr/>	
13.500	Add zeros to each number as necessary so that each number to be added has the same number of places after the decimal point.
23.080	
3.125	
39.705	

Add the column. Locate the decimal point in the answer under the decimal point in the column.

SUBTRACTION OF DECIMALS

Rules for subtracting decimals:

1. Write the numbers with the decimal points under each other.
2. Add zeros to the right of the decimal point so that each number has the same number of places after the decimal point.

3. Subtract in the same manner as subtracting whole numbers.

4. Place the decimal point in the answer directly under the decimal point in the column being subtracted.

Example: Subtract 42.052 from 83.41

$$\begin{array}{r} 83.41 \\ -42.052 \\ \hline 41.358 \end{array}$$

Write the numbers with the decimal points under each other.

Add zeros as necessary.

Subtract. Locate the decimal point in the answer under the decimal point in the column.

MULTIPLICATION OF DECIMALS

Rules for multiplying decimals:

1. Use the same process of multiplication as used with whole numbers.
2. Count the number of decimal places to the right of the decimal point in both the multiplier and multiplicand.
3. Start with the right number in the product and count to the left the number of decimal places determined in step 2. Place the decimal point to the left of this number.

Example: Multiply 14.36 by 4.25

$$\begin{array}{r} 14.36 \\ \times 4.25 \\ \hline 7180 \\ 2872 \\ 5744 \\ \hline 610300 \end{array}$$

Multiply the numbers using the same process as for whole numbers.

Count the number of decimal places to the right of the decimal points. There are four (4) places to the right of the decimal point. (14.36 and 4.25).

Start from the extreme right of the product and count four numbers to the left. Place the decimal point to the left of the fourth number.

DIVISION OF DECIMALS

Rules for dividing decimals:

1. Use the same process of division as used with whole numbers. Zeros may be added to the right of the decimal point in the dividend without changing the value of the number.
2. Count the number of places to the right of the decimal point in the divisor.
3. Move the decimal point in the dividend to the right the same number of places as there are in the divisor. Add zeros in the dividend as necessary.
4. Locate the decimal point in the quotient directly above the decimal point in the dividend as determined by step 3.

Continued on Page 22

Example: Divide 80.525 by 3.75

$$3.75 \overline{)80.525}$$

Set up the problem.

$$375 \overline{)8052.5}$$

Move the decimal point two places to the right in the dividend as there are two places to the right of the decimal point in the divisor.

$$21.5$$

$$375 \overline{)8052.5}$$

$$750$$

Divide, using the same process as for the division of whole numbers.

$$552$$

$$375$$

$$1775$$

$$1775$$

Locate the decimal point in the quotient directly above the decimal in the dividend.

COMMON FRACTIONS TO DECIMAL FRACTION

Common fractions may be converted to decimal fractions by dividing the numerator of the common fraction by the denominator.

Example: $\frac{1}{2}$ equals .50 and $\frac{1}{4}$ equals .25.

$$\begin{array}{r} .5 \\ 2 \overline{)1.0} \\ \underline{10} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} .25 \\ 4 \overline{)1.00} \\ \underline{8} \\ 20 \\ \underline{20} \end{array}$$

PERCENTAGE

Percentage is a term we encounter daily in discount buying, payroll deductions, sales taxes, income taxes, and in determining costs of jobs. The term "per cent" means the number of hundredth of an original quantity. The per cent value is written in terms of decimal fractions when computing answers. The sign used to designate per cent is %. For example, 5% means .05 and $4\frac{1}{2}\%$ means .045. To change a decimal into a per cent it is necessary to move the decimal point two places to the right and add the per cent sign (%).

Example: .125 is 12.5%.

Solve the following problems:

- $3.25 + 12.182 + 8.7 =$
- $12.92 + 9.435 + 6.247 =$
- $127.3 + 47.65 + 83.747 + 71.05 =$
- $63.2 + 84.721 + 9.08 + 425.3 =$
- $5.18 + 62.32 + 91.875 + 40.006 =$
- $54.7 + 83.25 + 491.1 + 62.065 =$
- $625.1 + 42.52 + 5.125 + 43.625 =$
- $72 + 42.646 + 4.28 + 7.82 =$
- $9.28 + 4.235 + 43.25 + 8.6214 =$
- $82.51 + 102.849 + 62.51 + 8.625 =$
- $48.51 - 32.625 =$
- $14.325 - 9.537 =$
- $47.5 - 35.625 =$
- $102.31 - 84.6 =$
- $2.732 - 1.928 =$
- $73.47 - 51.624 =$
- $236.1 - 142.32 =$
- $632.62 - 475.593 =$
- $72 - 43.55 =$
- $91.67 - 67.19 =$
- $4.5 \times 8.8 =$
- $5.35 \times 3.16 =$
- $15.2 \times 31.4 =$

$$24. 72.1 \times 32.33 =$$

$$25. 6.48 \times 7.28 =$$

$$26. 38.7 \times 6.128 =$$

$$27. 5.322 \times 6.2 =$$

$$28. 75.2 \times 3.125 =$$

$$29. 24.8 \times 13.63 =$$

$$30. 6.93 \times .343 =$$

$$31. 46.5 \div 12.5 =$$

$$32. 27.95 \div 4.3 =$$

$$33. 1.376 \div 3.2 =$$

$$34. 8.22 \div 6.85 =$$

$$35. 3.2208 \div 44 =$$

$$36. 1585.78 \div 32.9 =$$

$$37. 12.1002 \div 3.01 =$$

$$38. 84.9114 \div 41.02 =$$

$$39. 13.266 \div 6.03 =$$

$$40. .3025 \div .55 =$$

$$41. \text{Find } 9\% \text{ of } 845$$

$$42. \text{Find } 4.125\% \text{ of } 1875$$

$$43. \text{Find } 12.5\% \text{ of } 264$$

$$44. \text{Find } 23\% \text{ of } 742$$

$$45. \text{Find } 16.67\% \text{ of } 250$$

$$46. \text{Convert } \frac{5}{8} \text{ to decimal}$$

$$47. \text{Convert } \frac{3}{16} \text{ to decimal}$$

$$48. \text{Convert } \frac{3}{4} \text{ to decimal}$$

$$49. \text{Convert } \frac{9}{32} \text{ to decimal}$$

$$50. \text{Convert } \frac{7}{8} \text{ to decimal}$$

Review problems:

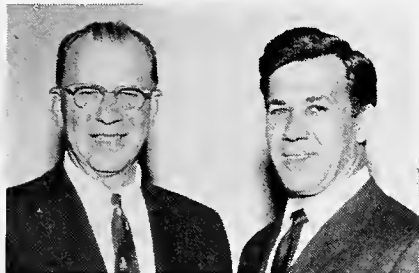
- $\frac{3}{4} + \frac{7}{8} + \frac{1}{2} =$
- $\frac{5}{8} + 1\frac{3}{16} + \frac{3}{4} =$
- $2\frac{1}{4} + 4\frac{3}{8} + 5\frac{5}{16} =$
- $31\frac{1}{2} + 25\frac{7}{16} + 18\frac{3}{8} =$
- $1\frac{3}{16} + 9\frac{1}{8} + 6\frac{1}{4} =$
- $1\frac{5}{16} - \frac{5}{8} =$
- $5\frac{3}{4} - 3\frac{3}{16} =$
- $7\frac{1}{2} - 3\frac{5}{32} =$
- $43\frac{1}{16} - 17\frac{5}{32} =$
- $625\frac{5}{8} - 483\frac{13}{16} =$
- $\frac{5}{8} \times \frac{3}{4} =$
- $1\frac{5}{16} \times \frac{1}{2} =$
- $2\frac{1}{4} \times 4\frac{3}{16} =$
- $6\frac{1}{2} \times 5\frac{1}{8} =$
- $22\frac{1}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{16} =$
- $\frac{3}{4} \div \frac{5}{8} =$
- $\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{1}{16} =$
- $1\frac{1}{4} \div 4\frac{3}{8} =$
- $12 \div 4\frac{1}{4} =$
- $40\frac{5}{16} \div 9\frac{1}{8} =$

Answers to Problems on Page 25



"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



SIGNS WITH MET—Charles Michalski, a member of Local 821, Newark, N. J., on left, with his son, Raymond, who has just signed a contract to sing with the Metropolitan Opera Company in New York. The elder Michalski was a singer himself during the early days of radio. We congratulate Raymond and wish him the best of luck.

CENTENARIAN—We would like to congratulate Ross Green, who is living at the Carpenters Home in Lakeland, Florida. He recently celebrated his 100th birthday. Green is the second man to reach the 100-year mark since the Carpenters Home opened in March of 1929.

President Lyndon Johnson, Vice President Hubert Humphrey and Senator George Smathers of Florida headed the list of government officials who sent congratulations to Mr. Green. President Huteson, as well as Mrs. William L. Huteson, sent messages.

In his note to Green, President Johnson wrote, "My sincere congratulations upon your birthday. May good health be yours through many happy years."

Mr. Green also received a letter from Senator Spessard L. Holland, who said: "Even in this age of advanced science, this is an unusual attainment, and I hope that gracious Providence will permit you many added years of health and happiness."

Green was born in Toronto, Ontario, Canada, and came to the United States in 1892. He gained his U. S. citizenship in Pittsburgh, Pa., in 1900 and joined the Brotherhood in 1900 at Pittsburgh.

Before his retirement, Green was primarily a home-construction carpenter. One of his work projects was on the McGee Hospital in Pittsburgh. He has been at the Home since July 25, 1960.

One of the messages of congratulations

came from Brother Green's own local union, No. 165, Pittsburgh. A wire from the local said: "The officers and members of Carpenters Local Union 165 wish to send to you our most sincere congratulations and best wishes on your 100th birthday. It is a great honor to know that one of our members has lived through a century of progress and has been a member of our labor union for 65 years. We wish you continued health and happiness."

BENEFITS AUTHORITY—Gordon A. McCulloch, secretary-treasurer of the Los Angeles County District Council, was one of the featured speakers at the 1965 educational conference of the National Foundation of Health, Welfare and Pension Plans, September 14. Mr. McCulloch spoke on the topic "Are Your Contributors Adult Delinquents?", before

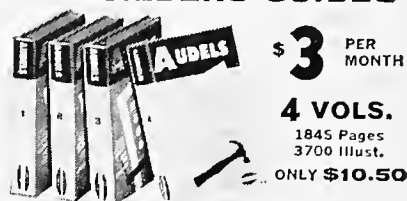


GORDON McCULLOCH

some 2000 conferees registered for this educational forum.

The National Foundation is a non-profit national educational association, whose sole and exclusive purpose is the effective and efficient management of jointly-trusted fringe benefit funds. This purpose is achieved through the exchange of information and the education of trustees, administrators and the professionals serving joint trusts—at regional seminars and national annual educational conferences. We congratulate Mr. McCulloch for contributing a valuable service to the millions of American workers and their families who are the beneficiaries of these funds.

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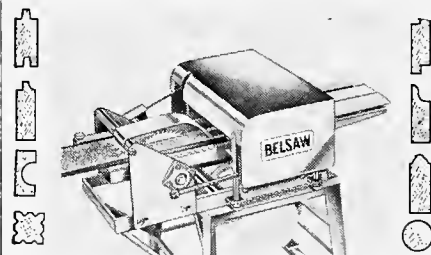
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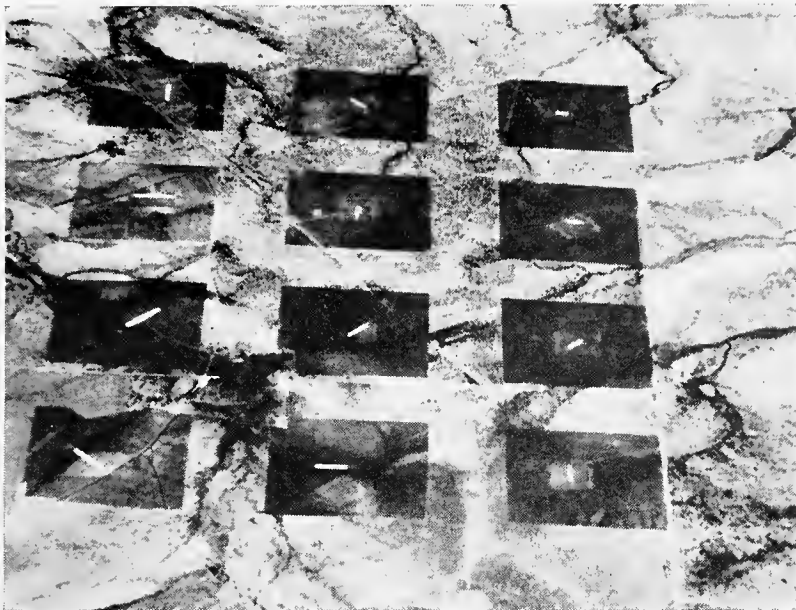
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VISUAL ACUITY SITE—The 12 white strips of particleboard, surrounded by black earthen squares, as seen from thousands of feet in the air. Astronauts are called upon by Ground Control to describe each white strip's orientation to geographical north. On successive orbits white panels are removed from each rectangle, to make them more difficult to read—much like eye charts which grow smaller in a doctor's examination.

World's Largest Eye Examination

As our Gemini Astronauts circle the globe they scan the Texas desert for a "message" beamed through thousands of miles of space from the world's largest billboard.

Dwarfing the billboards along the highways traveled by earthmen, this huge billboard covers more than 2,000 acres and its message is strictly in the interest of science.

The billboard is made from 4,500 wood particleboard panels covered with a white plastic overlay. The panels are spread across the desert in a series of 2,000-foot square areas of dark tilled soil separated by 1,000-foot strips of natural ground and vegetation.

The overlaid particleboard panels are arranged on the ground to form various sized rectangles which the astronauts "read" from outer space. The experiment, called a visual acuity test, helps determine just how much can be seen from a space capsule.

The overlaid particleboard panels have a down-to-earth application as well. They are a new type of non-warping exterior siding developed for residential and commercial buildings.

The Gemini experiment is typical of the way wood, one of the oldest materials known to man and the basic tool of the carpenter, is being used to solve problems and create the better products in demand today.

ANSWERS TO HOME STUDY COURSE PROBLEMS, Page 22

(1) 24.132; (2) 28.602; (3) 329.747; (4) 582.301; (5) 199.381; (6) 691.115; (7) 716.37; (8) 126.746; (9) 65.3864; (10) 256.494; (11) 15.885; (12) 4.788; (13) 11.875; (14) 17.71; (15) .804; (16) 21.846; (17) 93.78; (18) 157.027; (19) 28.45; (20) 24.48; (21) 39.6; (22) 16.906; (23) 477.28; (24) 2330.993; (25) 47.1744; (26) 237.1536; (27) 32.9964; (28) 235.; (29) 338.024; (30) 2.37699; (31) 3.72; (32) 6.5; (33) .43; (34) 1.2; (35) .0732; (36) 48.2; (37) 4.02; (38) 2.07; (39) 2.2; (40) .55; (41) 76.05; (42) 77.34375; (43) 33.; (44) 170.66; (45) 41.675; (46) .625; (47) .1875; (48) .75; (49) .28125; (50) .875.

REVIEW PROBLEMS—

(1) $2\frac{1}{4}$; (2) $2\frac{3}{16}$; (3) $11\frac{15}{16}$; (4) $75\frac{9}{16}$; (5) $16\frac{3}{16}$; (6) $\frac{5}{16}$; (7) $11\frac{15}{16}$; (8) $41\frac{1}{32}$; (9) $25\frac{29}{32}$; (10) $141\frac{13}{16}$; (11) $15\frac{1}{32}$; (12) $15\frac{1}{32}$; (13) $92\frac{7}{64}$; (14) $33\frac{5}{16}$; (15) $89\frac{11}{128}$; (16) $1\frac{1}{8}$; (17) 8; (18) $10\frac{1}{8}$; (19) $21\frac{1}{17}$; (20) $4\frac{6}{146}$.

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"What do you mean—I burn you up? Keep on smoking in bed and you'll manage it by yourself!"

NATIONAL SAFETY COUNCIL



By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

In the course of writing outdoor columns, many strange tales come across my desk, tales of the hunter and about the hunted. This month's column will deal with a sampling of same.

Deer with Extra Point



Craigmile's Odd Deer

John C. Craigmile, of 3364 Isabel Drive, Los Angeles, California, a 30-year member of Local 946 (Studio Carpenters), sends in the accompanying pic to back up an unusual tale. He writes:

"Dear Fred:

"The enclosed photo was taken of a deer downed on a hunt in southern California. One of our party killed it with a neck shot. That protrusion sticking from the deer's head is the remains of an arrow shaft which must have been there for a year or two.

"After taking the picture, I pulled on the shaft and it came out. Probing the skull I found that the steel point had penetrated beyond the bone, obviously not in a vital area. The bone had healed snugly around the wooden shaft.

"The deer was in excellent condition."

Locked Antlers

Ray E. Ruske, of Grand Lake, Colorado, a member of Local 55, Denver, snapped the following pic of two large

bucks, locked in a tight antler-grip that would have been fatal if he and his partners had not come along. One of the buck's horns was sawed, a ticklish and dangerous operation, and they managed to break free—into the nearby willows, where a doe spectator was patiently waiting for them.



Rusk's Locked Antlers

Weight Chart

We've been asked to repeat the following chart that compares weight of deer "dressed" and "on the hoof."

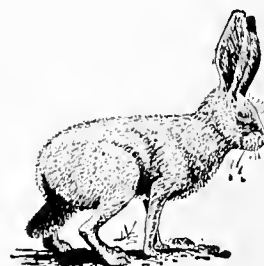
DRESSED	LIVE
60	80
70	92
80	105
90	117
100	131
110	140
120	156
130	166
140	179
150	190
160	203
170	215
180	228
190	240

Jumping Jack Rabbit!

For a long time a question regarding rabbits plagued Bill Essex of Bay City, Michigan. He mused: "I wonder just how fast those jack rabbits can run?"

On a past junket to Colfax, Saskatchewan, where his dad has a farm, he and his hunt partner clocked a fleeing jack rabbit on a back road a few miles out of town. Says Bill:

"That critter went zipping along, ahead of the car, at a steady speed of 40 miles per hour and we had to step up to 45 miles per hour to ease the jack off the road."



Rabbit Tracks

The Arctic hare has the largest feet of any member of the rabbit family. The hind feet may measure as much as seven inches from the tip of the toenail back to the heel.

On the Alaska peninsula, where the largest Arctic hares are found, a large specimen may tip the scales at 12, possibly 15 pounds, and measure 28 inches from the tip of its nose to the end of its tail.

Take A Boy Along

If you want to get the most out of your bird hunting this season, take a boy hunting at least one day. His seemingly foolish questions may bore you; his boyish awkwardness may irritate you; his absent-minded peeking out of the blind cover may scare away a bird or two, but when you see the look in the lad's eyes as he fondles his first quail or duck, you'll get the thrill of a lifetime and witness the birth of a man.



Buxom Beaver

Some time ago we received a letter from Don Link, 1254 Cumberland Avenue, Bend, Oregon. After perusing same we concluded that Don, like his dad, Leslie Link, is a chip off the old block. Versatile outdoorsmen, both of them.

Don, has already racked up some trophy-sized representatives in his cabinet of outdoor achievements—a monstrous bobcat; a six-pound rainbow trout; a 9 and 11 point deer and recently, a moose of a monstrous beaver that tipped the scales at 76 pounds. Trapped in December of 1963, near Bend, it appears to be a national record. Leastwise that is the information from many state game commissions we've contacted. It certainly is the largest as far as column records go.

Here is a photo of Don with the giant beaver, snapped by his father, who was with him on the trap run.

Anyone got a larger one to report?

Oh yes, we're indebted to Mrs. Link for forwarding the photo and story. Mrs.



Don Link and Beaver

Link recalls that the pelt was sold to veteran furrier Sol Rubin, who declared it was by far, the largest he's ever seen in his 30 years of buying fur.

Opening-Day Luck

Gene Hanley, business representative, and Attilio Bitondo, both members of Local 257, New York City, will be "out there" this year, trying to duplicate last season's feat. They both downed a deer on opening day—a spike buck that dressed out at 146 pounds and a permit doe that tipped the scale at 128 pounds.

Here's a photo of Hanley and Bitondo taken near the scene—Sullivan County, Monticello, New York, about a mile from the Monticello Raceway.



Hanley and Bitondo with Luck

Our Elder Animals

Didja' know that apes reach full maturity around 18 years and live as long as man. Chimps and orangutans are known to reach 25; squirrels, 15; deer and antelope, 25; wild dogs, 20, and cats, 10 to 25. The baboon, lion, horse, donkey, rhino, hippo and giraffe have recorded life spans at about 30 years, as do some large whales. The Asiatic elephant, Methuselah of this group, is known to have survived for 70 years.



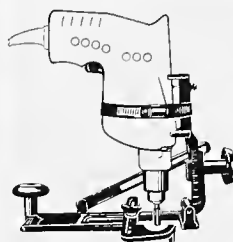
Books About Dogs

In regard to several inquiries regarding books about sporting dogs, I recommend an all-encompassing text published by the Stackpole Company of Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. It's rather expensive; costs ten dollars, but well worth it. Profusely illustrated, not a single subject relating to dogs, hunting or otherwise, has been omitted. Plenty of how-to-do information and hunting tips are included. Any book store should have it.



A fish can feel sounds, the National Geographic says. Sensitive nerve endings along the length of the fish's body can detect vibrations such as a fisherman's footfalls on the bank.

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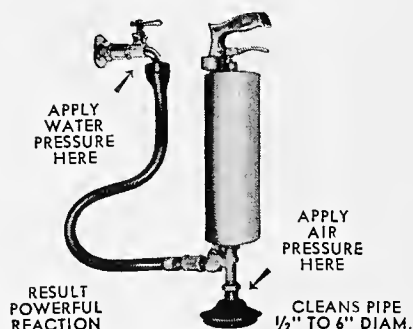
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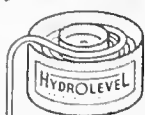
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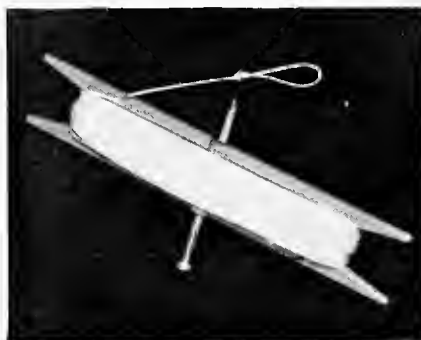
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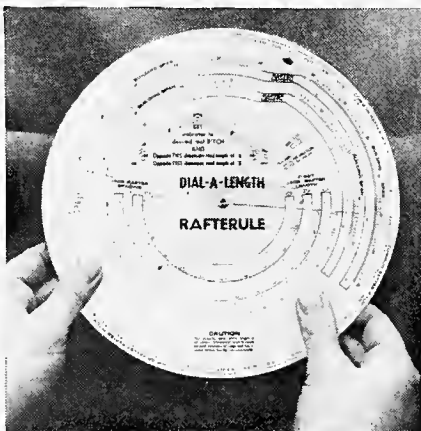


LINE HOLDER



A new, fast, quick way of running a line has been developed and patented by a member of Carpenter's Local 226 in Portland, Oregon. It is made of tough heat-resisting plastic and wound with nylon cord. Rotates on a nail, unwinds and winds rapidly and has a lock slot in either end. It is designed to be carried in the ruler pocket of overalls when not in use. It sells directly from manufacturer for \$1.50 with 200' of stretched nylon twine. For a Line Holder or more information write Line Holder, P. O. Box 42086, Portland, Oregon.

RAFTER-LENGTHS COMPUTER



Here's a service tool, designed and developed for all professions associated with roof framing. Officially known as the Dial-a-Length Rafterule, its simple dial settings give accurate dimensions of the common, jack, and hip or valley rafters for any building span. The

Rafterule creates a standard method of calculating rafter lengths and eliminates the necessity of reading the framing square, books, or charts.

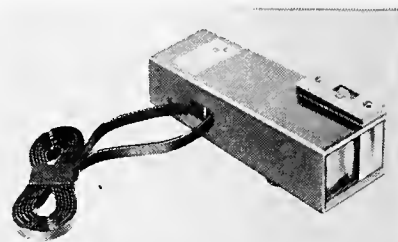
By setting the Rafterule indicator to a selected roof pitch, you can accurately determine the rafter lengths for any building span. Since readings are graduated much like a carpenter rule, rafter lengths are easily read to 1/4" or less. This sturdy, all-plastic calculator also contains information on angular rafter cuts for radial arm saws as well as plumb, level, and side cut data for use with any framing square. All necessary instructions are self contained. Included with each unit is a durable, protective case.

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WILLIAM GRAZIANO, business representative of Local 257, New York City, died recently following a heart attack in his Garden City home. He was initiated into Local 257 in 1926. He became a journeyman in 1930. After serving as shop steward and committeeman, he was elected to the office of recording secretary of the local in 1946. Then, in 1956, he was elected business representative.

National JAC Favors Expanded Apprenticeship Program, Considers Coordinating Staff, International Contest

WAYS and means to promote and strengthen the apprentice training program were discussed at a recent meeting of the National Joint Carpentry Apprenticeship and Training Committee in Albuquerque, New Mexico.

Present at the meeting and representing the Brotherhood were Finlay C. Allan, chairman, Nicholas R. Loope, John McMahon, Stuart Proctor, and Paul Rudd who served as an alternate for Leo Gable. Representing the Associated General Contractors of America were R. M. Shoemaker, E. J. Wasielewski, and Arthur Schmuhl, secretary of the committee. Guests included Harold Jennrich, representing the U.S. Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training, and John J. Riley, representing the National Association of Home Builders.

Prior to the opening of the meeting a special session was held with the delegates to the Western Regional Carpenters' Apprentice Contest. The purpose of this meeting was to acquaint the members of the National Committee with existing problems and to elicit suggestions from the delegates which might be of value to the committee in their deliberations.

In the various talks, reports and studies presented by the various

committee members at the JAC meeting it could be generally concluded that there is a definite need for an expanded and updated apprenticeship program to attract capable young men into the craft.

Committee members were provided with copies of Leo Gable's study of the areas of weakness of the qualifying test for apprenticeship and training applicants together with recommendations. Chairman Allan called for committee study of Leo Gable's report prior to any action being taken.

R. M. Shoemaker of the AGC reported that a recently-concluded AGC survey revealed that 83 AGC Chapters are actively engaged in carpentry apprenticeship programs. This represented 74% of the respondents and placed interest in carpentry among the various AGC chapters far ahead of other crafts.

Mr. Shoemaker requested that the committee consider a reduction in the period of **related training** from four to three years. Further, it was requested that consideration be given to a program for pile driving, marine work, and highway construction form building. Both of these topics will come up for discussion at the next meeting.

Chairman Allan reported that a Brotherhood study has revealed a

ratio of apprentices presently employed in the United States of 1-to 18.5, while in Canada the ratio is 1-20. Vice President Allan said the ratio should be at least 1-8, just to replace journeymen who are leaving the craft.

Other topics brought up before the committee were the following:

- Discussion of the effectiveness of various vocational and technical training programs. Private school programs such as those offered at Temple, Spring Garden Institute and other well established schools were held up as excellent examples of what can be accomplished.

- Committee members generally favored the idea of an expanded International apprenticeship contest, and Chairman Allan volunteered to survey the possibilities.

- The committee decided to study the possibility of establishing "polish up" courses for national and regional coordinators in the program. All local JACs were advised of the desirability of having both their teachers and coordinators take refresher training under qualified instructors at recognized colleges in their area.

- A formal request was received from the National Association of Home Builders through its labor relations director, John Riley, for representation on the National Committee. Chairman Allan expressed the Brotherhood's approval of the request. The AGC is a subsequent Midyear Board Meeting voted approval also.

The next meeting of the National JAC has been tentatively set for late January at Phoenix, Arizona.

Shortly after the Albuquerque meeting, the AGC appointed Frank J. White, Jr., as assistant director of the Association's Safety and Training Division. This action is expected to strengthen the labor-management coordination of the apprenticeship training program.



Well-established schools were held up as examples of what can be accomplished in the apprenticeship training program.



LOCAL UNION NEWS

Pittsburgh Council In Labor Day March

PITTSBURGH, PA.—An estimated 15,000 trade unionists marched in Pittsburgh's big Labor Day parade this year. Included in the line were local union representatives and officers of District Council 83, some of whom are shown at right. The picture was taken, appropriately enough, opposite Chatham Center, a big construction project in the city. A Labor Day Mass was celebrated in the Civic Arena following the parade.



Fellow Members Complete Deceased Brother's Home

WINCHESTER, Ind. — Brotherhood member, Kenneth Bisel, was trying to finish work on his new home five miles east of Albany, Ind., when he met an untimely death.

On Saturday, August 21, members of Local Unions 3228 of Winchester and 592 of Muncie gathered at the incomplete residence and finished the work the late brother had begun. Mrs. Bisel and her children expressed their appreciation to Lester Horner, Joe Butler, Frank Mulikin, Lester DeArmond, Paul Antrim, Larry Evans, Harold Liggett, Van Gordon, Joe Walker, Thurman Oakley, Jim Kistler, Herb Heston, and Dale Harmond.

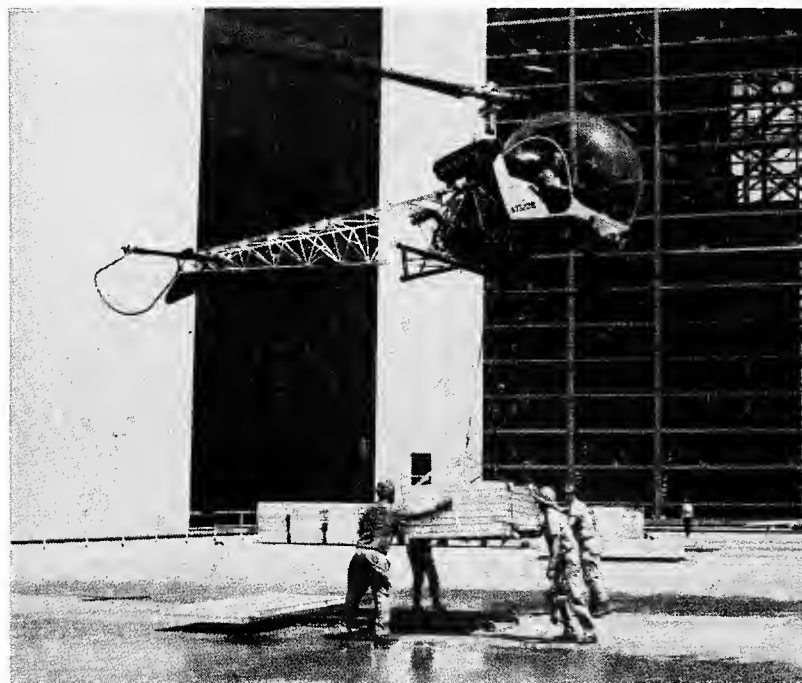
Local 556 is 65 Yrs. Old; Dinner Dance Enjoyed

MEADVILLE, PENNA.—Local 556 of Meadville recently held its 65th anniversary at a dinner-dance attended by 100 members and their wives. After the dinner, a movie "The Carpenter" was shown. This 54-minute film was made by the Brotherhood and is very enjoyable and informative. (Locals interested in obtaining a print of this film for showing should contact the International Brotherhood.)

CORRESPONDENTS, NOTE!

When sending pictures to THE CARPENTER for publication, please list the names of all persons shown, from left to right, first row to back row, and be sure that the spelling is right and the words are legible.

Materials Move by Copter at 'Moonport'



CAPE KENNEDY, FLA.—A load of Sanpan translucent wall panels are fastened to the nylon sling of a helicopter by members of Local No. 1685, Melbourne, Fla. The high-strength, welded aluminum core panels are then air lifted to the roof of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration's new vehicle assembly building on Merritt Island—the so-called Moonport and now largest building in the world. The panels are used to enclose the light-admitting areas atop the gigantic building. The building will be used to assemble the orbiting rockets of the U.S. space program.

Quincy Local Union Presents Service Pins



QUINCY, MASS.—Local Union 762 recently presented service pins to some of its members. Above, President Donald Foley of the Mass. Council, right, presented pins, left to right, to Wesley Roberts, Frank Slaughter, and Robert Gustafson.

Local 478's 25th Year And Pin Presentations



OAKLAND, CALIF.—At the 25th birthday celebration of Local 478, the 25-year pins were awarded to those members eligible. Although there were 16 members eligible, only seven were present to receive their pins. Front row, from the left were: George McKinley, Harvey Nelson and Leonard Spicer. Back row: Orville Evansizer, Vern Robbins, R. H. Bishop and Warren Wright.

Kidney Transplant, Member to Nephew

OAKLAND, CALIF.—Emory Fletcher Wakley of Local 102, Oakland, recently saved the life of his nephew, Robert N. Wakley, by giving to him a kidney. Robert was discharged from the hospital only three weeks after the operation in which his diseased kidneys had been replaced by a healthy one from his 56-year-old uncle.

The success of the operation was credited primarily to the use of a new technique developed at Stanford Medical School for monitoring rejection of foreign tissues. The Wakley operation was the third time the technique, used initially on dogs, has been successfully applied to a human patient.

New Mexico Members In Disaster Effort

CARLSBAD, N.M.—Early this year members of Local Union No. 1245 erected a portable hospital unit for use in a simulated community-disaster exercise, conducted by New Mexico health and civilian defense agencies. It was the first operation of its kind in a five-state Southwest area.

The members of the local union erected the hospital unit in record time, completing the work shortly after the last crate of portable equipment was unloaded at the site. They were praised by medical authorities and civic officials for their work and asked to serve on a standby basis if the need ever arose to actually put the unit in operation.

The members of the local union have agreed to this, and the union is listed by the state board of health as a part of the disaster relief program.

Canine 'Carpenter' Works in Watertown



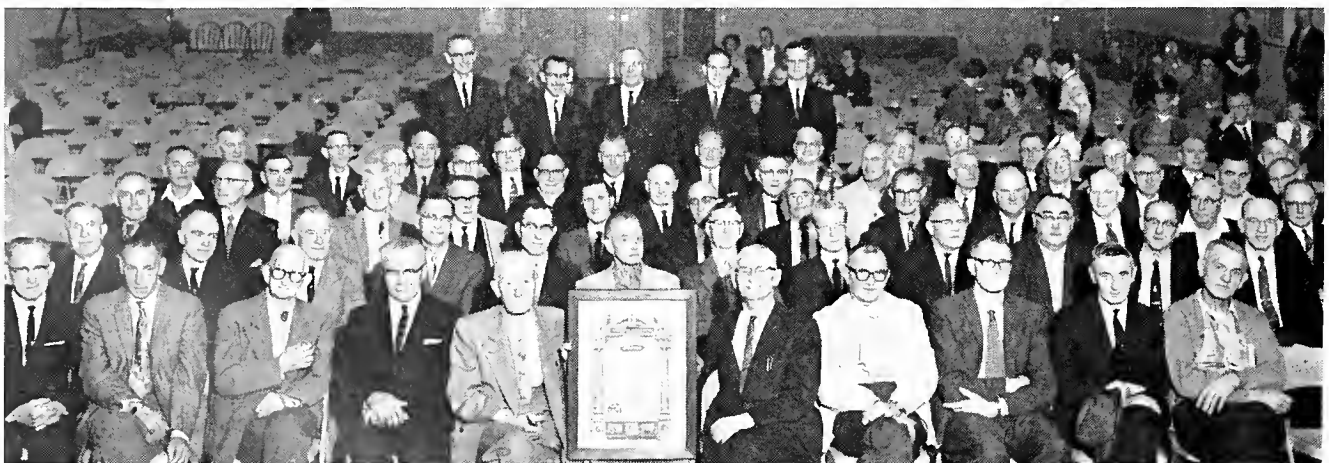
Theodore Kostyk of Local 278 with his constant companion, Star, who has just retrieved a hammer.

WATERTOWN, N. Y.—Star is only 4½ years old but for the past year he has missed only one day of work on the job. Star is a pedigreed Labrador Retriever and the mascot of Local 278 in Watertown. He belongs to Theodore Kostyk, a member of Local 278 and has been a constant companion to Brother Kostyk on every job for the past three years. Currently, he's "working" on the Watertown Sewage Disposal plant with Burns Brothers Construction Company of Syracuse.

Star answers the steward's signal for starting and closing the day's work and also for coffee breaks. He carries tools and other small materials for his master and never leaves the job site until his master leaves.

By the way, he has never had a run-in with management, either.

Local 1689 Presents Membership Pins to 109 Members



TACOMA, WASH.—Millmen's Local 1689 of Tacoma, had its first 25-year pin ceremony on September 11, 1965. There were 61 members present out of the 109 who were entitled to receive the pin. Mr. Paul Rudd, international representative, distributed the pins and congratulated each man on his service with the Brotherhood.

Holding the charter on the left is Clyde Merry, the oldest charter member, and on the right is Frank Urlacher, president. Standing in the rear, from the left is Andy Jablensky, warden; Ed. Hill, business representative; Paul Rudd, international representative; Jim Lovell, recording secretary; and Gordon Pehrson, vice president.



Boston Members on the MIT Campus

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Union carpenters from Boston have been working on a new student union building at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Above: The nearly-completed building. Below: A carpenter working on a concrete form. The contractor: Wexler Construction Company.



Local 369 Gives 50-Yr. Pin to Roy Carroll

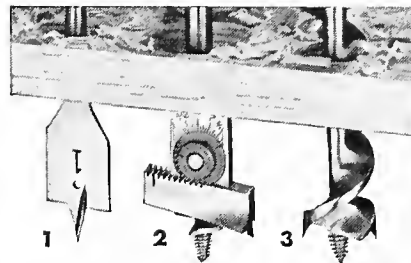
NORTH TONAWANDA, N. Y. — Long-time members of Local 369 of the Tonawandas, Buffalo District Council, were recently presented membership pins at a dinner-dance.

Roy Carroll, a member of the local for 52 years, received a 50-year pin from Frank Streeter, president. Mr. Carroll joined the local union in 1913 and is now its vice president.

Pins were also presented to these 25-year members: Albert Albon, August Abel, Herbert Bailey, Willard Carlson, Edwin Dreier, Edgar Holler, Robert Holler, Frank Klock, John Nather and Melvin Miller.



Roy Carroll of Local 369, on left, receives a 50-year pin from Frank Streeter, president of the local, on the right. Roy's son, Robert, is in the center.



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Local 2133 Donates Services to Boys' Club



ALBANY, ORE.—Several Carpenters of Local 2133 in Albany have donated their time and labor to the construction of the Albany Boys' Club. Some of the members working on the project are: President Lawrence Wilson, laying out decking above; Bernard Krutsinger, nailing; and Harvey Cutts, pre-nailing the four-inch decking.



The Albany Boys' Club built by members of Local 2133 of Albany.

Two Members Show Inlay Craftsmanship

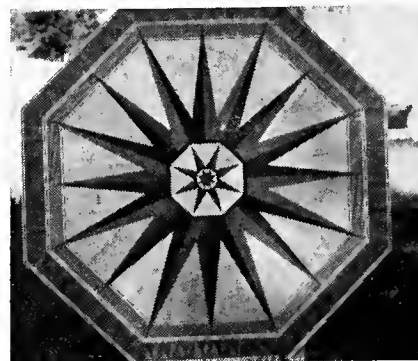
While the use of modern carpentry tools has taken over in our trade, the good work performed by hand tools is far from obsolete. Two members have sent in photographs of the type of inlay work they do with hand tools.

Erwin L. Schwalb of N. Troy, N.Y., has been a cabinet maker for 24 years. He learned this trade from his father who used only hand tools. The chest of drawers, shown in photo, is the type of work which makes Mr. Schwalb proud of his profession.

Mr. William M. "Scotty" Harris has been a member of Local 469 in Cheyenne, Wyo., for 30 years. The table top shows the beautiful inlay work that Scotty does as a hobby.

TOP RIGHT: This table-top, made by William Scotty Harris, won first prize at the Western Plains Fair held annually in Laramie, Wyoming.

BOTTOM RIGHT: Chest of drawers made by Erwin L. Schwalb of North Troy, New York.





Shamokin Local 2638 Celebrates 10th Anniversary

SHAMOKIN, PA.—Seventy members of Local 2638 recently attended an outdoor clambake to celebrate the tenth birthday of the local union. Some of those present to commemorate the occasion were: front row, left to right: George Kalman, Frank Zosh, Clarence Kanaskie, Walter Mikulski, Frank Gaskie, Jack Parker, George Noll, Barry Ramp, Albert Sheetz, Leo Arasin, Andy Gekoskie, Lawrence Lukoskie, Charles Taylor, Trustee, Paul White, President, Charles Heitzelman, and Robert Dallazia.

In the back row, left to right—Stanley Margel, shop steward; Herman Tobias, Edward Rakus, Robert Sharp, financial secretary; William Kramer, John O'Toole, vice president; Albert Koklinski, John Fertig, Thomas Kanaskie, Wayne Johns, James Seasock, Clem Plymouth, Joe Karlovich, John McCracken, Joe Bressi, Edward Senoskie, treasurer; Raymond Kramer, John Grabowski, Frank Barwicki, John James, Ben Jodlowski and John Kinnitz.

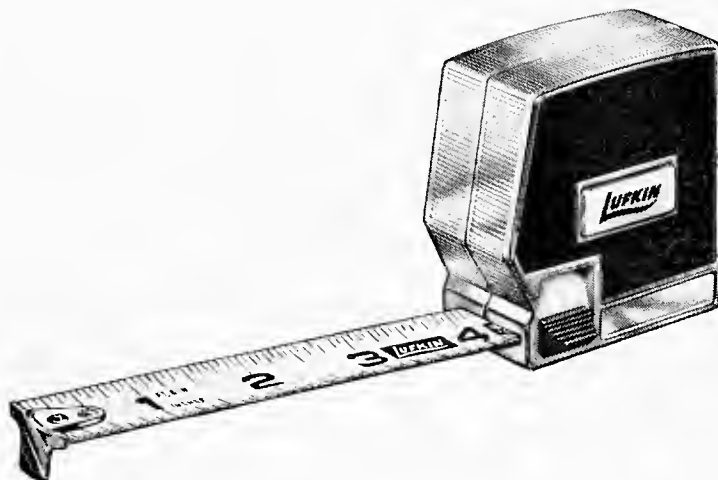


Four members who enjoyed the birthday celebration of Local 2638 were: John O'Toole, vice president; Frank Barwicki, retired; William Nairns, retired treasurer; and Paul White, president.

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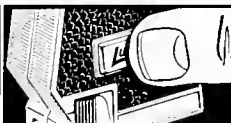
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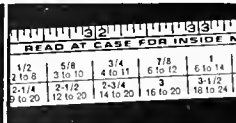
Handsome nameplate doubles as sensitive control to retrieve blade without whiplash.



Large modern numbers against a snow-white background give easy reading, reduce error.



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On the W7312 model, this exclusive feature: 10 useful reference tables printed on the back of the blade.

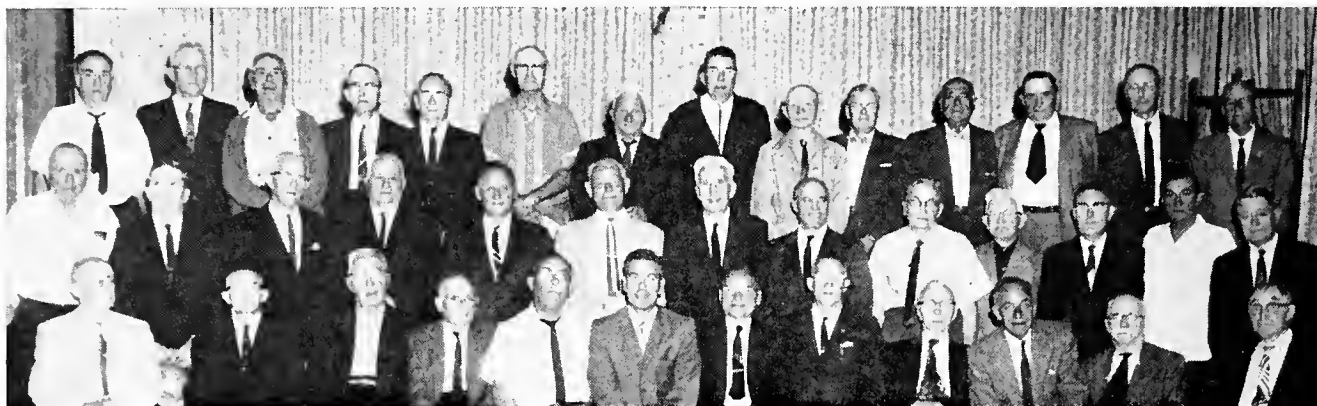


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50 AND 25-YEAR MEMBERS—First row, Ludger Sirois, Jacob Cohen, George Morley, Rene Rancourt, Richard Croteau, president; Henry Saracusa, business representative; Theodore Gagnon, Salvatore Sapuppo, Daniel Crowley, and George Hmurciak. Second row, Matthew Maney, Joseph Maney, Joseph Morin, Salvatore Carnso, William Rattee, Salvatore Torrisi, Joseph Torrisi, Joseph Palmese, and Roland Dionne. Third row, James Spalkie, Paul Bernbe, Lionel Sirois, Eustache Sirois, Joseph Mangiri, Arthur La Chance, and Lucien Remy. Old timers not present included: Pierce Adey, 25 years; Louis J. Belanger, 25; Roy Bell, 25; Henry Balduc, 25; Paul Bonitz, 25; Frank Campione, 25; L. R. Carmichael, 25; John Carnso, 25; Lawrence Consentino, 25; Roland Croteau, 25; Adrien Derouin, 50; Richard Dick, 25; Dana Drew, 25; Frank Edwards, 50; Harry Fieldhouse, 50; Joseph Fortin, 25; Theodore Gagnon, 25; Ben Garlic, 50; Joseph Genest, 50; Harold Graham, 25; Stanley Greenwood, 25; Herbert Herold, 25; James Hibbert, 50; George Himmer, 25; Albert Jones, 25; Emil Levesque, 25; Carmelo Marino, 25; Lucien Martel, 25; Joseph McDonnell, 25; Walter Meier, 25; William Meath, 25; Natale Mugavero, 25; Stanislas Reltier, 50; Genero Pizzano, 50; Oliver Rousseau, 25; Desire Roy, 25; Silas Schiller, 25; Charles Timmons, 25; Andrew Trudell, 50; Alexandra Vanasse, 50; John Voter, Sr., 25; Paul Weidner, 25.



MORE 50 AND 25-YEAR MEMBERS—Front row, Napoleon Shank, James Dwan, Delphis Plante, Gactano Guerrieria, Munzio Sgarlata, Henry Saracuso, business representative; Joseph Fiorante, Mile Ward, Eugene Gaumont, Reinhardt Nitochke, John Mulcahy, and John N. Leopold, 91 years (64-year member). Second row, Simeon Barbin, Romeo Cowette, Romeo Beaulien, Phil Desbiens, Charlie Seubert, Albert Strube, Frank Caron, James Russo, Joseph La Plume, Edmond Guilment, Walter Bruce, George Waterworth, and Emil Marcoux. Third row, Octave Dumont, Arthur Roy, Joseph Levesque, William Bourque, Fred Matish, Fortunat Soucy, Adam Witzgall, Fred Hofeman, Richard Bottleberghe, Alfred Eaton, recording secretary; Emil Maher, Thomas Lavoie, Frank Robichaud, and Victor Sabois.

Eight Decades Marked by Massachusetts Local

METHUEN, Mass.—A small group of men banded together and met at the Pythian Hall in Lawrence, Massachusetts, on September 15, 1885, to discuss the problems of their trade and how they might improve their welfare as carpenters.

Thus, the fire of Local 111 was kindled. At this first meeting it was agreed to petition The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America for a charter to establish a local union in Lawrence, Massachusetts.

On the following October 7 the group received a charter and was given the local number of 111. The initiation pledge was given to the members present, and an election of officers was held. The following members were elected as first leaders of the union:

James H. Martin, president; F. R. Davis, vice president; Charles E. Tatro, recording secretary; Napoleon R. Dufresne, financial secretary and corresponding secretary; Henry M. Newton, conductor; W. A. Kimball, warden; Agnus McNeil, trustee; George F. Rodgers, trustee; and Charles E. Tatro, trustee protem.

By July 1889, three years later, Local 111 had a membership of 63. Today, its membership is well over 500 members. Many achievements were won over the intervening years. They were accomplished by the support and cooperation of the members and by a series of competent officers.

Such officers included John Mulcahy, who served as president and business

agent for many years; Joe Labelle, financial secretary for many years; Alfred Eaton, the present recording secretary, who has held office for 40 years; the late Bob Doiron, who served as business agent for approximately 18 years.

Nick Leuphold, who is 91 years young, has been a member of the local union for the past 64 years. The officers who now represent Local 111 include:

Henry Saracusa, business agent; Richard Croteau, president; Peter DesRoches, vice president; Alfred Eaton, recording secretary; Ernest Marcoux, treasurer; George Hmurciak, financial secretary; James Dwan, warden; John Mulcahy, conductor; James Conlon, trustee; Alfred D'Amoun, trustee; and Jack Damerr, trustee.



Membership Pins Presented at Annual Picnic of Local 226

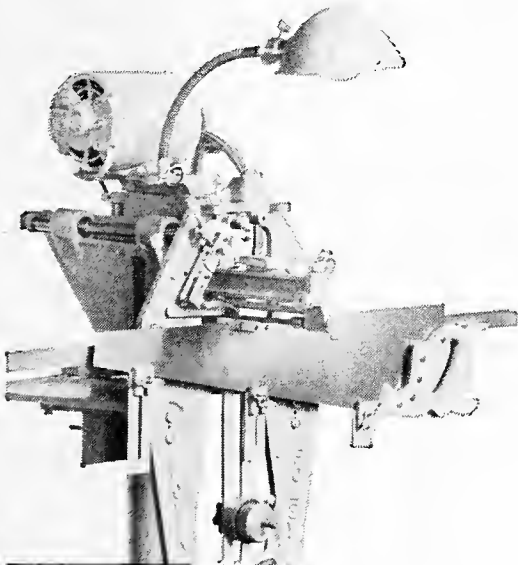
PORTLAND, ORE.—Local 226 of Portland recently held its annual picnic and took the occasion to present 40 and 50-year pins to 25 members. One member, Alfred Ostergaard, 76 years old, received his 50-year pin. He joined Local 161 in Kenosha, Wisconsin, on July 7, 1914, and was cleared into Local 226 from Local 780 in Astoria, Oregon, on October 20, 1925.

Front row, left to right: R. I. Pasko, Fred Vishnevsky, William J. Page, Oscar Long, Alfred Ostergaard, E. A. Johnson, Charles Christensen, Howard Moulton and Adam Imthurn.

Second row, left to right: W. H. Wardrip, A. E. Larson, William Smolnisky, Oscar Holm, Henry Carlson, L. M. Hawkins, C. W. Jensen and J. J. Manwiller.

Back row, left to right: Lester C. Margason, William Griep, H. P. Freeman, John R. Bliss, Noah Sutton, Herbert Dilley, Louis Erickson and Sam Pearson.

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When you are no longer on a full-time regular job, perhaps you would like something to do for a few hours a day and pick up a little extra money, too. Your carpenter friends would be glad to have you sharpen their saws for them, especially with the precision work done by the Foley Saw Filer. F. M. Davis wrote us: "After filing saws by hand for 12 years, the Foley Saw Filer betters my best in half the time." Exclusive jointing action keeps teeth uniform in size, height, spacing—and new model 200 Foley Saw Filer is the only machine that sharpens hand, band, both combination and crosscut circular saws.

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Local 2039 Holds Pin Presentations



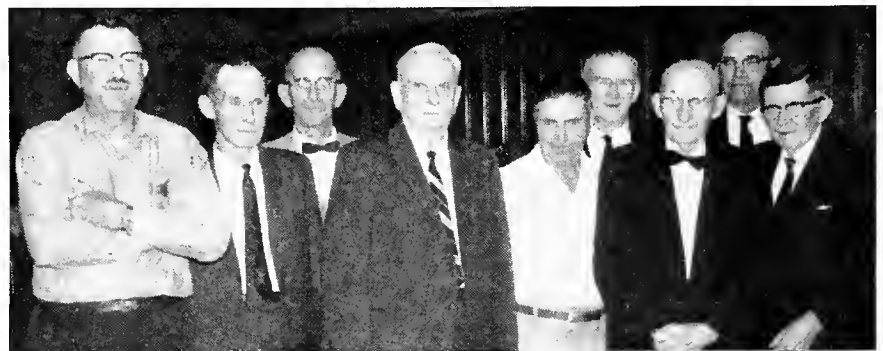
NEW ORLEANS, LA.—Local 2039 of New Orleans, has presented pins to its deserving members. Ten members receiving 25-year pins from President Melvin Parent. Those receiving pins were: seated, from left, Neely Robinson, Isaac Porche, Arthur Porche, and Joseph Delacroix. Standing, Stanley Cuillier, John T. Wilcher, Herbert Martin, Frank Mercadal, and Louis Alexis. Also receiving a pin but not present was Stephen Colombel.

Local 387 Presents Pins at Labor Day Barbecue



COLUMBUS, MISS.—Local 387 of Columbus, recently held its Labor Day barbeque, at which time four members were given their 25-year membership pins. At the celebration were: front row, left to right—Glenn Ward, 25 years; B. R. Upton, representative, who made the presentation; Tom Lavender, 25 years; Robert R. Covington, 25 years; R. W. Strickland, 25 years; and Marvin E. Taylor, financial secretary and business representative. Back row, left to right: J. E. Weathers, trustee; H. M. Nolan, warden; C. V. Webb, trustee; D. M. Pounders, trustee; and Frank Robertson, treasurer.

Local 372 Awards Past-President Pins



LIMA, OHIO—Local 372 of Lima recently held a dinner party for the presentation of past president and membership pins. Those given past president pins were: Ralph Height, Theodore Kennedy, William Pickens, Edward Rettig and Harry Downing.

Pictured are the 25-year members who were also honored, left to right: front row—Paul Long, John Placie, Hermon Tohle, Harold King, Emmett Murray and Louis Nichols. Second row, left to right: Harry Downing, Ralph Height and Leonard Palmer. Those not present for the picture were Edgar Altstetter, Charles Stegaman and Richard Hance.

— LAKELAND NEWS —

Frederick Yager of Local Union 146, Schenectady, N. Y., arrived at the Home Sept. 1, 1965.
 George Gordon of Local Union 1, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Sept. 1, 1965.
 Joseph A. Hughes of Local Union 253, Omaha, Nebr., arrived at the Home Sept. 9, 1965.
 Louis A. Dusch of Local Union 1406, Louisville, Ky., arrived at the Home Sept. 15, 1965.
 B. G. Schmidt of Local Union 1822, Fort Worth, Tex., arrived at the Home Sept. 15, 1965.
 Carl Heid of Local Union 242, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Sept. 17, 1965.
 Alois J. Wende of Local Union 242, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Sept. 18, 1965.
 John Robb Kerr of Local Union 1991, Bedford, Ohio, arrived at the Home Sept. 20, 1965.
 Carson Harper of Local Union 1024, Cumberland, Md., arrived at the Home Sept. 21, 1965.
 Ivar Johnson of Local Union 141, Chicago, Ill., arrived at the Home Sept. 22, 1965.
 Ernest W. Spies of Local Union 12, Syracuse, N. Y., arrived at the Home Sept. 28, 1965.
 John E. Bush of Local Union 15, Hackensack, N. J., passed away Sept. 3, 1965. Burial was at Airmont, N. Y.
 William J. Caldwell of Local Union 11, Cleveland, Ohio, passed away Sept. 18, 1965, and burial was at Cleveland, Ohio.

Members who visited the Home during September:

Henry Schmidt, L. U. 142, Pittsburgh, Pa.
 Fred W. Maas, L. U. 1815, Bell, Calif.
 Wm. J. Gerke, L. U. 483, San Francisco, Calif.
 J. Lester Wirt, L. U. 287, Harrisburg, Pa.
 Mel Snyder, L. U. 1966, Miami, Fla.
 Roy Dunfee, L. U. 1627, Mena, Ark.
 Irving Goolsby, L. U. 627, O'Brien, Fla.
 John Rahac, L. U. 1275, Clearwater, Fla.
 Walter Snyder, L. U. 1456, N. Y. C., now living in Bloomfield, N. J.
 Alva S. Fox, L. U. 993, Hialeah, Fla.
 Earl A. Scholts, L. U. 112, Butler, Mont.
 Wm. J. Furze, L. U. 2159, Umatilla, Fla.
 Thomas Hammer, L. U. 787, New Port Richey, Fla.
 Joseph Ambrose, L. U. 174, Joliet, Ill.
 Harry P. Karg, L. U. 5, St. Louis, Mo.
 Fred Krabenbull, L. U. 637, Hamilton, Ohio.
 Ira McGlasson, L. U. 55, Golden, Colo.
 Raymond J. Robman, L. U. 2456, Washington, D. C.
 Harry R. Wick, L. U. 226, Portland, Ore.
 Gunnar Anderson, L. U. 323, Plainfield, Ill.
 Olbie W. Langhurst, L. U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
 N. Barth, L. U. 1596, St. Louis, Mo.
 Ray G. Boerner, L. U. 602, St. Louis, Mo.
 Eric Ericson, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.

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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Billions in '66 ... What are the prospects for '88 or '99?

All indications are that 1966 will be another record-breaking year for new construction. Though the report of the Department of Commerce's Building Materials and Construction Industries Division is not yet available, it is expected to show an outlay of more than \$70 billion for construction, large and small, during the coming year. Meanwhile, the annual Dodge Report, which covers major construction on a "contract value" basis, shows an increase of 4.2% over this year.

Additional billions will be spent in Canada, as that nation continues to build up its industrial and civic might. Several major projects are continuing there.

This is a tremendous outlay of funds, and it means steady work for the building and construction trades in 1966.

But what of the distant future? What of the long-range forecasts?

Some statisticians expect America's population to double before the Twentieth Century is out. The few years between 1966 and the turn of the century are only the span of a generation.

Will American ingenuity be able to meet the construction demands of a mushrooming population in 1988? or 1999?

Certainly technology will bring time-saving and labor-saving devices to the building trades which are undreamed of today. Changes in construction methods since World War II underscore this possibility.

But even with such eventualities, there is bound to be a continued need for skilled construction craftsmen. Training—and retraining—of journeymen will be essential to fill the requirements of urbanized America and a restless, growing world.

Industry groups report labor shortages in a number of construction areas of North America. In some

instances, these shortages will be met by relocating workers, but in other instances the only solution is more apprentice training programs.

Though Federal and state agencies are currently attempting to train workers in the construction crafts to meet such shortages, the only sound and lasting solution to the problem is *union* training programs. We must expand and cultivate our apprenticeship work for the foreseeable future. This is the surest way to keep experienced workmanship in the forefront of our expanding economy.

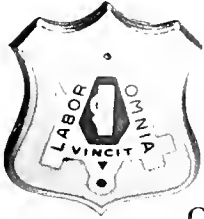
Once every local union of the Brotherhood realizes this, we will have completed the first step toward meeting our growing responsibilities.

A good apprenticeship training program requires money—money for training manuals, for equipment, and for class and shop facilities. It needs a firm financial base upon which to build a livelihood for the union carpenters, the millmen, the millwrights of the coming generation.

Our Brotherhood had an active apprenticeship training before there was Federal and state aid for such programs. It has only been in recent decades that joint apprenticeship committees have come to the fore as the logical manner for coordinating apprentice training programs. We will continue to sponsor apprenticeship training, even if other organizations fall to the wayside.

In summary, I want to make this important point: Tomorrow's America and tomorrow's world will require craftsmen of high skill and recent experience in new materials and new tools. To protect our jurisdiction and to assure an adequate supply of trade unionists for the big construction jobs of '66, '88, and '99, we **must** expand our apprenticeship activity and improve the quality of the training provided.

Here Are Ideal Christmas Gifts For The Man of Your Family



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Clutch back. Attractive small size. Rolled gold.

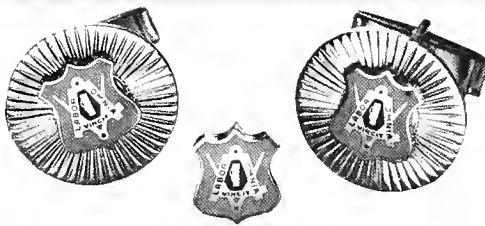
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Set, \$3.50



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**Available in 10K Gold, \$25 each.
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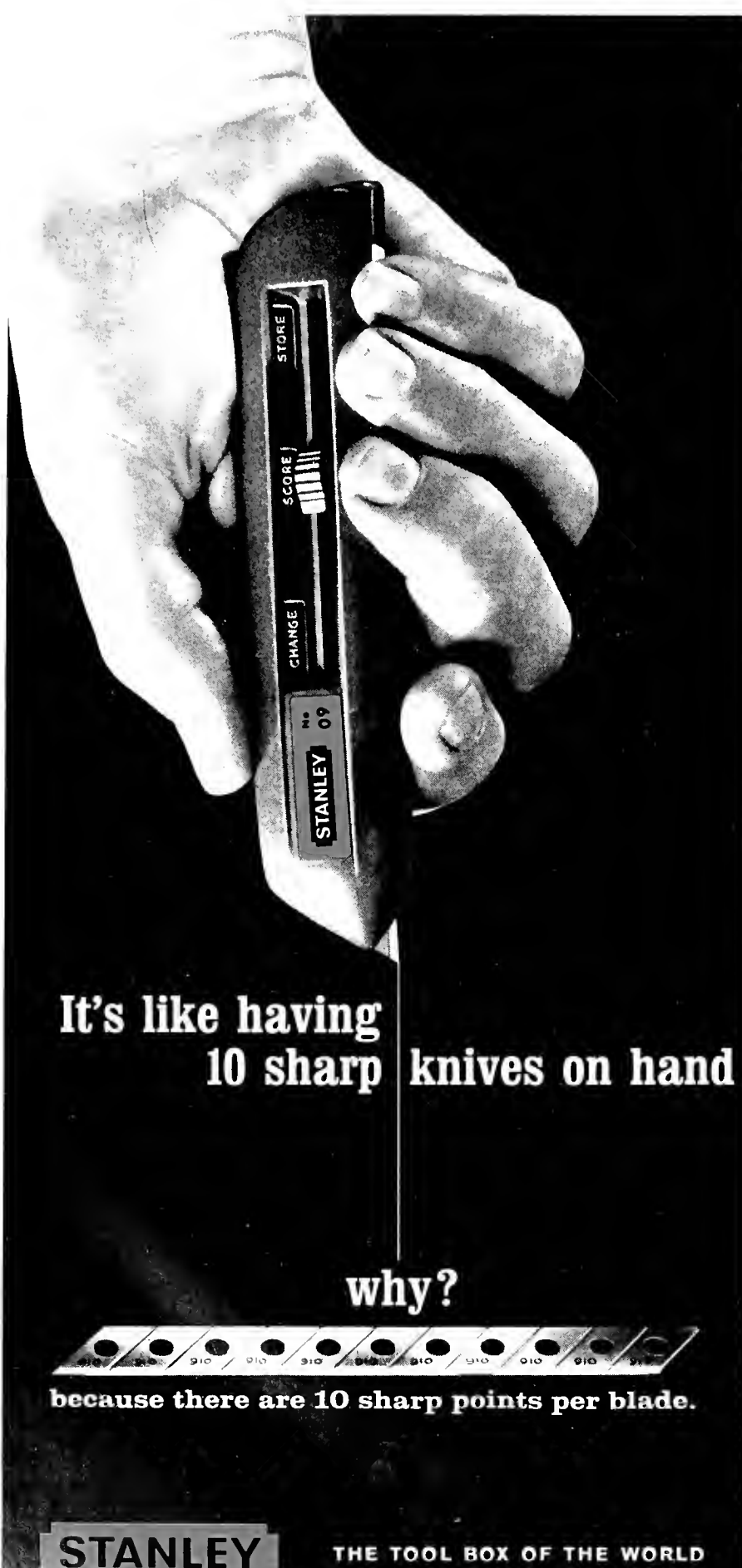
Wear Them With Pride!

The Brotherhood's official emblem design in colors is featured on the handsome articles shown here as well as on our other jewelry which may be ordered by the members of any group affiliated with our union. There has been a continuous demand for these items, which are all very attractive and in excellent taste. As you would expect, the materials and the workmanship are strictly first-class. By displaying the official emblem, we can show our pride in being members of the United Brotherhood. Please print or type orders plainly. Be sure names and addresses are correct and your instructions are complete.

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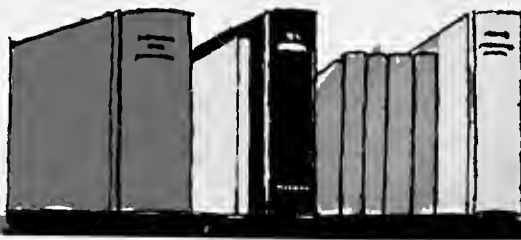
DECEMBER, 1965

A
Joyous
Christmas
A
Peaceful
New Year



SPECIAL HOLIDAY FEATURE ... the Reverential Beauty of Wood

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Now that the mailing list of *The Carpenter* is on the computer, it is no longer necessary for the financial secretary to send in the names of members who die or are suspended. Such members are automatically dropped from the mail list. The only names which the financial secretary needs to send in are the names of members who are NOT receiving the magazine.

In sending in the names of members who are not getting the magazine, the new address forms mailed out with each monthly bill should be used. Please see that the Zip Code of the member is included. When there is a consolidation of local unions, the members of the local union which is absorbed by the remaining local union are automatically dropped from the mail list. Therefore, it will be necessary for the financial secretary to send in these names. The same is true of members who clear from one local union to another. The financial secretary of the local union into which they clear should send in the names of these members with their addresses and Zip Code numbers.

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THE CARPENTER

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No. 12

DECEMBER, 1965

UNITED BROTHERHOOD OF CARPENTERS AND JOINERS OF AMERICA

Peter Terzick, Acting Editor



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THE COVER

The season of Christmas draws North Americans to their churches for the centuries-old commemoration of the birth of Jesus.

The season of Hanukkah, which also falls in December, draws still other Americans to their synagogues.

Our December cover, in a warm and quiet way, attempts to show you, our reader, the reverential beauty of wood as a building material for our houses of worship. Additional pictures, in the center of this issue, show vividly how inspired architects and workmen have created buildings of beauty from the woods of the world.

Man has always reserved his most beautiful materials and his noblest designs for his places of worship. Wood, one of our earliest building materials, occupies a place at the very heart of this tradition. Even during the time of the great stone cathedrals, wood contributed structurally and decoratively—and provided comfort and warmth, both physical and spiritual. Today, it is undoubtedly the material most in keeping with the trend toward less massive church architecture, on a more human scale.

Our cover illustration is inspired by a view inside the Bee Ridge Presbyterian Church at Sarasota, Florida.

This and other church construction are worthy examples of the age-old craft of carpentry at its very best.



SPECIAL HOLIDAY FEATURE ...the Reverential Beauty of Wood

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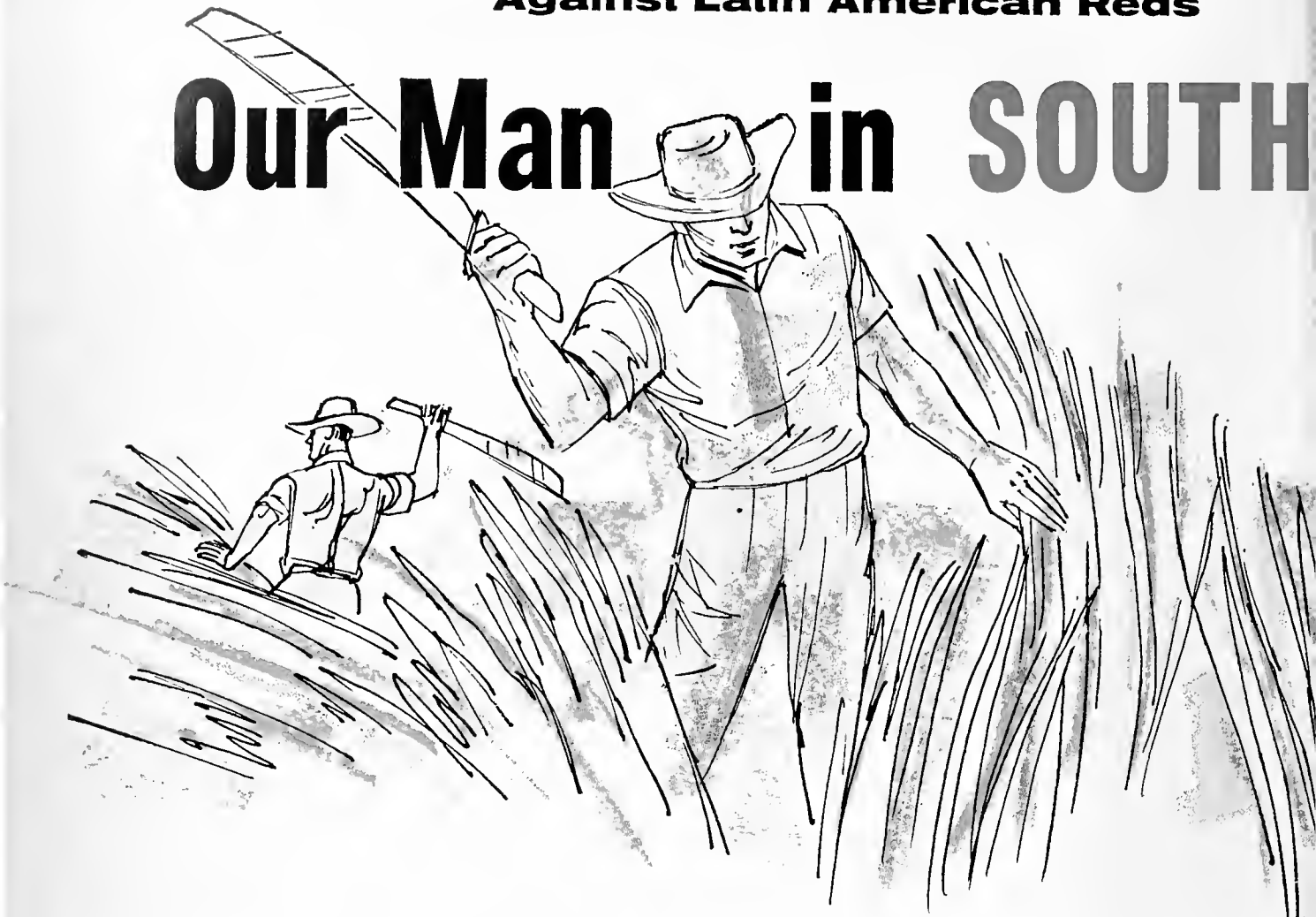
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Union Carpenter Wages Verbal War Against Latin American Reds

Our Man in SOUTH



AT THE very moment when he was talking about how faith and trust are needed to form free Democratic unions and fight against the evil of Communism, words were being scrawled on the U.S. Embassy wall a few buildings away. "YANKEE GO HOME . . . AMERICAN ASSASSIN OF VIET NAM. IMPERIALIST DOGS . . . MURDERERS."

The bold strokes in red paint, the ugly splotches of black ink, the acrid stench of a burning American flag were far more than the ineffectual gestures of a deranged but small group. They were the measures taken by a large, well-organized and immediately

dangerous Communist element, for this was Montivideo, Uruguay.

The agitators were a small part of the total communist network attempting to strangle free speech in many areas of South America. Every day, in the scattered back-country plantations, as well as in the heart of the big cities, the American Democratic message is tested against the deceit,

bribery, distortion and even the edge of the Red machete blade.

Sometimes, representatives of American labor are found dead under "mysterious" circumstances, which can't be talked about very much.

But this didn't matter to Brother Alfonso B. Rodriguez. The way he saw it, he was in South America to pit himself personally against the Com-

RODRIGUEZ spoke to a group of Uruguayan labor leaders in the Artigas-Washington Library, while Reds demonstrated before the U.S. Embassy around the corner.



AMERICA



FROM THE HOOD of a Jeep, Rodriguez takes pictures of the cane fields at Calpica Plantation with his 8 mm movie camera.



A CERTIFICATE of appreciation from the US Labor Department was presented Rodriguez upon his return.



RIGHT: A group of workers visits the labor booth at the trade fair in Montivideo, with Rodriguez as escort.

munists and the Castroites. He was determined, whatever the hazards, to get into the fields and factories, to every hamlet he could, and tell the story of American free labor development and Democratic ideals.

Brother Rodriguez' talk to the Construction and Metalbuggy Workers of Montivideo, in the basement of the Artigas-Washington Library, around the corner from the defiled American Embassy, was just a small part of his personal people-to-people campaign that took him to the farthest corners of Uruguay, Argentina, Brazil, Peru and the Dominican Republic. Using the medium of radio and television wherever he could, gathering impromptu meetings of workers in the fields, their homes, and their factories, Brother Rodriguez accomplished more for Democracy than a platoon of desk-bound administrators.

The real greatness of his work was that he didn't have to do it. The original purpose of his trip to South America had been quite conventional, and

for the most part, unremarkable.

When he left New Mexico for his expedition to South America, Brother Rodriguez was the president of the New Mexico District Council of Carpenters. (Since his arrival back in the United States, he has been appointed the Executive Secretary of the New Mexico AFL-CIO.)

He had been selected to attend an international trade fair in Montivideo—the first Industrial Trade Fair of the Atlantic. His job was to staff the labor booth of the American Exposition, and talk to the Uruguayans who came to the fair in their own language, for Brother Rodriguez was blessed with a native fluency in Spanish. Through movies, demonstrations, booklets, and informal discussions, “we explained the different kinds of contracts, collective bargaining, and grievance and arbitration procedures. Also labor-management relations, labor legislation, the structure and makeup of local unions, national and international, the structure and makeup of the National AFL-

CIO, besides answering hundreds of other questions asked by the workers and the business people.”

But Brother Rodriguez wasn't to be satisfied with reaching only those who could get to the fair. He pushed himself in every available moment of spare time to broaden the base of his missionary work. By jeep, plane, and foot he made contact with hundreds and, perhaps, thousands of South Americans personally and found that “the majority of the people are a hard-working people. They are looking to our country for a lot of guidance and a lot of help.” They need it.

It's difficult to imagine, from the comfort of 1965 America, the power struggle that goes on daily in many sections of the so-called “free” world. South America, Rodriguez found, there are places where some of the fundamental principles of Democracy, as we know them, are not only not working, but are not even understood. There are places where the term “collective bargaining” must be explained

Our Man in SOUTH AMERICA



TOP: Rodriguez, center, is interviewed in the studio of a Montivideo television station.

ABOVE: Leaders of the Sindicato de Obreros del Freyerifico (Packing Plant Workers) pose with visitor, Rodriguez (third from left, standing).

TOP LEFT: A press conference with reporters of three Latin American newspapers.

LOWER LEFT: The Brotherhood movie, "The Carpenter," is shown to a group of construction workers, with Rodriguez behind the projector, translating into Spanish.



... where a wage of \$5 a day is tops ... where the Communist influence is so strong that half of the employees in some plants are Red, and others where a bare Red influence of 15 per cent is able to paralyze a 2000-employee plantation and refinery.

Brother Rodriguez ran into all of these situations and more, on his personal collision course with South American Communism.

The morning after his talk to the Construction and Metalbuggy workers, when the American Embassy walls had been defiled, Brother Rodriguez was escorted through a cotton textile factory in Montivideo, and collided headon with the Secretary-General of the plant union. A large, heavy-set woman, the officer took what Rod-

riguez thought was a peculiar tack. Discussing the concept of Collective Bargaining, Senora Martinez was unalterably opposed to the idea that management and labor could — or should—sit across the bargaining table from each other. The good Senora was adamant that the twain should never meet.

During the discussions, often heated, Brother Rodriguez found himself supported by the other officers of the union. He later learned that the Senora had come up through the right Red schools—that she had been to Russia and other iron curtain countries for education in Communist agitation.

On another occasion, when Brother Rodriguez was as deep in the back

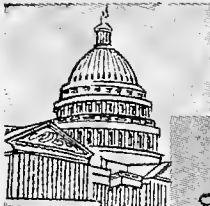
country of Uruguay as you can go without being in Argentina, the hazard was more impressive than heated words.

"One night we went on something of an organizing spree. I wanted to see the methods which the Uruguayan Confederation of Trade Union Workers use in talking to the people. What they go through in an effort to talk and get them to consider a free Democratic trade union movement!

"I actually got into a little more than I had bargained for, due to the fact that in the cane fields of Maitang the only weapon used by the cane cutters is their machete. We got to the point where, more or less in self defense, we had to grab a machete in

CONTINUED ON PAGE 32

THE CARPENTER



Washington **ROUNDUP**

DEMOCRATIC STUDY Group Chairman, Rep. Frank Thompson of New Jersey, has announced the establishment of a Full Employment Steering Committee composed of seventeen freshmen Congressmen. The purpose of the Committee, said Thompson, is to study ways to meet our national needs and goals, "to create new job opportunities and to relate such objectives to specific legislation in the next session."

WEEP NO MORE—The rich are still getting richer—or there are certainly more of them, U.S. News & World Report has disclosed. The number of millionaires has now climbed to 90,000—eight times the number in 1948. No wonder most workingmen refuse to weep when told that income taxes, estate taxes and other forms of taxes are endangering initiative and private enterprise.

THE NATIONAL LABOR RELATIONS BOARD still has a tremendous time lag in processing cases, despite efforts of its staff to cope with an ever-increasing load of work, according to NLRB General Counsel Arnold Ordman in his report for fiscal 1965. At present it takes from 56 to 58 days to process an unfair-labor-practice case. This is a "vast improvement" over the 116 days required in 1958 but still does not meet the record median of 45 days achieved in fiscal 1961.

UNIONS HAVE SAME RIGHT as employers to withdraw from a joint contract-bargaining unit, the National Labor Relations Board has ruled. Three board members agreed that the publishers of the Detroit News and the Detroit Free Press violated federal labor law when they refused to bargain separately at the request of Paper Handlers Local 10 and Printing Pressmen's Local 13 in 1963. The Board agreed that the News and Free Press be ordered to bargain individually with Pressmen's Local 10.

YOUTH OPPORTUNITY CENTERS will be established in five more cities by the U.S. Employment Service. These centers serve as central points where young people can find out about governmental and community employment and training possibilities. Bakersfield, Calif.; Orlando and Pensacola, Fla.; and Chattanooga and Knoxville, Tenn. were added to the 102 cities already picked as center sites. There will eventually be at least one in every state.

INTERNAL DISPUTES PLAN of the AFL-CIO has now been in effect over three and one-half years. Since that time, 258 cases—nearly 60 percent—have been resolved through mediation or mutual agreement. Of the total of 434 complaints filed under the plan, adopted by the 1961 convention as Article XXI of the AFL-CIO Constitution, 72 were filed in the first eight and one-half months of this year. In all of 1964 there were 111 cases.

UNION MEMBERSHIP GOES UPWARD according to the biennial survey conducted by the Labor Department's Bureau of Labor Statistics. Preliminary figures show a rise in members of AFL-CIO affiliates to 15,150,000. The total of all union membership in the United States—excluding Canadian members of unions with headquarters in this country—stood at 16,841,000, compared with 16,559,000, in 1962, the BLS survey showed.

PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE has been designated a "National Historic Site" by Congress. This means, in effect, that the Federal government can now conduct a systematic program of renovating the "Main Street of the Nation." President Johnson has asked Congress to create a Commission on Pennsylvania Avenue to implement the refurbishing work.

Some Come For Freedom ... Some For The Sun

Key West builds a promising future on mementos of an historic past, with union carpenters all the way.

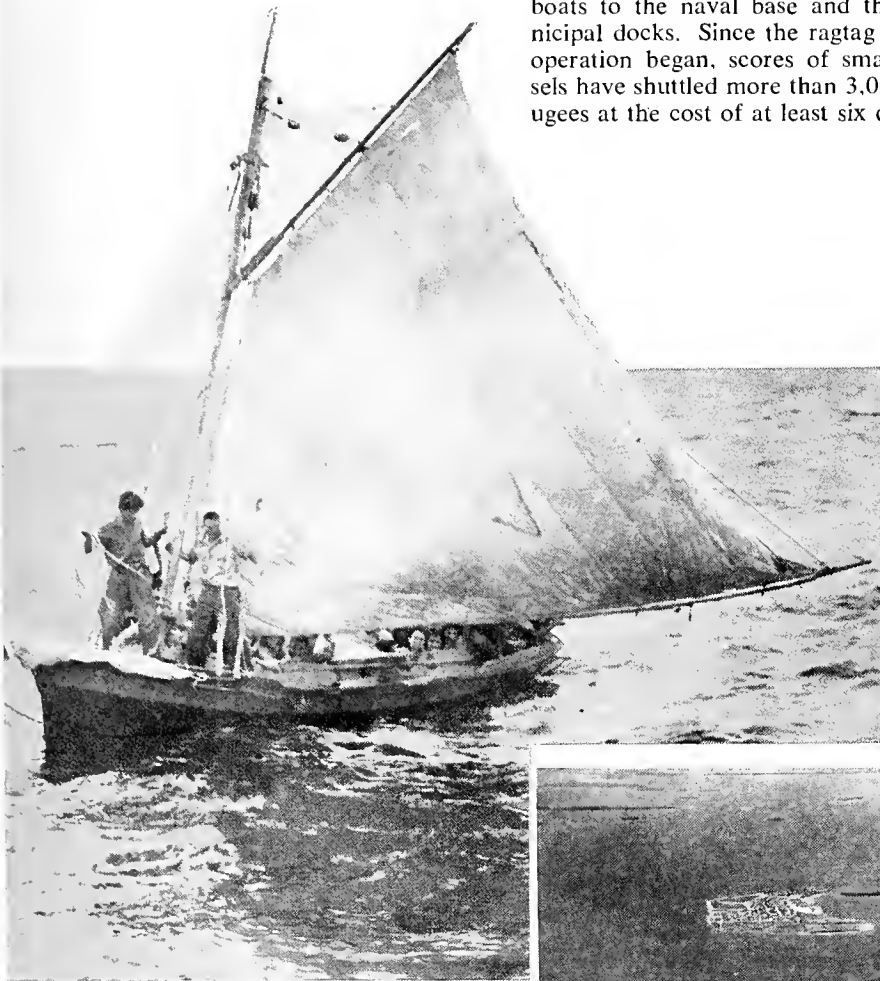
CUBA is only 90 miles south, across the Florida Straits, and for refugees fleeing Castro's brand of communism, Key West is an outpost of freedom . . . an outstretched hand reaching more than 100 miles down the Florida Keys to offer escape from tyranny.

For weeks they have come in small boats to the naval base and the municipal docks. Since the ragtag rescue operation began, scores of small vessels have shuttled more than 3,000 refugees at the cost of at least six drown-

ings in the rough waters in route.

From Key West the Cuban exiles are transported to relocation centers at Miami, and, as they move north along the spectacular Overseas Highway, they pass hundreds of winter tourists traveling south to the sun and the leisure of deep sea fishing and sightseeing.

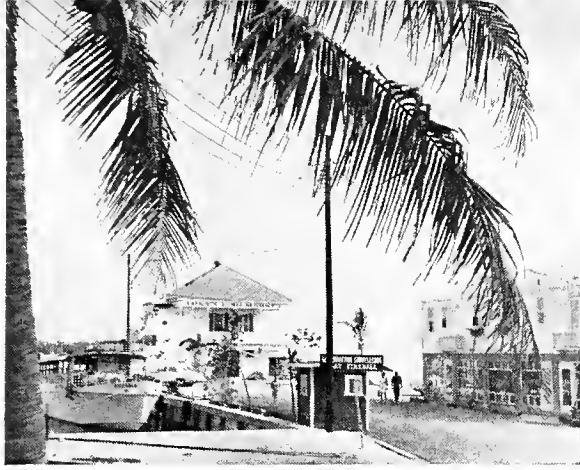
Key West has begun to grow. Its Navy facilities are expanding to meet the increased needs of national defense. Quarters for Navy personnel are being built by AFL-CIO building tradesmen. A helicopter base is being enlarged for search and rescue work. The Navy has been operating from Key West since Commodore David Porter moved in to chase pirates from the area in 1822. The Marines landed two years later. Today, HAWK missiles point out to sea. The submarine basin hums with activity. Union Car-



A BOATLOAD of Cuban refugees (note faces beneath the sail) prepares to come alongside a Coast Guard patrol boat in the Florida Straits. First stop for thousands of persons fleeing Castro's regime is Key West—U.S. Coast Guard Photo.

AN AERIAL VIEW of Key West, looking north. The U.S. Naval Station and Submarine Basin is at lower left. The oldest section of town, around Mallory Square, is at extreme left. U.S. Highway 1 runs north along the west side of the island.





LEFT: Tony's Fish Market and Restaurant, framed by palm fronds, was a structure erected by members of Local 655 in the restoration area.

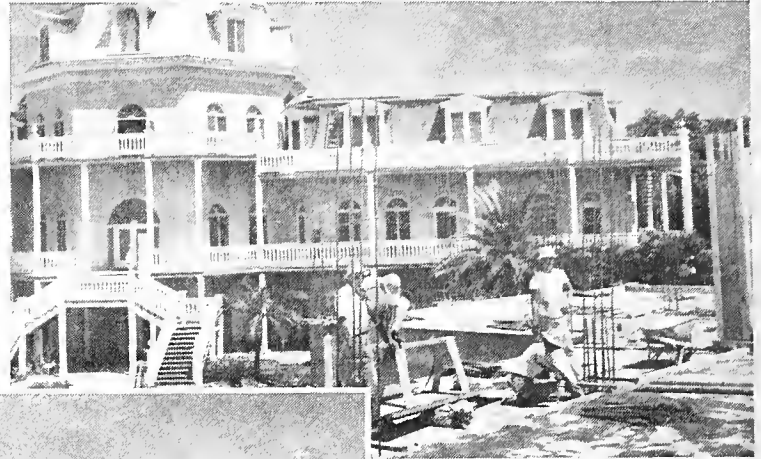
penters are adding new facilities.

The Coast Guard, meanwhile, is performing double duty on the island—aiding refugees and shepherding the large number of pleasure boats plying the waters roundabout.

As dredges dig coral from shallow bights and pump the dredgings as "fill" for new real estate, the 34,000 citizens of this southernmost city prepare for an influx of tourists. Six years ago a small group of matrons formed the Old Island Restoration Foundation, and this venture has become the town's most heavily supported and successful civic movement.

The most impressive of the restoration projects is Old Mallory Square, where Key West began. What was once a blighted and decaying waterfront has now become a lushly landscaped and rebuilt tourist center. Members of Carpenters Local Union 655 have exhibited their skills in recreating Pirates' Alley, in restoring the Audubon House and other structures. Now some members are at work on a new \$800,000 county jail and courthouse. Key West is also getting a modern shopping center on Roosevelt Boulevard.

The building projects are small by big-city standards, but for Key West Carpenters they are promising manifestations of a prosperous future.



ABOVE: The historic old Convent of Mary Immaculate looks down upon union carpenters at work on a convent school and nuns' quarters.



LEFT: Carpenters on the Convent job. President of the local union is Clem Albury. Recording secretary is Charles Bearham.



ABOVE: James Felton, financial secretary and business agent of Local 655, seated, discusses work with a member.



LEFT: Pirates' Alley, a picturesque haven for tourists, restored by union workmen under Restoration Foundation plans.

RIGHT: Southernmost construction job in the Continental United States—a Navy officers' club on the southern tip of the island.



CHICAGO MEMBER HELPS DEVELOP SAFE SCAFFOLD



1

1 Six of the 28 metal forms equipped with safety scaffolds are shown here. On each floor, from the first to the 31st, concrete can be poured from the same elevation. Scaffolds are raised by two one-ton chain falls which are manually operated.

2 Setting plate which is located at the lower end of the outside form is bolted to form and keeps it at proper height as well as properly locating wing panel for easy assembling from building floor.

3 Safety scaffold is made of $\frac{3}{8}$ x 3 x 5 angle iron welded to the steel form. Vertical and horizontal angle iron, $\frac{3}{16}$ x 2 x 2, is bolted to 3 x 5 angle iron with $\frac{1}{2}$ x $1\frac{1}{2}$ bolts. Wire mesh, No. 14 gauge, is bolted to 2 x 2 angle iron to form the outer support.

Floor planking is made by bolting 2 x 12's to 3 x 5 angle iron. 1 x 6 toe boards are nailed to scaffold planks.

4 Safety scaffold is a permanent part of the metal form and it can be moved easily and without additional costs. Because of the many safety features this structure offers, men are able to work more safely and efficiently.

5 Safety scaffold on new office building of the Illinois Bell Telephone Company in Chicago is built into metal concrete form. Scaffold, invented by Carl Mayes, a steward in Chicago Local 434 and William Schweitzer, an Evanston, Ill., contractor, is used when pouring exterior building columns.



2



3



4



5

Pension Benefits Become 'Portable'

For 50,000 New York Area Members

A MAJOR "breakthrough" in improved pension rights for 50,000 members of The Brotherhood has been made by The New York City District Council of Carpenters and has been hailed as "most historic" by Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz.

Other leaders in the labor movement have also praised the new concept, which makes pension rights of the union members within the District Council "portable" as the union members work throughout the geographical area covered by negotiated pension agreements with employers associated with the General Contractors Association of New York.

The total assets of the six pension funds now joined in the "portability pact" total in excess of \$50 million.

Announcement of the new agreement, hailed as a major breakthrough in equitable pension distribution, was made by Charles Johnson, Jr., chairman of the New York City District Council Carpenters Fund, largest of the participating units.

Funds covering members of The Brotherhood in Nassau, Suffolk, Westchester and Rockland Counties in New York, and in the vicinity of Norwalk, Connecticut, have also signed the agreement. The New York City District Council's membership includes all of the city's five boroughs.

Retroactive to January 1, 1965, the agreement provides for a transfer of money from any of the funds to the member's home fund so that on retirement he will receive full credit for all pension benefits paid on his behalf, regardless which of the participating funds has received the money.

Before the agreement, a member was entitled only to benefits earned in his own district and paid into his home fund. Since contracts previously had provided that payments be made for each member only in the district where his work is performed, many members received reduced payments. Furthermore, since eligibility is contingent on 25 years' service, retirees who had worked for long periods of time outside their home districts found they could not collect any pension at all.

The agreement also protects a union member's rights in his home fund when he comes under another local for an extended period of time. Previously, his benefit credits would be forfeited if he worked outside of his home jurisdiction for more than three consecutive years. They would not accrue to him again on his return, even though his total tenure of employment in his home district exceeded the service requirement.

The service requirement was originally pegged at 25 years but subsequently, on October 25, it was dropped to 20 years with a minimum retirement age of 70, graduated up to 25 years with a minimum retirement age of 66.

"While the concept of reciprocal pension benefits has been tried success-

Best Wishes from LBJ And Secretary Wirtz

Secretary of Labor Willard W. Wirtz congratulated those who had parts in negotiating the portability phase of pensions within the New York City District Council Carpenters' Pension Fund. His message, sent on behalf of himself and President Lyndon B. Johnson, declared that he hoped the action "will serve to further this concept, so more American workers might earn and retain pension credits, wherever they may work." The telegram was as follows:

Messrs. Charles Johnson, Jr., James B. Martin and Robert M. Johnson:

New York City District Council Carpenters Pension Fund, Regency Room, Americana Hotel, New York, N. Y.

Warm good wishes on behalf of the president and myself to those gathered for the signing of the reciprocal agreement providing for the portability of pension benefits for members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners in the New York Metropolitan Area. This is, for your members, a most historic occasion. The portability of pension credits provides a fair means of enabling employees to retain benefit rights and of improving the benefits to which they are entitled. Multi-employer plans offer a partial solution of pension problems that hamper the mobility of workers. As your members well know, reciprocity and similar arrangements enlarge the scope and effectiveness of portability of pension benefits. I hope very much that your action today will serve to further this concept so more American workers might earn and retain pension credits, wherever they may work.

W. WILLARD WIRTZ,
Secy. of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Other messages of congratulations were received from Harry VanArsdale, Jr., president; Morris Iushewitz, secretary, and William H. Bowe, treasurer of the New York City Central Labor Council and M. P. Catherwood, New York State Industrial Commissioner.

fully before, this is the first time it is being applied on so large a scale," Mr. Johnson said. "The terms of our agreement also provide for other funds within The Brotherhood to join us



later and we sincerely hope they will.

"The nature of our industry and the growing trend toward specialization enhance the importance of portability. Contractors in any district accept jobs in adjoining areas and assign their own specialists to do the work. But since pension payments go to the fund covering the job site, the member previously did not receive his full pension rights on work done outside his home district. The same was true of men who changed employers to take advantage of job opportunities in another area when there was a drop in construction activity in their home district."

District Council Chairman Johnson stressed that the management of contracting firms in all six of the participating districts had worked closely with the District Council in arriving at the terms of the agreement. He paid particular tribute to James B. Martin, a former contractor for heavy construction and Director of Labor Relations for the General Contractors Association in New York since 1937.

"The growing need for portability was emphasized in the report issued early this year by the President's Committee on Corporate Pension Funds, headed by Labor Secretary W. Willard Wirtz," Mr. Johnson continued. "We are happy to meet this need for our own members and believe we have set the stage for broader reciprocity between local and regional groups and closer labor-management cooperation throughout the country."

One of the first beneficiaries under the new plan is Johannes Tamm, 71, who first joined the New York City

'Portable' Plan Works In California, Too!

A reciprocity agreement with 'portable' pension and health and welfare benefits has been in existence in the State of California for about two years. It covers construction members of the Brotherhood (millwrights, pile drivers, carpenters, etc.) who are under three pension and health and welfare funds negotiated in the state—one in Northern California, one in Southern California, and a third in the San Diego area.

Under this agreement, as under the agreement in the New York city area, members covered by the plan can maintain their pension and health and welfare benefits even though they move from one employer to another or from one jurisdiction into another within the covered area (in this case, the State of California).

Council in 1935. For three years since that time he worked in another industry. Except for that period of time he remained a member of New York City Local Union No. 135. However, he worked in Westchester County for parts of 1959, '60, '62 and '63. Accordingly, he was found to have less than the required 25 years of service in the New York City District Fund when he applied for pension benefits on his retirement in May of this year. But now, under the new agreement, he will receive credit for the time he worked in Westchester. Accordingly,

he will be paid a pension of \$56.40 a month to supplement his Social Security income.

A hypothetical case history can serve to illustrate the eventual impact of the interchange provisions of the reciprocal pension agreement.

Assume that Henry Smith, 53, became a member of a New York City local in 1946 and was employed in the city until July, 1959, except for lay-off periods due to weather and lack of work. He then worked in Westchester County from August, 1959, through October 1963 during which time contributions were made in his behalf to the Westchester County Carpenters Pension Fund. In this hypothetical case assume also that Smith will work in New York City until 1970 and that he will then work in Suffolk County until June, 1977, when he will retire.

Without the reciprocal agreement, Smith would not have the required 25 years of service and would not be entitled to any benefits from the New York City District Council. His credits would cover only the 20-1/5 years he worked within the city.

Now, with the new reciprocal agreement, his long work record would entitle him to pension payments of more than \$100 a month. He would receive full credit for the time he had worked in Westchester and in Suffolk Counties, a total of over 11 years.

"We have long been aware of the inequities of the previous system," Robert Johnson, secretary of the New York District Council Fund, said. "Brother Tamm's case is not at all unusual and we are pleased that a way has been found for the funds to interchange benefits so that any union member within our group will receive his full benefits."

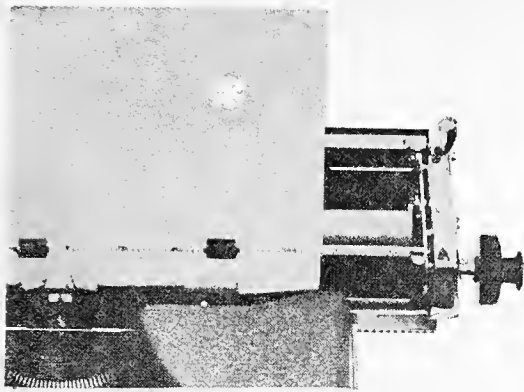
Robert Johnson also pointed out that the pension benefits would increase more significantly as credits build up during the life of the agreement.

The initial participants in the reciprocal agreement, in addition to the New York City District Council Carpenters Pension Fund, are the Funds of Westchester County, N.Y., Nassau County, Suffolk County, Norwalk Carpenters Union Pension Fund and the Fund of Local No. 964 (Rockland County).

Harold Faggen, well-known pension plan consultant, acted as actuary in arriving at the terms of the agreement, which was formulated by Sidney O. Raphael, counsel for the New York City District Council Carpenters Pension Fund.



LABOR AND MANAGEMENT worked closely together in formulating a reciprocal agreement just signed by six New York area pension funds providing portable pension benefits for 50,000 members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners. Mutual congratulations are extended here by Charles Johnson, Jr., chairman of the New York City District Council Carpenters Pension Fund; James B. Martin, Labor Relations Director of the General Contractors Association; Robert Johnson, Secretary of the New York City District Council Fund; Jack Sussman, President of the Hollow Metal Door & Buck Association, and Bruno Caneva, Treasurer of Central Cement Finishing Co., Inc.



EDITORIALS

* BIRCH SOCIETY IS ANTI-UNION

Robert Welch, founder and president of the John Birch Society, has confirmed the fact that his extremist organization is deeply involved in the campaign to keep "Right-to-Work Laws" on the statute books of 19 states and would like to extend the union wrecking laws to other states, as well.

At a recent news conference in Washington Welch told a reporter: "Retention of 14(b) is not one of our 12 continuing study projects, but it is a temporary project of the society. I am sure that most of our members would support 'right to work' laws."

He told assembled reporters that the Birch Society works "very close with the National Right to Work Committee; in fact, in a recent bulletin to our members we gave the name and address of the Right to Work Committee and asked our members to work with this group."

The National Right to Work Committee has not only been seeking to block repeal of Section 14(b) of the Taft-Hartley Law, but has a continuous campaign to push for compulsory open shop laws in each of the 50 states.

Robert Welch is saying to you, a union member, that he and most of the other Birchites don't like unions. He's saying that a group of workers shouldn't have the right to band together in a plant or organization to seek better wages and working conditions, and negotiate agreements with employers which require that every worker in the place join the union and bear his share of the load of union cost and responsibility.

If there is a member of the John Birch Society in the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, he should stop and search his conscience. Can he be loyal to two dissimilar organizations at the same time—a hate organization like that of Robert Welch and an organization based on fraternal goodwill and the betterment of all mankind, like his own union?

* GEORGE WASHINGTON VINDICATED

New evidence has been uncovered by Frank Morse, the librarian at Mt. Vernon, Va., that disproves a myth of our nation's first president, George Washington.

In the October issue of THE CARPENTER in an

article entitled, "U.S. Capitol Needs Facelifting on West Facade, Too!" we published the report that George Washington had substituted sandstone from his own quarry near Mt. Vernon to build the Capitol, instead of using the recommended marble. We were given this as fact by the office of the Capitol Architect.

Mount Vernon Librarian Morse first learned of this supposed myth from a newspaper clipping someone had sent him. After some research he found the article had first appeared in Drew Pearson's newspaper column in July, and then was next aired over television by David Brinkley.

Through old yellow documents kept in the National Archives, in Washington, D. C. Morse found that the quarry from which the sandstone for the Capitol was taken was not owned by Washington, but by a man named Henry Brent. We are happy to report that Washington had no financial interest in the quarry or the construction of the Capitol.

* TO STUDY OR NOT TO STUDY

THE WHITE HOUSE WASHINGTON

To the young people who are today asking themselves about the wisdom of continuing their education or training and who are faced with making a decision on it, I want to say, *search first for advice and counsel.* Your parents, the teacher you like, the adult you respect most, a social worker, a YMCA or YWCA youth advisor, your school's guidance counselor, your State employment office's youth advisor and many others want to help and may be able to help. There are many ways in which we can assist you in preparing yourself for the responsibilities you'll hold tomorrow, but only you can make the choice. I would like you to keep one thing in mind. Seeking guidance is nothing to be ashamed of. The decision you make will affect you for life. It deserves all the guidance you can get.



Canadian Report

Is Canada Champ Of 'High Living'?

Two really amazing accounts of Canada and its future have recently appeared in the news, one, an analysis of Canada's economic prospects, the other, a bird's eye view of our living standards. Both are almost unreservedly optimistic.

The review of our living standards came from observers overseas, two British newspapers. *The London Daily Express* says that Canada is "the world champion in high living." For Canadians who are always trying to catch up with the United States, this must have come almost as a letdown.

The standard of living on which this publication bases its merit rating depends on the percentage of households who have central heating, refrigerators, cars, telephones, washing machines and TV sets. *The Express* rated eight countries and Canada came out on top in all six categories with 75% of homes having central heating, 96% having refrigerators, 89% telephones, 86% washing machines and 93% television.

The United States came second in five of these six categories. Sweden not surprisingly was second in central heating. The other countries in the survey included Britain, Italy, France, West Germany and Switzerland.

The other British newspaper, *The Financial Times*, rated living costs in some Canadian cities compared with cities in other parts of the world. It found that Canada's metropolis, Montreal, has lower living costs than cities like New York, Paris, London and Tokyo. It said that in rent, food and clothing, the most expensive cities are Tokyo, Paris, New York, Mexico City, Stockholm, Rome, Helsinki and London.

Turning to the analysis of economic prospects, three Canadian economists have published a book called "Canada: An Appraisal of its Needs," and reach the conclusion that Canada is not only a prosperous country now, but is heading for an even brighter future.

Given intelligent governmental policies ("assuming that domestic policy will be rather more enlightened than it was during the mid- and late-1950s," they say) Canada should continue to

achieve high rates of growth for another five or ten years at least.

They sum up the situation by saying, "The Canadian labor force is highly skilled, talented and hard-working. Nor is Canada notably short of entrepreneurial talent, both public and private. . . . In brief, Canada should be able to look forward with confidence in her ability to progress."

Minimum Wages Low in Provinces

The Federal labor code calling for a minimum wage of \$1.25 in the Federal jurisdiction puts the spotlight on the fact that provincial minimum wages are well below this level, let alone the Canadian Labor Congress policy of a \$1.50 minimum.

In Canada labor legislation (except for about five percent of the working force in transportation, communications, etc.) is in the provincial jurisdiction. Only three provinces have legislated for a dollar-an-hour minimum, one, Nova Scotia which jumped its minimum to a range of 85 cents to \$1.05 for men, 60 cents to 80 cents for women; two, Ontario, with a one dollar minimum for both men and women (Northern Ontario goes from 90 cents to one dollar at the end of the year); Saskatchewan, with an average minimum of a dollar an hour.

British Columbia, which is the highest wage province in Canada, has no government-set minimum. Alberta's minimum is \$34 for a 40-hour week, but recently this province boosted the minimum to the dollar mark in centres with over 5,000 population. The minimum in Manitoba is only 75 cents an hour but this low level may be breached before long. In Quebec the minimum is 85 cents in the Montreal area, 80 cents elsewhere, New Brunswick has a \$1.05 an hour bottom for construction, mining and logging, and 70 cents to 80 cents in other industries.

If these minimums across the country are inconsistent, they at least provide variety. But in most industrial and mining areas, they really don't make much sense during this current boom period.

Building Still Booms in Canada

The extent of the current building boom may be gauged from the financial figures on construction contracts awarded in Canada for the first 10 months of this year. The dollar volume in 10 months already exceeded the total for the whole of 1964 even though last year set a new record.

British Columbia with major pulp, paper and power projects under way, led the country with double the construction of a year ago.

Most of the gain is engineering, industrial, institutional building. Residential contracts showed only a modest gain of about six percent.

Most Saskatchewan Doctors Like Medicare

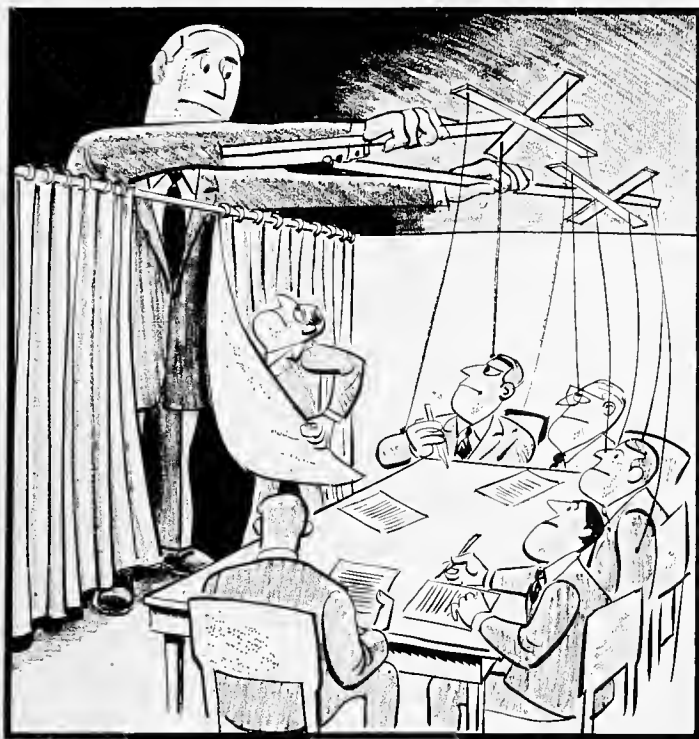
Doctors in Saskatchewan who gained worldwide notoriety by going on strike against the introduction of a publicly-run medicare plan in 1962 seem to be having a change of heart.

A recent survey by Dr. W. P. Thompson, President Emeritus of the University of Saskatchewan, showed that a majority of the province's doctors now favour the medicare plan and would vote to continue it.

The College of Physicians and Surgeons is still opposed to the public program and urged the doctors not to reply to the questionnaire sent out by Dr. Thompson. But 255 doctors out of 809 did reply and 72% of these said they would now vote for medicare in a secret ballot.

Joint US-Canadian Recreation Study

Methods of bringing about a wider exchange of information on all aspects of research and management in the field of outdoor recreation resources were discussed at a recent meeting in Ottawa between officials of the U. S. Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, The Department of the Interior, and Northern Affairs and National Resources. All groups agreed that there is a pressing need for a common system for collecting and organizing data on outdoor recreation resources and for greater efforts to develop public recreation facilities.



Company Lawyers Must Come Out of Hiding

**Court Opens Door to
Full Story of Anti-Labor
Lawyer Activities**

FROM PRESS ASSOCIATES, INC.

ANTI-LABOR lawyers, especially in the South, who have specialized in defeating union organization, are faced with revealing the full story of their activities as the result of a decision of the Federal Court of Appeals.

The decision regarded as "highly significant" by labor lawyers requires that lawyers who actively participate in management activities in the "persuasion" of workers "in their choice of a union or in their use of collective bargaining rights" must also report on their labor advice to other clients.

In effect, this would open wide the door to information on the extent of the activities of lawyers who work for management both as active participants in union organizing campaigns and as lawyers in giving advice on how to handle a union.

As things are now, employers can publicize union officials salaries and similar economic facts under the Landrum-Griffin Reporting Act, without revealing the full scope of their own activities against a union that is trying to organize their plants. Under the Appeals Court decision, this would no longer be possible in many cases.

The current case was brought by a Greensboro, North Carolina, lawyer who stipulated that he had performed "persuasive services for employer

clients" and had reported this. But he held that the Landrum-Griffin Act did not require him to disclose his receipts and disbursements of any kind of labor relations and advice and services he had given other employers.

The local District Court accepted the argument, but Secretary of Labor W. Willard Wirtz appealed the lower court decision and has now been upheld by the Court of Appeals. The higher court held that should a lawyer engage in "extra-curricular activities such as participating directly in management fights in the organizing and collective bargaining fields he must balance the benefits with the obligations in the undertaking" and report also on all of his legal activities in the labor field.

Such direct activities can include organizing of independent unions, making anti-union speeches during an organizing campaign, calling in employees to question them about their union activities—a multitude of similar direct action activities as compared with strictly legal advice.

The case rests on Section 203 (a)(4) of the Labor Management Reporting and Disclosure Act (Landrum-Griffin) which is designed to require of employers and their lawyers information as to their activities with relation to labor unions as a counter-balance to the requirements that unions and their

officers reveal the story of their own activities.

Ever since enactment of the law, the extent to which lawyers employed by management must reveal their own financial involvement has been unsettled. The current decision is regarded as tightening up considerably the reporting requirements for lawyer-labor consultants who also play a more active role in fighting unions.

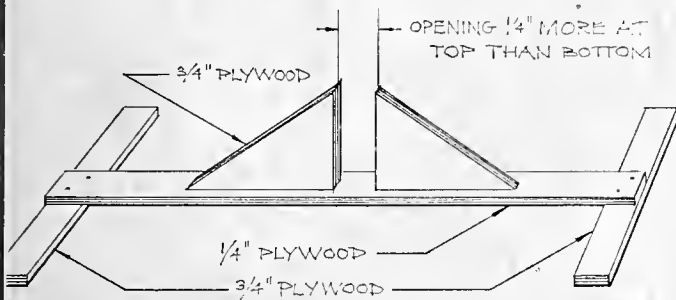
During hearings on the Landrum-Griffin Act, AFL-CIO President George Meany protested the original draft of the Act was too easy on employers and their lawyers.

"Even the most rudimentary sense of fair play demands that if unions are to be required to make full public disclosure with respect to all aspects of their finances, employers at the least should be required to make similar public disclosure of their expenditures in the field of labor relations," Meany said. "If the UAW is to be compelled to reveal how much it spent supporting the Kohler strike, the Kohler Company should likewise be compelled to reveal how much it spent trying to break the strike. . . ."

While Landrum-Griffin did not go as far as labor wanted it to go in informing the public on employer expenditures in battle with unions, the new decision of the Federal Court of Appeals in the opinion of labor lawyers can help open that door.

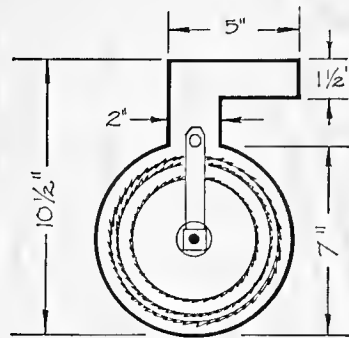
Brotherhood members continue to supply scrap plywood ideas

LAST MARCH, we published some suggestions for using scrap plywood on the job, submitted by carpenters to the American Plywood Association. Since that time, ideas have continued to pour into *The Carpenter Magazine* office for forwarding to the Plywood Association. On the next two pages are some which have paid off. . . . The American Plywood Association is paying \$15 for each idea accepted. The ideas must be explained in a paragraph or two and must include a readable sketch. Ideas will be judged for interest and workability. . . . There is no limit to the number of ideas submitted. Many local unions have been represented in the scores of entries received. We plan to publish more soon. . . . Send your scrap plywood ideas to American Plywood Association, in care of *Carpenter Magazine*, 101 Constitution Avenue, N. W., Washington, D. C. 20001. Include your return address, typed or clearly printed, your union number, and a brief explanation and sketch of the idea. All ideas submitted become the property of the American Plywood Association.

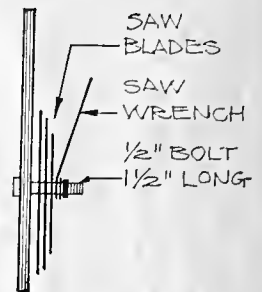


SIMPLE DOOR JACK

This jack is easy to make and saves a lot of headaches when jointing and mortising doors. The weight of the door on the $\frac{1}{4}$ -inch plywood causes it to sag in the center so the uprights clamp the door firmly. The plywood uprights should be nailed and glued. *Idea submitted by Herbert C. Eichler, 90 Larchwood Rd., Mathuen, Mass., Local 111; Howard L. Lee, Sa-repta, La., Local 886; Marvin Askew, 4351 Byrne Rd., Riverside, Calif., Local 235, and Joseph S. Parrish, 133 Berkshire Ave., Redwood City, Calif.*



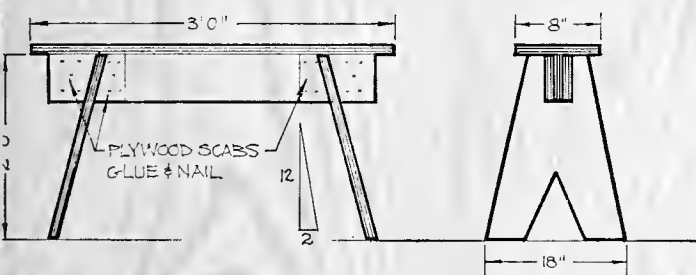
SIDE VIEW



END VIEW

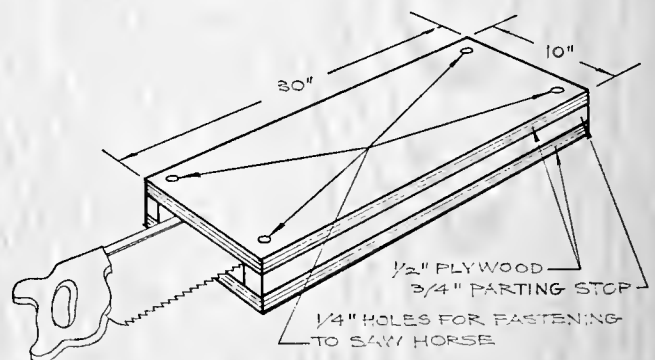
PORTABLE SAWBLADE HOLDER

A piece of $\frac{3}{8}$ -inch plywood, cut into a circle with a handle for easy carrying provides an easy way to carry circular sawblades without damaging them. The holder will fit most tool boxes. *Idea submitted by John M. Brennan, 4919 W. Cuyler Ave., Chicago, Ill., Local 58.*



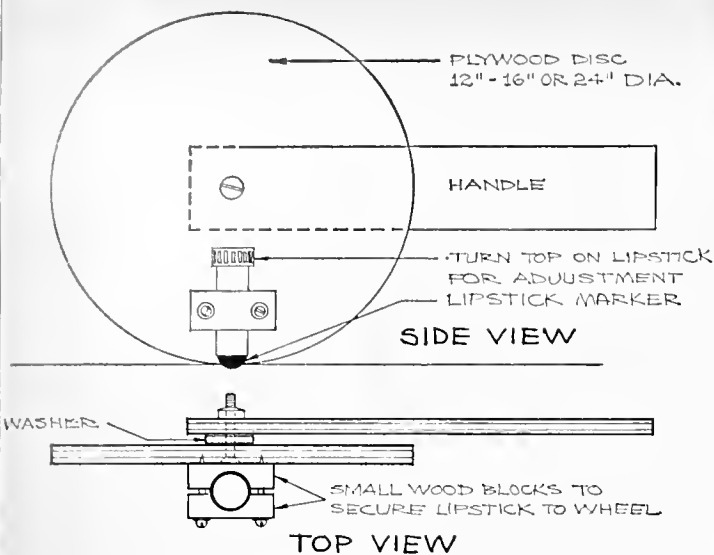
TAKE-APART PLYWOOD SAWHORSE

Take-Apart Plywood Sawhorse—This sawhorse can be made quickly from plywood scraps to provide an easy-to-use item for hauling from one job to another. The dimensions can be varied for any use. The slot cut into the legs and nailing of the plywood scabs should be accurate so the sawhorse will come apart easily and yet stand firmly. *Idea submitted by Joseph A. Fleischman, Rt. 3, Syene Rd., Madison, Wisconsin, Local 314.*



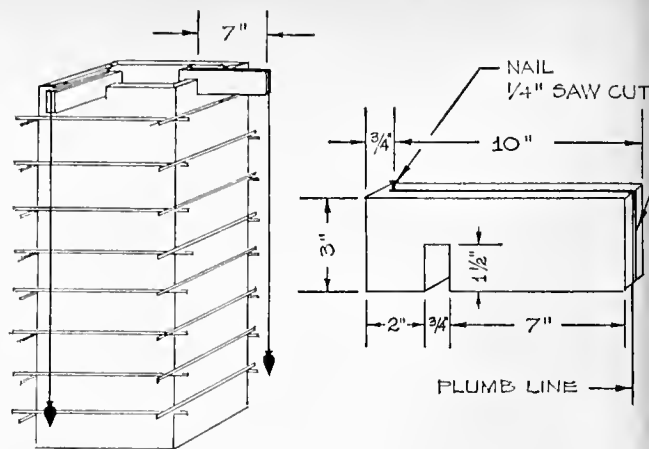
MITRE SAW GUARD AND BASE MOUNT

Keeping a mitre saw sharp and true is a must for good carpentry work. This simple guard can also be used as a mounting base to fasten the mitre box to a saw horse. Simply nail $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch plywood to some $\frac{3}{4}$ -inch stock and drill corner holes for fastening to the saw horse. *Idea submitted by Earl G. Bakken, 3507 Sumter, St. Louis Park, Minn., Local 7.*



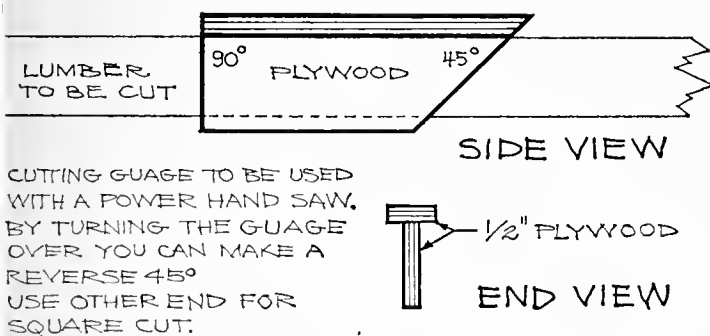
STUD MARKING GAUGE

This gauge will evenly space marks any distance apart for studs or other uses. To find the right diameter for the plywood disk, simply take the distance to be marked and divide by pi (3.1416). The plywood can be secured to an electric drill or sander to form an exact circle. Lipstick makes an easy marking pencil because it can be adjusted as it wears. *Idea submitted by Charles E. Kuheim, 8308 Mercier, Kansas City, Mo., Local 61.*



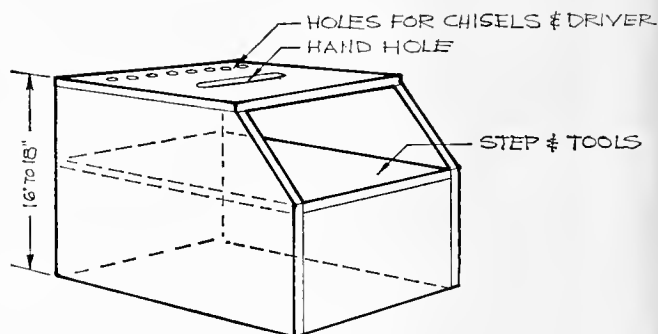
PLUMB-BOB BRACKET

These simple brackets were designed to plumb column forms for concrete work. They eliminate having to search for suitable materials and nailing and removing hangers for plumb lines at every check point. Plywood is used because straight-grain lumber will often split. Brackets can be made in quantity by clamping five or six together and running them on a table saw to cut the notch. To prevent brackets from being lost among scraps, paint them a bright color. *Idea submitted by James Carney, Parnell, Iowa, Local 1260*



HAND-SAW CUTTING GAUGE

This simple cutting gauge can be made large enough to fit any stock. Plywood is used rather than lumber, because plywood has strong nail-holding power to keep the gauge from racking out of square. For best results, nail and glue the plywood pieces together. *Idea submitted by Joseph S. Parish, 133 Berkshire Ave., Redwood City, Calif.*



WINDOW AND DOOR TRIM-STEP-SAWHORSE-TOOL BOX

This all-around step stool can be used for finishing window and door trim and as a combination tool box and saw horse. A hand hole makes carrying easy. *Idea submitted by G. Whitmore, General Delivery, Port Coquitlam, B.C., Canada, Local 1251.*



Skin Diving All In A Day's Work

For This San Francisco Member



BROTHER Dale R. Grahn's working clothes are *really* different. Before starting work, he slips into a rig much like the one in the picture, because his job site is somewhere below the surface of the waters of a 46-county area of Northern California.

A member of Local No. 34 of the Piledrivers, Bridge, Wharf and Dock Builders, San Francisco, Brother Grahn performs invaluable tasks which either couldn't be done at all by other methods, or would be prohibitively costly. In a normal day, Dale may inspect underwater pilings, foundations or pipelines, or he may carry out some repair work with hand or pneumatically operated tools.

The work is rough, physically tax-

ing, and hazardous. Sometimes divers must enter horizontal pipes or tunnels too small to stand up in and with no way to escape vertically if anything should go wrong. For this kind of work, understandably, there is a premium. For tunnels 100 to 150 feet long, it's \$8.00, and it goes up to \$1.60 a foot for anything over 450 feet.

There are also premiums for deep dives—over 50 feet—on top of very good wages. The deep diving premiums run from \$1.00 per foot to \$2.00 per foot with increasing depth, with additional flat premiums of \$50 for any dive deeper than 100 feet, and \$125 over 150 feet.

Standard wages for divers under the Local 34 agreement are the piledriver foreman wage of \$5.21 an hour for standby time, plus \$20.00 for the availability of the diver's gear and \$10 for availability of his compressor (divers normally provide their own small hand tools and equipment—all other tools are provided by employer), plus a \$50.00 flat rate for diving during the eight-hour working day.

Despite the good pay, however, Brother Grahn has constantly been pursuing an even greater challenge. The breathing apparatus strapped to him in the photo is his own design, perfected after some alternately thrilling and heartbreaking experiments, many of which were conducted in the face of real personal danger, over a period of three years.

His rig is an adaptation of earlier closed-circuit underwater breathing devices, with improvements which make it possible for a diver to take the apparatus down to great working depths (200 feet or more) which now appear to be in the offing for human skin divers.

The problem of breathing at great depths is the poisonous effect of normal air under the tremendous pressures. It was once thought that the dizzying, intoxicating-like effect noticed by divers on straight compressed air after 150-200 feet was due to breathing high-pressure nitrogen gas (thus the name "nitrogen narcosis").

The latest research indicates that it

is high-pressure oxygen and carbon dioxide which are troublesome. Naturally, a diver must have oxygen, but the percentage can be greatly reduced without any serious threat to life. On good, solid ground, all of us throw away a large percentage of the oxygen we take in with each breath. At 100 feet under water, the waste is even greater, because a diver is taking in air packed three times more dense than at sea level.

To prevent oxygen poisoning at great depths, the percentage in the breathing mixture must be reduced. Brother Grahn's rig makes this possible, under the control of the diver. It can be operated as a pure oxygen system—safe down to 33 feet and useful for special diving operations—or as a deep-diving unit with greatly reduced oxygen content and full exhaust of the breathed mixture.

In the course of an early testing program for one manufacturer who was considering using the idea, Grahn ran into more than a little difficulty, but stuck doggedly with his developing brainchild. During test number eight, August 18, 1962, Grahn reported, "2:28 . . . just ran short of breath . . . water is still coming through the intake valve on the second-stage regulator . . . unit has been leaking since 1:55. Gas getting me high at this time, but I am still thinking clearly . . . weird sounds still coming through outlet hoses. Cannister at this time is full of water and baralyme (which cleans waste carbon dioxide out of the breathed air) is all wet. Turning on my side to see how bad it is, and acid water is coming into the mask . . . it burns . . . it is very hot . . . I must surface. There seem to be some leaks in the unit."

But Brother Grahn's perseverance has paid off. After numerous developmental problems and solutions, the lung finally proved itself in the depths, and he has proudly informed us that the lung will be used by Conway Industries, a Division of Aero Marine Systems Corp., Long Beach, Calif., with their small diving sub, the Manta.



Like a space traveller, Brother Dale Grahn models his underwater breathing apparatus. The large cylinder in the middle of the pack contains baralyme, which scrubs poisonous carbon dioxide from the breathing mixture. The other two tanks hold the breathing gases, pure oxygen in one for shallow no-huddle work, and a mixture of oxygen and nitrogen in the other for depths up to 150 feet. On his back are two conventional diving cylinders for deep water breathing.

HOUSE OF WOOD

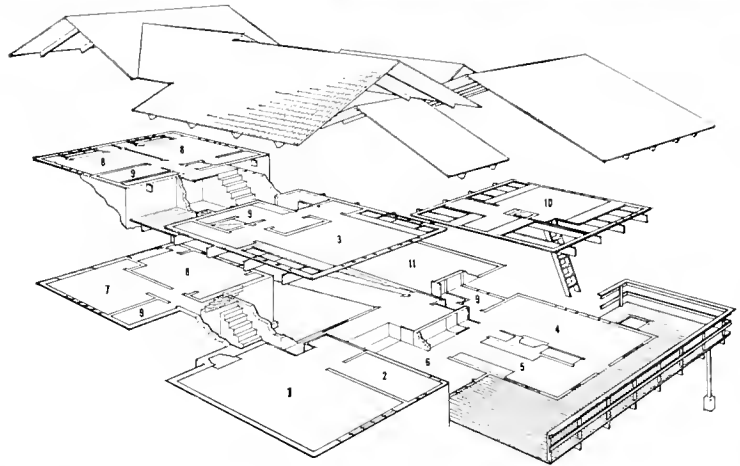
A demonstration home in suburban Crossgates, 16 miles south of Pittsburgh, Pa., literally has everything but the proverbial kitchen sink made of wood.

From the red cedar shake roof to the solid oak living room floor there are more than 100,000 board feet of lumber used in this unique House of Wood.

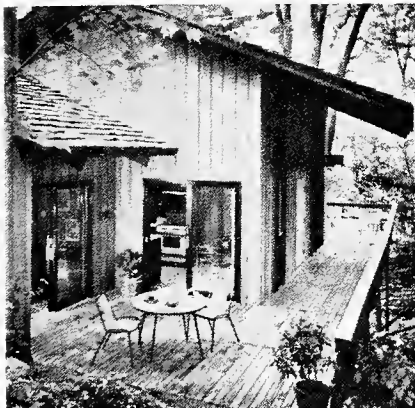
A dramatic example of the versatility of wood in home construction, this new adventure in homebuilding was constructed by the Germain Lumber Corporation of Pittsburgh in cooperation with a dozen other nationally-prominent manufacturers and suppliers.

In an attempt to get away from the artificiality of many of the building products of today, more than 15 different types of wood are used in more than 10 separate applications in the house.

"We built the House of Wood to dramatize this fact," says Chris Snaveley, Germain president, "and it has surpassed all our expectations."



Explosion diagram of house shows various applications of wood. 1. Living room: cherry paneling; 2. Study: willow paneling; 3. Master bedroom: cherry paneling, white pine cabinets; 4. Family room: red cedar paneling, redwood deck, white pine built-ins; 5. Kitchen: white pine, birch cabinets, red cedar paneling; 6. Dining room: redwood paneling, redwood cabinets; 7. Multi-use room: hardwood paneling; 8. Bedroom: redwood, pine paneling; 9. Baths: redwood paneling, birch cabinets; 10. Ploy loft: pine flooring.



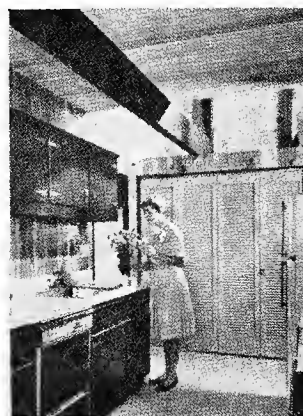
Wood theme is even carried to patio built with 500 sq. ft. of redwood. Construction cost of house was \$55,000 or \$10 per sq. ft.



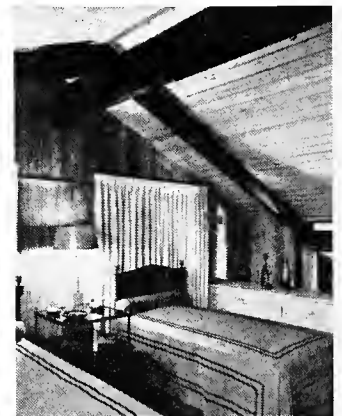
House makes optimum use of hilly terrain and wooded lot. Roughed-sawn, prefinished redwood is used for exterior siding. The House of Wood, with all interior furnishings and a double lot, was recently sold to a Pittsburgh resident for \$78,000.



New and excitingly different living room features cherry-paneled walls. Southern pine beams run the length of ceiling. There is more than 4,000 sq. ft. of space under the roof of this imaginative house.



Warmth of pine and birch cabinets plus red cedar paneling takes the drudgery out of culinary chores (left) while soft, appealing effect of wood in bedroom almost induces sleep.





HOME STUDY COURSE

BASIC MATHEMATICS

Unit VIII

This unit reviews the mathematical processes that have been covered in previous units. The units which follow will deal with problems where the basic fundamentals of mathematics are directly applicable.

Solve the following problems.

1. $549 + 727 + 983 =$
2. $204 + 7438 + 364 =$
3. $6425 + 805 + 974 =$
4. $6661 + 814 + 338 =$
5. $6461 + 5461 + 1923 =$
6. $9061 + 2113 + 4864 + 965 =$
7. $7469 + 467 + 743 =$
8. $2611 + 3719 + 999 =$
9. $831651 + 117592 + 4387 =$
10. $78359 + 7413 + 602 + 99 =$
11. $\begin{array}{r} 7643 \\ - 951 \\ \hline \end{array}$
12. $\begin{array}{r} 9763 \\ - 8652 \\ \hline \end{array}$
13. $\begin{array}{r} 10405 \\ - 7546 \\ \hline \end{array}$
14. $\begin{array}{r} 6127 \\ - 3249 \\ \hline \end{array}$
15. $\begin{array}{r} 7456 \\ - 3218 \\ \hline \end{array}$
16. $4872 - 1899 =$
17. $6127 - 4239 =$
18. $643 - 305 =$
19. $7123 - 6005 =$
20. $8476 - 7392 =$
21. $\begin{array}{r} 308 \\ \times 48 \\ \hline \end{array}$
22. $\begin{array}{r} 839 \\ \times 724 \\ \hline \end{array}$
23. $\begin{array}{r} 3984 \\ \times 223 \\ \hline \end{array}$
24. $\begin{array}{r} 3027 \\ \times 869 \\ \hline \end{array}$
25. $\begin{array}{r} 72568 \\ \times 5512 \\ \hline \end{array}$
26. $8506 \times 34 =$
27. $9001 \times 835 =$

28. $4052 \times 17 =$
29. $7231 \times 968 =$
30. $5263 \times 974 =$
31. $48 \overline{)816}$
32. $129 \overline{)18576}$
33. $97 \overline{)19497}$
34. $68 \overline{)8432}$
35. $947 \overline{)205499}$
36. $90666 \div 438 =$
37. $135904 \div 992 =$
38. $137460 \div 474 =$
39. $1478555 \div 1495 =$
40. $1092966 \div 2226 =$
41. $\frac{7}{8} + 1\frac{3}{4} + 1\frac{1}{48} =$
42. $1\frac{3}{8} + 7\frac{3}{4} + 1\frac{3}{32} =$
43. $12\frac{1}{8} + 3\frac{1}{4} + 7\frac{9}{10} =$
44. $21\frac{3}{16} + 18\frac{7}{8} + 12\frac{1}{4} + 10\frac{1}{2} =$
45. $1\frac{7}{24} + \frac{5}{12} + 1\frac{1}{16} + \frac{7}{8} + \frac{5}{6} + \frac{1}{3} =$
46. $12\frac{1}{2} \div \frac{5}{8} =$
47. $\frac{3}{16} \div 1\frac{7}{8} =$
48. $\frac{5}{16} \div 4\frac{1}{8} =$
49. $1\frac{1}{4} \div \frac{5}{16} =$
50. $\frac{7}{16} \div 3\frac{1}{8} =$
51. $\frac{1}{6} \times \frac{2}{3} \times \frac{3}{4} =$
52. $\frac{1}{8} \times \frac{3}{16} \times \frac{7}{8} =$
53. $\frac{7}{24} \times \frac{5}{18} \times \frac{1}{2} =$
54. $\frac{5}{20} \times 1\frac{9}{32} \times \frac{8}{40} =$
55. $\frac{7}{16} \times \frac{5}{8} \times \frac{5}{32} =$
56. $1\frac{9}{30} - \frac{3}{8} =$
57. $\frac{5}{32} - \frac{5}{64} =$
58. $1\frac{1}{20} - 1\frac{6}{40} =$
59. $\frac{2}{3} - 1\frac{1}{16} =$
60. $\frac{1}{2} - 1\frac{13}{32} =$
61. $12\frac{1}{3} \times 4\frac{1}{6} =$
62. $8\frac{1}{4} \times 7\frac{1}{8} =$
63. $51\frac{5}{16} \times 3\frac{1}{2} =$
64. $3\frac{1}{6} \times 4\frac{1}{8} =$
65. $7\frac{1}{9} \times 8\frac{1}{4} =$
66. $9\frac{1}{32} - 7\frac{1}{64} =$

67. $3\frac{1}{10} - 1\frac{2}{20} =$
68. $61\frac{1}{16} - 6\frac{5}{8} =$
69. $15\frac{5}{10} - 7\frac{1}{5} =$
70. $11\frac{5}{8} - 9\frac{3}{8} =$
71. $12.54 + 5.412 =$
72. $52.634 + 5.215 + 25.24 =$
73. $1.125 + 4.625 + 2.25 =$
74. $.0856 + 1.725 + 3.137 =$
75. $9.50 + 5.09 + 6.278 =$
76. $.165 = \%$
77. $.123 = \%$
78. $.625 = \%$
79. 23% of 590 =
80. 14% of 72 =
81. 25% of 1648 =
82. 82% of 2160 =
83. 15% of 1008 =
84. 29% of 75 =
85. 41% of 525 =
86. $33.3 \div 2.5 =$
87. $1.275 \div .75 =$
88. $99.15 \div 33.05 =$
89. $49.5 \div 1.75 =$
90. $29.1195 \div 10.785 =$
91. $175.40 \times 3.16 =$
92. $67.43 \times 1.27 =$
93. $.304 \times 27 =$
94. $4.45 \times 1.5 =$
95. $87.5 \times 1.4 =$

CONVERT TO FRACTIONS

96. $.0625 =$
97. $.0937 =$
98. $.7187 =$
99. $.8125 =$
100. $.8437 =$

CONVERT TO DECIMALS

101. $\frac{7}{32} =$
102. $\frac{3}{16} =$
103. $1\frac{19}{32} =$
104. $1\frac{1}{16} =$
105. $3\frac{1}{32} =$

ANSWERS TO PROBLEMS ARE ON PAGE 36



FIRST METHODIST CHURCH, ROCHESTER, MINNESOTA—A sense of power, strength, and security characterize this church in which the beauty of wood construction has been utilized from the pews to the ceiling. Architects Bergstedt, Hirsch, Wahlbert & Wold, Inc., St. Paul, Minn. Carpenters: Local 1382, Rochester, Minnesota.

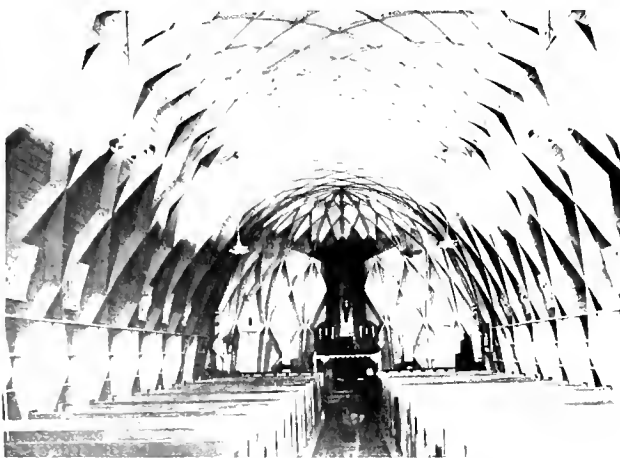
The Reverential Beauty of Wood

Almost three thousand years have passed since King Solomon called upon the King of Tyre to supply him with cedar and fir trees so that he might build his Temple in Jerusalem. Today, man still relies upon wood to add beauty and serenity to his houses of worship. . . . And he relies, too, upon skilled craftsmen—jour-

neymen carpenters and millmen—to turn the raw materials of the forests into works of religious art. On this and the following pages are examples of churches and a synagogue built by members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America . . . each a tribute to man's oneness with God.



AUGUSTANA LUTHERAN CHURCH, WEST ST. PAUL, MINNESOTA—The glue laminated wood frame in lateral "A" shapes consists of 40 columns up to 34 feet in length. High and low roof beams, balcony beams, stair carriages and other members are glue laminated units. Architect: Haarstick, Lundgren & Associates. Contractor: James Steele Construction Company. Carpenters: Local 87, St. Paul, Minnesota.



ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH, JOPLIN, MISSOURI—The intriguing pattern of its structural members exemplifies wood's own beauty in a sound and economical manner. Notice how the wood beams at the front of the church focus attention on the altar. Heavy timber decking covering three-fourths of the clear span roof has been used. Architect: George Barnett. General Contractor: Jones Brothers. Carpenters: Local 311.



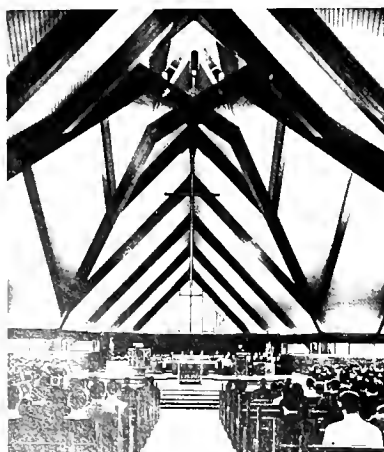
UNITED CHURCH OF ROWAYTON, ROWAYTON, CONNECTICUT—The powerful yet graceful skyward surge of this roof was achieved with glue laminated wood framing members and purlins. To focus interest upon the altar area, stark white was used on the nave dias and pulpit as a contrast to the natural wood tones of ceiling and walls. Architect: Joseph Salerno, Westport, Conn. General Contractor: Thomas J. Riordan, Inc. Carpenters: Local 198, Norwalk, Conn.

ST. LEO'S ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, SAN ANTONIO, TEXAS—Ten 44'8" glue laminated arches and 11 bays glue laminated purlins from Timber Structures Inc., produced the framework of this simple but sturdy and relatively inexpensive church. Acoustical tiles between the beams offer sound control and added insulation. Architect: Harvey P. Smith and Associates. General Contractor: Guido Brothers Construction Co. Carpenters: Local 14.





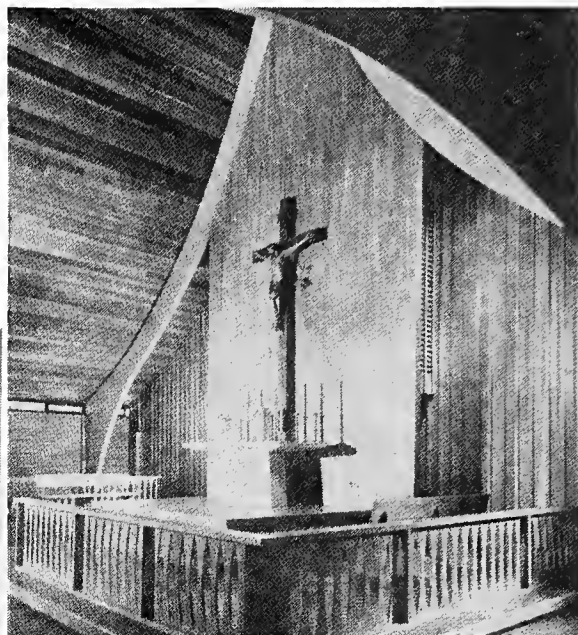
TEMPLE KNESETH ISRAEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, L.I., NEW YORK—Massive wooden beams were employed to produce the dramatic vaulted dome ceiling for this synagogue. The ten-sided roof is supported by ten laminated frames. The geometric pattern was completed with purlins placed diagonally. Laminated members were stained dark brown to contrast with the natural wood color of the ceiling decking. Architect: Kelly & Gruzen, New York City. General Contractor: Redhill Construction Corp., West Hempstead, N. Y. Carpenters: Local 1921 and other locals of the Hempstead, N. Y. area.



CHRIST CHAPEL, EPISCOPAL ACADEMY, OVERBROOK, PENNSYLVANIA—Glue laminated "A" frames and timber decking are used as the basic method of construction. A theme of oneness has been achieved in the chapel through the dark colored timbers and light decking. The framing seems to stand apart from the other surroundings as it supports the suspended cross in the center. Architect: Vincent G. Kling, Philadelphia, Pa. General Contractor: McQuade Construction Co. Carpenters: Greater Philadelphia Locals.

Our thanks to The Weyerhaeuser Company of Tacoma, Washington, for the use of its color photographs and the American Institute of Timber Construction, Washington, D. C., for its black and white photographs.

The Little Churches in the Dell Of Yesteryear Are Being Replaced By Modern, Wooden Structures Of Quiet, Elegant Beauty



TWO VIEWS of St. Augustine's Episcopal Church, Gary, Indiana, designed by Architect Edward D. Dart, Chicago, and built by members of Local 985 and other crafts. Note the exposed glue laminated wood arches in gentle reverse curves. Wood decking provides excellent acoustics and year-round insulation. The entire structure, with basement Sunday school and other rooms, cost only \$10.77 sq. ft., for a total construction cost of \$89,000.

*"I never weary of great churches.
Mankind was never so happily inspired as when it made a cathedral."*

—ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON

WITH the tremendous increase in suburban living during the past 20 years has come a marvelous revolution in church architecture.

In a society where the "organization man" and conformity seem to be pass words, the extensive use of wood in designing churches has permitted the inquisitive spirit of man to find some freedom of expression.

Today's churches come in just about any size and shape one can imagine: tall and sky-reaching, low and close to the land; geometrically precise or free in form; square, rectangular, triangular or circular—but each representing an interpretation

of faith symbolized through architecture.

From another aspect, today's churches represent a direct return to frontier America, when wood from nearby forests was the basic construction material. With eight out of ten homes in America built of wood, religious leaders have turned more and more to modern wood construction.

But wood alone, in its raw form, is not completely beautiful. It takes man's mind and hands to give beauty birth. First, an architect must incorporate wood. Then, and most important, a skilled union carpenter

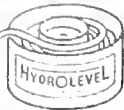
must shape and build to perfection.

It is altogether fitting that wood be utilized so extensively in church construction. Wood is nature's only living, growing, construction material. Poets have compared man's life to a tree. Both are born of a seed, live, die, serve mankind, and generate offspring. But most important, wood embodies all the aesthetic qualities essential to a friendly, welcome atmosphere.

The durability of modern wood construction is both permanent and flexible. Interiors and exteriors can be built that are easily and inexpen-

CONTINUED ON PAGE 26

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The Little Churches

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 25

sively expanded or remodeled to meet the demands of a growing congregation. Yet, construction with wood is quick and durable. Still in service today are hundreds of white-frame wooden churches. Three or more generations have worshiped in them.

No longer does the length or width of a tree determine just what can be done with wood, particularly in churches. Today, tall curving arches, beams, and frames—both graceful and strong—can be made to fit the boundless imaginative tastes of any architect.

Red cedar shingles and handsplit shakes have seen extensive use in church design. Laminated wood decking for ceilings and solid wood pews are other favorites.

A warning to congregations contemplating building a new church was given recently by the Reverend Edward S. Frey, executive director of church building for the National Council of Churches. "Think before you build. Think especially about what the building is going to do for the congregation, and what the con-



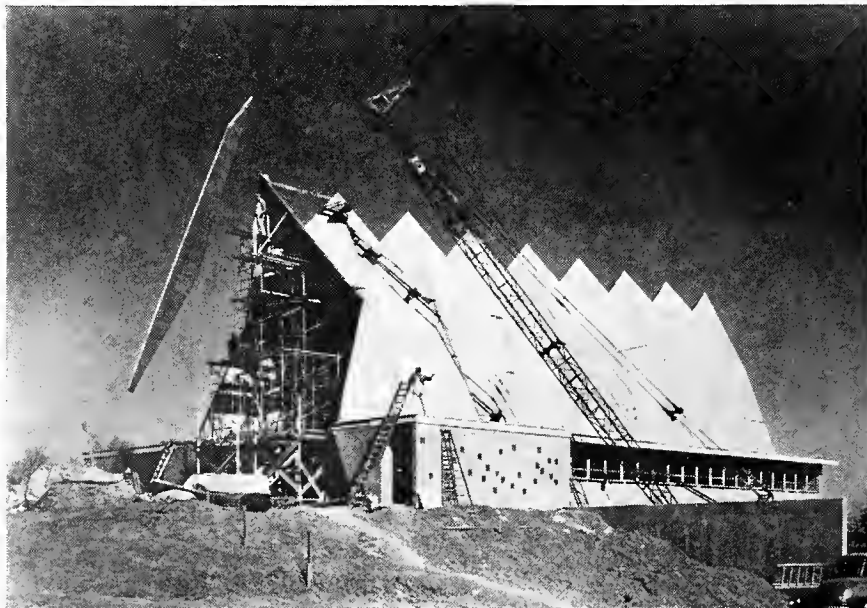
NINE TIMBER FRAMES, 10 feet apart, support the roof of the Lutheran Church of the Atonement, Flourissant, Missouri. Roof beams are 8" x 10" x 50', with 4" Teco split rings. The structure rises to a height of 46' 5", with a span of 36'.

gregation should be doing in the building.

"Buildings are both the tools and the symbols of the Church. As such they should reflect both in function and in form what we believe, or they are not worth our money or our effort."

Any union carpenter or architect will tell you: Whatever the need or thinking, modern wood construction is the answer.

A CRANE moves a prefabricated plywood folded plate into place atop the Independent Congregational Church at St. Louis, Missouri. The roof span is 32', its height 35', and length 110' 4 1/2". Architects were Manske & Dieckmann, St. Louis, Mo.





"We Congratulate..."

... those members of our Brotherhood who, in recent weeks, have been named or elected to public offices, have won awards, or who have, in other ways, "stood out from the crowd." This month, our editorial hat is off to the following:



RONALD A. NESS, member of Local 161, Kenosha, has been awarded the \$1,000 scholarship to Stout State university given annually by the Wisconsin State Council of Carpenters. Seated from left, above, are Ronald Stadler, council president; Ness, and August Trappler, retiring secretary-treasurer of the council. Looking on, from left, are Chester Hansen, who will succeed Trappler as secretary-treasurer; Dr. Arnold Piersall, chairman of Stout's wood techniques department, and Dr. Robert Swanson, dean of applied science and technology. Dean Swanson is a member of Eau Claire Local 1074.

AWARDS for craftsmanship were presented September 17 in conjunction with Architecture '75, the annual exhibit of architecture sponsored by the Kansas City Chapter of the American Institute of Architects (this year commemorating its 75th anniversary).

Honored with an award was Vernon E. Mooney, Local 61, Kansas City, Mo., for



Kansas City, Missouri, Mayor Ilus W. Davis made the presentation to Mooney.

excellence in finish carpentry, particularly in the Japanese-style residence of Dr. and Mrs. George Colom, Fairway, Kans. The residence was designed by Van Bourg/Nakamura, Berkeley, Calif., with Herbert E. Duncan Architects, Inc., Kansas City, as associates.

UNIQUE HOBBY—R. G. Soderstrom, president of the Illinois State AFL-CIO, has one of the most unusual collections: souvenir gavels.

At the State AFL-CIO convention in Springfield, Ill., he was presented a gavel made by Springfield Carpenters and Joiners. He told the delegates: "It has been my good fortune to be presented with a gavel at every annual convention since I became president in 1930. I now have 35 of them."

AEC'S AWARD—Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg, Chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, announced October 13 that Oscar S. Smith, Director of the AEC Division of Labor Relations, has been named to receive the Commission's Distinguished Service Award.

The award, the highest honor that the AEC can bestow on its employees, was presented to Mr. Smith in recognition of distinguished service in handling all phases of industrial relations over a period of 18 years.

Mr. Smith entered Federal service in November, 1933. For more than 10 of the next 12 years he was associated with the National Labor Relations Board, where he served in increasingly responsible positions. He was supervising the work of 20 regional offices for NLRB when he joined the Headquarters staff of the Atomic Energy Commission in Washington in November, 1947.

As Director of Labor Relations, Mr. Smith was chief advisor on all labor problems affecting the AEC. He was made Deputy Director of the Division of Organization and Personnel in 1950, with the responsibility for coordination and direction of activities concerning relationships between the AEC, its contractors and organized labor. When the Division of Industrial Relations was established in 1958, Mr. Smith became its director.



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LOCAL UNION NEWS

Chicago Local 1 Honors Veteran Members



CHICAGO, ILL.—A 50-year-pin presentation party was recently held by Local 1, honoring four members who reached this milestone during the year. Shown, from left to right, are Richard Garnett, recording secretary; Barney Braakman, president; Clarence Gerner, Sr., 50-year member; Charles A. Thompson, secretary-treasurer of Chicago District Council; Ferdinand Spee, 50-year member; Emil Johnson, business representative of Chicago District Council; Viggo Jensen, financial secretary and treasurer, and Henry Mueller, vice president. Two of the 50-year members, A. G. Richman and Dominick Horvath, were unable to attend.

Memo to Our Readers

In recent weeks we have received a few complaints from members and from local postmasters on the frayed condition of *The Carpenter* magazine when it reaches either the member's home or the local post office. Most of these reports seem to come from the West Coast or from Canada.

We have discussed with our printer the methods used in bundling copies of the magazine for postal shipment, and indications are that this work is being handled properly. We are also investigating post office distribution procedures.

In any case, we'd like to hear from any readers who have received damaged copies of *The Carpenter*. Write: The Carpenter, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America, 101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D. C. 20001.

Local 225 Honors 1,725 Years of Brotherhood Service



ATLANTA, GA.—Local 225 recently honored its many members who had served the Brotherhood for twenty-five years. Mr. W. W. Orr, International Representative of the Carpenters, presented the pins to those who were eligible. Those members of Local 225 who received membership pins were: Alva H. Almand, J. M. Barfield, Robert F. Brooks, D. C. Caston, J. C. Cole, I. M. Crawford, John B. Dixon, John W. Ewing, Sr., Dennis C. Garland, J. R. Haynes, Sr., M. G. Jackson, Felton McClure, J. T. Moon, J. B. Myres, H. A. Pattillo, S. J. Richards, Roscoe Sheridan, Sam Slaughter, Robert Storey, William J. Swink, Wm. Buren Turner, Lewis A. Wells and Fred V. Yarbrough, L. E. Austin, Percy L. Brister, B. M. Burnett, T. J. Chastain, C. E. Collins, J. B. Davis, J. C. Dooley, W. B. Fow-

ler, Dearl Gilbert, Robert H. Heard, J. N. Jordon, Albert E. Melindy, A. C. Moss, Erbie Pattillo, Wilber Phillips, Basil Ridings, J. T. Shupe, M. W. Smith, Edward D. Strickland, Loy Thurmond, Jimmy Ussery, William R. Wofford, J. H. Youmans, B. A. Barfield, Oscar Brogdon, M. J. Cartwright, H. W. Cleveland, O. E. Collins, Emory E. Dean, A. H. Estes, Loyd Gann, Robert J. Hamilton, Dewitt T. Hopkins, E. S. Kerlin, Raymond W. Mitchell, C. Moulder, J. O. Price, Frank Ray, O. B. Sheffield, C. A. Simpson, Joseph T. Sosbee, Leon L. Stubbs, L. D. Trawick, J. Oliver Vining, Sr., William Wright and F. T. Young.

During the evening gifts were presented to the eldest member who was Brother Oliver Vining Sr., and the youngest member, who was Brother Emory Dean.

Local Union 215, Honors Past Business Representative

LAFAYETTE, IND. — Phillip Eylens, Business Representative for Local 215 for the past 22 years, an officer for a total of 32 years and a member for 44 years, was guest of honor at a recognition banquet held in the Purdue Union Building.

K. H. Kettelhut, a local contractor, acted as Master of Ceremonies. Other invited guests included C. A. Shuey, Assistant to the General President, Edward Weyler, International Representative, Mr. Ray Heninger, representing the Bureau of Apprenticeship and Training and their wives and Mr. Harry Kemmer, a local contractor. Seventy-five carpenters and their wives, the Eylens family and the Business Representatives of the other Building Trades were present to honor Brother Eylens.

Some of the highlights of Brother Eylens past 44 years as a member of Local 215 were reminisced by the Master of Ceremonies and in conclusion a gold wrist watch, with inscription, was presented to Brother Eylens by Edward Haynes, President of Local Union 215.



President Edward Haynes presents watch to Brother Eylens as Mrs. Eylens looks on.

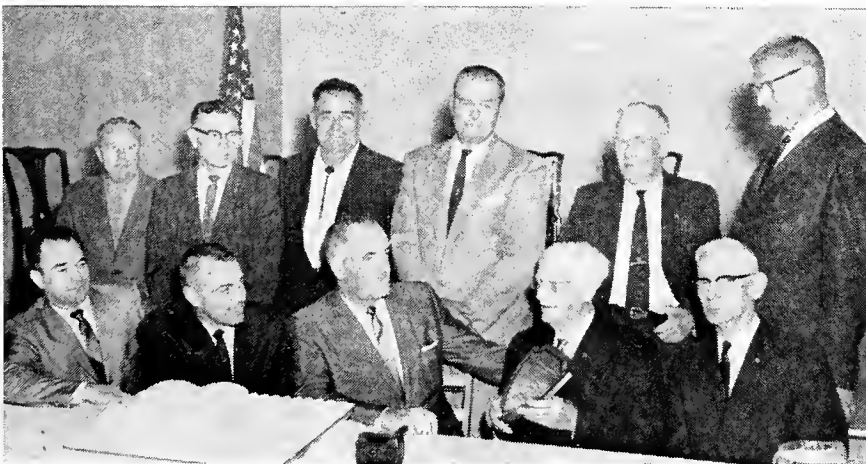


Shown above are members of the Eylens Family, business representatives and Carpenters and their wives who attended banquet honoring Brother Eylens.



C. A. Shuey, Assistant to the General President, extended congratulations and best wishes from General Office to Brother Eylens

Charter Celebration in Michigan



The charter of Local Union 674, Mt. Clemens, Mich., was issued February 18, 1903. An anniversary party to commemorate the event was held Sunday afternoon, September 26. Members who have maintained continuous membership in the Brotherhood for a period of 25 years or more were honored. Seated, left to right, Marshall Flanigan, 25 years; Donald Sudan, Financial Secretary and Business Representative of Carpenters Local 674; First General Vice President Finlay Allan; Anthony F. Hellner, Honorary Financial Secretary, member for 42 years; August Blohm, member for 46 years. Standing, left to right: James Freel, 26 years; Vincent Kowalski, 26 years; Charles DeSot, 26 years; Joseph G. Petras, President of Local 674; Otto Nygaard, 44 years; and L. M. Weir, Secretary-Treasurer Carpenters District Council, Detroit, Mich.

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Service Pins Are Presented to 46 California Members



MONTEREY, CALIF.—A group of members received 25- and 50-year pins recently. All were members of either L.U. 925, Salinas, or L.U. 1323, Monterey. Front row, left to right: Bob Humphry, Philip Anello, Harold Daughterty, Ivan Miller, Gus Nelson, Gen'l Repr. James Curry, Julius Schirle, William Bray, State Council Exec. Secy. Anthony Ramos, Sig Nelson, George Urnson, Jess Franco and Ernest Victorine. 2nd row, left to right: Joe Easthouse, Albert O. Miller, Jim Schmeltz, Arthur A. Silva, Guy Paulson, Manuel Casquilho, John Ethridge, Walter Stranss, R. A. Sickafoose, Warner Potter, George Jones, Gil McGlure, Carl Weidl, Frank Steiner, Sal Cution,

Tony Perez, Carl Cardinalli, Ed Klos and Vernon Ask. Back row, left to right: George Foster, Ted Loberg, Richard C. Rout, Lloyd Maybury, Al Grossi, Harold Black, Art Bernard, Lou Koch, Wm. Ray Moore, Ray Sutton, Andrew Asukas, Hector Siler, Roy Willis, Harry Koue, Ted Yingling, and George Kynard. Pins were presented by General Representative James Curry following a delicious steak dinner at Neptune's Table on Fisherman's Wharf, Monterey. The officers of the two locals and the President of the District Council were guests, as well as the wives and a few friends, to make approximately 130 who enjoyed the affair held on Saturday, October 9, 1965.

A proud moment for two California members was the presentation of 50-year membership pins. Shown left to right are General Representative Jim Curry pinning a 53-year membership pin on Julius Schirle of Local 925 while William Bray, a 51-year member, receives his pin from State Council Secretary Anthony L. Ramos.



1966 Cope Area Conferences Need Brotherhood Representation

The annual area conferences of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education begin January 7. Thirteen such gatherings are scheduled, covering every state in the Union.

Local unions and district councils should plan to send delegates to these important meetings, if at all possible. The schedule is as follows:

Date	City & Hotel	States
January 7	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania—Sheraton	Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, West Virginia
January 17	Kansas City, Missouri—Muehlebach	Kansas, Missouri, Oklahoma
January 20	Atlanta, Georgia—Dinkler Plaza	Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, Tennessee
January 23	Washington, D.C.—Mayflower	D.C., Kentucky, Maryland, North Carolina, Virginia
February 5	Denver, Colorado—Cosmopolitan	Colorado, New Mexico, Utah, Wyoming
February 8	Seattle, Washington—Olympic	Alaska, Idaho, Montana, Oregon, Washington
February 11	San Francisco, California—Jack Tar	Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada
February 25	Chicago, Illinois—LaSalle	Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin
March 4	Houston, Texas—Sheraton-Lincoln	Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas
March 8	Minneapolis, Minnesota—Pick-Nicollet	Iowa, Minnesota, Nebraska, N. Dakota, S. Dakota
March 11	Detroit, Michigan—Sheraton-Cadillac	Michigan, Ohio
March 18	Albany, New York—DeWitt-Clinton	Maine, N. Hampshire, New York, Vermont
March 21	Boston, Massachusetts—Sheraton-Boston	Connecticut, Massachusetts, Rhode Island

Winnipeg Local 343 Honors Old Timers

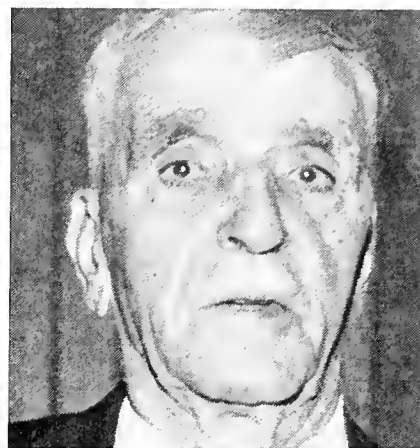
A band of our hearty Canadian brothers gathered together in the headquarters of Winnipeg, Manitoba, Local 343 the other evening and had a high time reminiscing about the old days. The reason they were there was because the local wanted to do a little something special for them for all the years they had put in to help make things a little easier for succeeding generations of trade unionists. These were the veterans of Local 343 and they all received their service pins, some 25 years' service and a few 50 years. But more than that, they received a sincere "well done" from the younger members who will now have to carry the fight.

One of the esteemed members of the

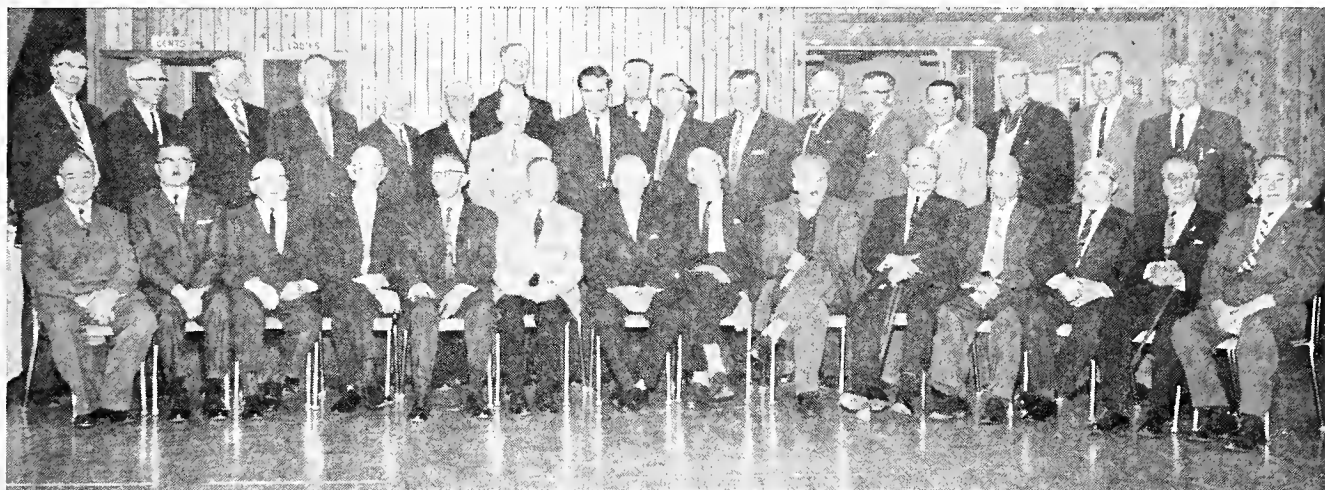
50-year class is William Prophet, who has gained fame for his inlaid work. Some of his more notable credits include the War Shrine in Edinburgh Castle in Scotland, the Winnipeg Legislative Buildings, Cenotaphs in Winnipeg and Ottawa, walking sticks and several other items, all of which contain in their design several hundred different kinds of wood.

Another member with a claim to fame of sorts, this one for longevity, is Robert Reid, who was 99 on December 7.

On hand to distribute the service pins and to offer his congratulations and the best wishes of the General Executive Board was George Bengough, Board Member from the Tenth District, Vancouver, B. C.



William Prophet, noted for his inlaid work, was one of the veteran Local 343 members who received a 50-year pin.



Local 343 Fifty and Twenty-Five Year Members—Front, left to right: G. Betke; P. Bohay; H. Westberg; S. Peterson; M. Leite; E. Eastman; O. DeJong; John Epp; D. T. Wickstrom; H. Peterson; F. Engborg; Wm. Martin; W. Prophet (71 years Membership); S. McWilliams (50 year Member). Back Row, left to right: T. Danielson; V. Danielson; O. Dyregrov; R. H. Robbins;

S. Smale; W. Herman; General Executive Board Member, G. Bengough; Financial Secretary Local 343, J. B. Graham; Chairman Entertainment Committee, E. Bachman; President Local 343, H. E. Langtved; John Mattson; Jack Mattson; V. Hammerback; A. J. Roy; P. J. Sandberg; P. Svaling; J. Noble; W. A. Welsh (50 year Member).

Ladies' Auxiliary 11, San Antonio, Celebrates 50th Anniversary



SAN ANTONIO, TEX.—Ladies' Auxiliary No. 11 celebrated its Fiftieth Anniversary on October 1st with a dance. Guest Speaker was Mr. Fred Lucas, State President of Carpenters, and Master of Ceremonies was Mrs. Frank Lacewell. Out of town guests were Mr. and Mrs. Fred Lucas, Houston; Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Bergfeld and Mr. and Mrs. F. A. Romel, Corpus Christi; Mrs. Virginia Gihson and Mr. Darlene Collins, Dallas. All carpenters and their families were invited. Seated, left to right: Messrs. M. Handke, Helen Hayes, Treasurer; Frank Lacewell, President; Ivan Spencer, Vice-President; Terrell B. Loven, Recording Secretary. Standing: Messrs. E. C. Adamson, J. O. Walker, H. J. Schattenberg, W. B. White, A. H. Myers, P. W. Scherer, Wallace Parker, Walter Wilke, R. E. Anders.



Mrs. H. T. DeHart, charter member, was guest of honor at the anniversary celebration of Auxiliary No. 11.

Our Man in South America

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 4

order to work our way through the cane fields, and to bull our way in and talk to other employes of the Calcita plantation."

The plantation, about 20 miles out of Bella Union, the Westernmost point in Uruguay, is about 50 per cent communist-controlled, and Uruguayan-owned. "If you could see the homes where those people live it would turn your stomach," Rodriguez reports. The sugar workers on the plantation are doing everything they can to organize, but have been unable to make headway against the strong communist opposition. The Reds find working and living conditions at Calcita something to boast about, however, constantly comparing it with what they call "deplorable" conditions at the nearby American-owned Canisa plantation.

It's true that Canisa is not a paradise in the jungle at the present time, but "seeing both places as I did, says Rodriguez, "there is no comparison. Just a question of propaganda. They use it over the air, and they pass out

pamphlets on the American capitalists. They're stealing the people blind. If you could see things as I have, you would readily realize that it is all propaganda."

At the Canisa plantation, Brother Rodriguez lived with the cane cutters and sugar workers for four days.

Hazards are plentiful there. Brother Frank Mora, a member of the International Trade Fair labor team and back-country companion for Rodriguez on many of his trips, was in "pretty bad shape. He was having a bit of stomach trouble, the mosquitos were giving him a real bad time. He had welts on him as large as silver dollars, and almost all of his body was covered by mosquito bites or heat rash."

Lack of Craft Skills

Woodworking techniques and knowledge, he found, were primitive. A group of workers at the Canisa plantation were building a structure for their cooperative store when Rodriguez arrived. On land donated by the company, financed partly by money advanced to them by work slips, they had managed to get the building mostly up and ready for the refrigerating units.

The next step was construction of a counter. For almost four days, the workers of Canisa had been laboring with dull hand saws to cut just a few 1x4s. Brother Rodriguez cut the remainder in less than three hours, by putting an old, neglected circular saw to use. He also made a table, and sharpened some of the Canistans hand saws with old files, a practice they had apparently overlooked. Once the counter wood was cut, Brother Rodriguez showed the Canistans how to assemble their counter.

In the evenings, Rodriguez visited the workers in their homes, and was introduced to a school teacher with problems. Her school was "almost a death-trap," Rodriguez reports. "The building is not large enough to take care of the children who are eligible to attend. It will accommodate 25 to 30 children and there are more than 200 children of school age who should be attending."

"I asked Reyes (Angel R., the Secretary-General of the National Federation of Sugar Workers) if he could arrange for me to meet with the workers and the company together regarding the school building. The following night I spoke to them about their school problems, and asked, if possible, that they try to set aside at least two pesos per week each, and have the

company match at least half the total amount.

"They agreed to this, and the school teacher was elected to take the monies. At the meeting a form was signed by those employes who agreed to contribute the two pesos."

The average Canisans home "is a far cry from being called a home, as we know it, although the managers of the Canisa plantation are doing their best at least in trying to build a better home . . . and also trying to provide them with some kind of sanitary conditions as well as pumping water to the community. At present, the workers get their drinking water out of the irrigational canals."

In these countries where free trade unionism must fight not only against management interests, but against the fiercely organized and militant Red elements as well, the eventual victory of freedom is not at all certain. The honest, conscientious workers need every shred of help they can get from the outside to bolster their position. In Brother Rodriguez' view, perhaps one of the greatest American shortcomings is a failure to get out into the boondocks.

"We need people who understand people, who are willing to get off their high pedestal, and go out and talk to the people in their homes, live with them, participate with them and actually get down to bare old dirt.

U.S. Voice Not Heard

"In many parts of these countries the people do not know there is such a thing as a U. S. embassy, or that we have people who might be of some help to them, in giving the information or trying to explain to them an easier way of life. I feel it is tremendously needed, to help those people in the Latin American countries.

"In most cases, the Uruguayan workers agreed without thinking. They envied the progress made in our country by the workers, and feel that the only one they can turn to for help, assistance or any consideration whatsoever, as worker to worker, is America.

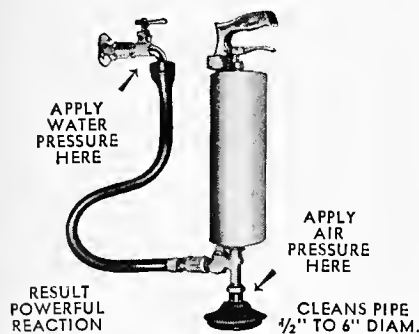
"Communism is a vicious cycle. From what I've seen, it has brother fighting against brother, sister against sister, and the worker is always in turmoil, never knowing where he is.

"To really appreciate what we have, you would have to be in their country, see the conditions they live under, the laws they have, and the type of government they live under."

Brother Rodriguez did. We need a lot more like him.

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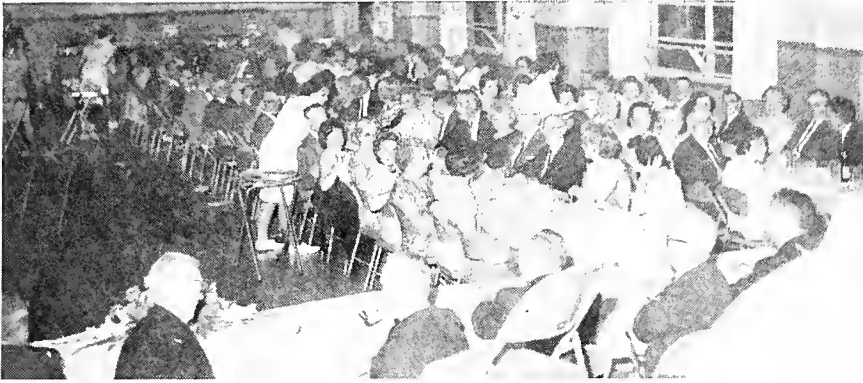
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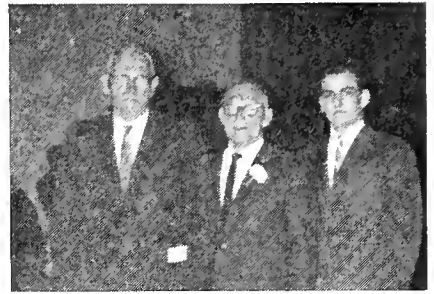
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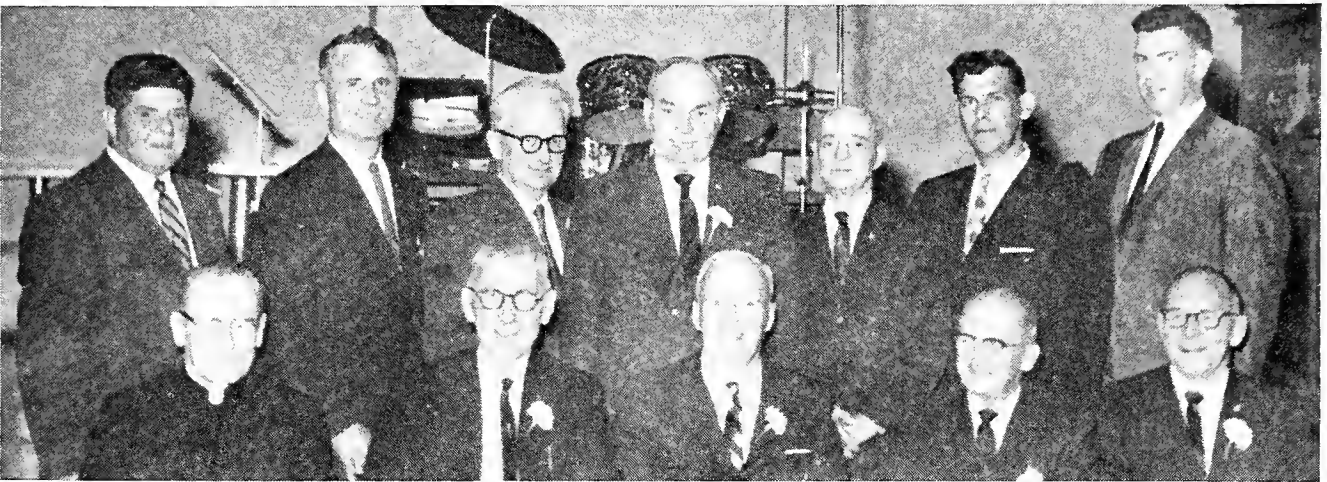
Massachusetts Carpenters Celebrate 60th Anniversary



BOSTON, MASS.—The carpenters of the North Shore District Council and its affiliated Locals Nos. 876, 878, 888, 1144, 1210, 924, 962 celebrated their 64th Anniversary on June 5, 1965, with a banquet and dance. The banquet was attended by over 300 people: members and their wives and guests. There were 23 50-year pins and 24 25-year pins given to the members in the District.



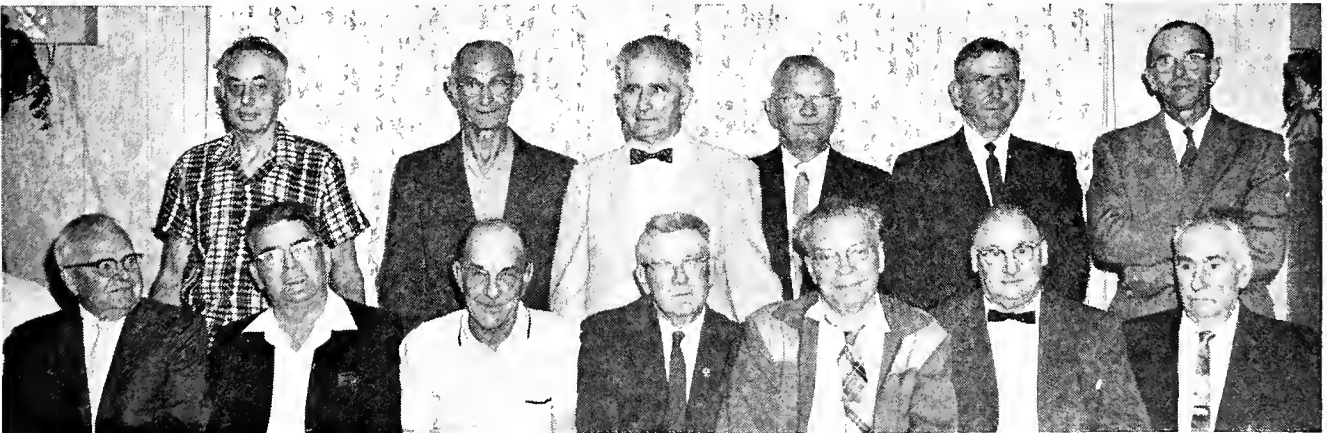
Three generations of carpenters are shown above. From left to right: James Pitman, who received his 50 year pin; Frank W. Pitman, who received his 25 year pin 4 years ago, and Frank R. Pitman, who has just finished his apprenticeship. They all reside in Beverly, Mass., and are members of Local 888 in Salem, Mass.



Seated at the head table (left to right): Father Fitzgerald, Reginald Peters, chairman of committee; Joseph MacComisky, Business Agent of District and Toastmaster; Harry Hogan, Representing General Headquarters; Frank Pitman, Sec. of committee. Standing: Rassario Marraffa, Laborers Agent; Louis Martel, Business Agent, Manchester, New Hampshire; Amable

St. Pierre, Treas. of committee; Francis X. Collins, Mayor of Salem, Mass.; Louis Dumas, over 60-year member and business agent of District; Herbert Grimes, representing Mayor of Beverly, Mass. and Joseph Healy, Administrator of North Shore Health and Welfare Fund.

Members of Local 1075, Hudson, N. Y., Receive 25-Year Pins



HUDSON, N.Y.—Left to right, front, Jeremiah Rundell, who served the local as secretary-treasurer for 35 years and retired this past July, Walter Paquette, Alton Speer, James Rogers, Arland Miller, Victor Stahlbush, and John Meredith. Rear: John

Beeforth, Arthur Bame, Homer Decker, Clifford Whitbeck, William Jutkowsky, and Joseph Ptasek. Not able to attend: George Groat, John Haviland, Per John Johnson, John Nytronsky, Willy Oppel, William Stevens, and Carl Swanson.

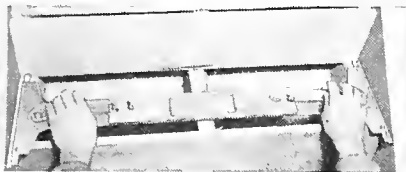
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Older Members Honored at Outing



Middletown, N. Y., Local 574 was host at an outing honoring its older members. The affair was attended by the president of our Hudson Valley District Council, George Yerry, Jr., and several fifty-year and old-time members. In the picture from left to right are: Walter Shoemaker (23 year member), Alden Lewis (44 years), Albert Moller (46 years), B. S. Osterdahl (the member with the longest membership—62 years), Charles Shafer (40 years), Caleb Woodruff (56 years), Charles Cole (56 years), Fred Schmidt (19 years), Webster C. Kohler (29 years), and President George Yerry, Jr. All totaled these members represent 375 years of service.

Local 357 Honors Retired Treasurer



ISLIP, L.I., N.Y.—Harold Raynor (second from right) and fellow members raise their glasses on high as they toast Raynor for his service as treasurer of the Islip, Long Island, New York, Local 357 for the past 30 years. Joining in the well-deserved toast are (l. to r.) John Kurka, Joe Slanec, Fred Swanda, Steve Novak, Raynor, William Will and Herman Shuster.

Old Timers Honored at Ox Roast



The members of Cincinnati, Ohio, Local 1454 held an Ox Roast and Picnic to honor its long time members. Pictured above, left to right, front row: Russell Eadler, 25 years; A. J. Linkenfelter, Business Representative, 25 years; Leroy Holtrup, 25 years; Walter Ernst, 50 years. Second row: Robert Webblesman, 25 years and William Larkin, 25 years. Not shown but also receiving pins from Local President Al Cloke were Henry Barnes, C. Book, M. Cox, Albert Dunn, Robert Haering, E. Lammert, D. Morris, H. Shoen, J. Sper, Warren Walcott, C. J. Werner, Jr., F. H. Werner, Oliver Werner and G. Yates.

'Millwright Day' at Pomona County Fair



Members of Local 1607, Millwrights Local 1607 of Los Angeles, man their booth at the recent county fair held in Pomona, California. During one of the days the fair was open a "Millwright Day" was held. This was one of the busiest days of the year and the members of the Ladies' Auxiliary turned out in strength to help distribute literature. Shown manning the booth, from the left, are Robert Nelson, Floyd Wilson, Sam Kolb, Juan Manzano, Herb Evvets, director, Los Angeles County Federation of Labor, W. G. Marrs, and Florence Bauman of the Ladies Auxiliary.

Local 1552 Members Honored at Banquet

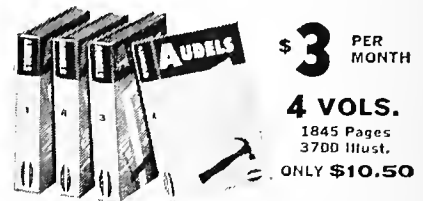


Forty-five Members of Local 1552, Salamanca, New York, United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America gathered at the Myers Hotel to honor Brother Alvin O. Jones on his retirement as an active member of the Carpenters. A 46 year member of the local, Brother Jones served the past 18 years as financial secretary and treasurer. Prior to this post, Brother Jones served as recording secretary. President Charles Boza presented Brother Jones an engraved walking cane from the membership. Brother Jones, who is a very active 85 years, will move to Rochester, N. Y., to live with his granddaughter. The above photo represents 323 years membership. Left to right, front row: Theodore Rinkowski, 29 years; Frank S. Boza, 45 years; Jack McWalters, 60 years; Brother Jones, 45 years; Roland Carr, 40 years. Back row: Burr L. Bell, 43 years; Adolph Lear, 27 years; Pete Sheeser, 24 years; Frank D. Eldridge, 25 years. All except Brother B. L. Bell are retired Members.

Kennedy-Roosevelt Fund

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L.U. 642, Richmond, Calif. ..	30.00	October and Novem- ber contributions ..	\$ 148.75
L.U. 801, Woonsocket, R. I. .	5.00	Previous contributions	128,899.20
L.U. 1978, Buffalo, N. Y.	9.00	Grand Total	\$129,047.95

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Labor Groups Work to Cut Accidents

CHICAGO, ILL.—The theme of this year's National Safety Congress, held as usual in Chicago in October, was "What More Can We Do for Safety". A look at the alarming trend in accident rates of all kinds makes it quite apparent that, whatever the American people have been doing about safety, it isn't enough.

Both on and off-the-job accidents are on the rise; and no reversal of this trend is in sight. Delegates' awareness of the fact that, in spite of all their efforts, people were still killing and maiming themselves at an increasing rate, tended to make this a soul-searching Congress.

The Brotherhood has been an active member of the National Safety Council for many years, and is represented in the Labor Conference as well as the Construction Conference. Brotherhood Safety Director Paul Connelly was official delegate. Conference discussions centered around this basic problem of securing greater participation in the Council and its work. Many more local unions and councils must join the National Safety Council and institute effective safety programs at the local level.

What the Construction Section needs most is for many more contractors to join the Council and institute good safety programs on their construction sites.

Lack of interest in safety on the part of so many contractors is reflected in the high accident rates of construction workers.

The conference report on activities esti-



Safety Director Paul Connelly, center, with George Brown, deputy director of the U.S. Labor Department Bureau of Standards, and George Smith of the Ushers Committee.

mates that 40 million man-days are lost by injured workers and another 195 million man-days are lost by those who stop work to help the injured, discuss the accidents and replace damaged products and equipment.

Labor's seat belt campaign which was launched earlier in Washington came in for discussion with many management groups expressing interest in the drive to have these union-made seat belts installed.

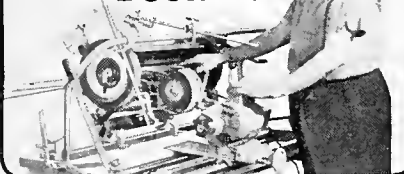
The council reported that about 34,000 workers died and another 2,500,000 were injured while off-the-job, many of these in highway accidents.

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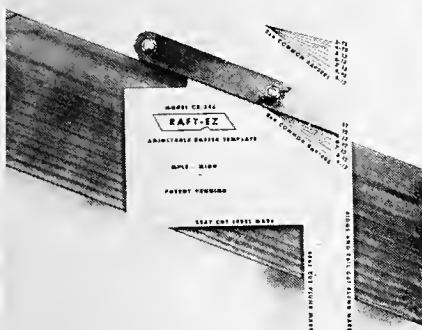
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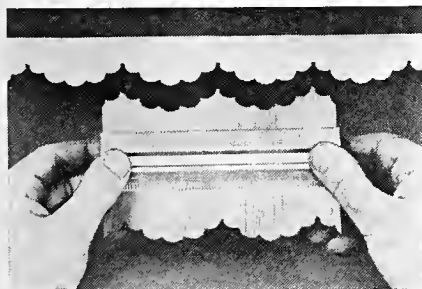


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RAFT-EZ, Model C-246, is a new adjustable rafter template that enables you to lay out and mark both 2 x 4 and 2 x 6 rafters. It adjusts to 13 different pitches from 3-12 through 9-12 in. $\frac{1}{2}$ pitches. One setting and two measurements mark out the complete rafter. It also sets the correct depth of seat cuts automatically. RAFT-EZ eliminates guess work and errors of older methods. It is constructed of aluminum, is lightweight, durable and rust proof, and it fits into a tool box. For more information and price of the RAFT-EZ, Model C-246, Write: Nelson Industries, 1050 Magnolia Lane, No. Minneapolis, Minnesota 55427.

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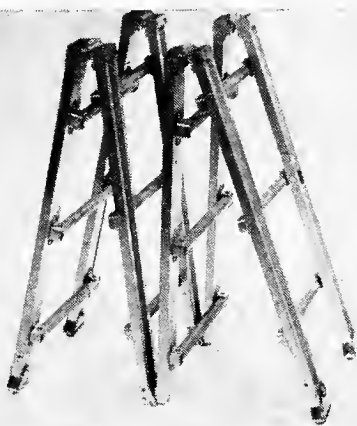


The No. 4521 Copy-Cat Contour Gage is a handy tool. Just press Copy-Cat's 175 steel teeth against any irregular surface, from fancy moulding to table legs, and it will match and hold that shape perfectly. Then pencil the outline to tile, linoleum or board to cut for perfect match or fit. Comes complete in bubble package with special plate for connecting two Copy-Cats, making a 12" tool ad-

justable to any angle up to 90°. Sells for \$5.00 list. Coastal Abrasive and Tool Company, Inc., 42-33 Northern Boulevard, Long Island City, New York, 11101.

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Transporting and storing a ladder is no problem with the new patented 12-foot aluminum foldable ladder now being manufactured by the Porta-Fold Corporation of Columbus, Ohio. The Porta-Fold ladder can be carried in a car trunk, stored in a closet, moved around tight corners, taken up an elevator. The Porta-Fold is a heavy-duty hinged ladder that folds accordion style to 38" long, 17" wide and 9" deep. It unfolds into a strong, safe ladder that supports 1,000 lbs. When extended, side rails are rotated 90 degrees and the swing safety arms are fastened, the ladder becomes rigidly locked so it can be handled like a conventional ladder. Raise and climb either side. Both ends of the ladder have non-skid, self-adjusting type shoes. Rungs have a non-skid, fluted surface. Weighs only 27 lbs. Complete information may be obtained by writing to Porta-Fold Corporation, P. O. Box 5822, Columbus, Ohio 43221.



ADHESIVE FOR FOAM

Para-Chem Southern, Incorporated, of Simpsonville, South Carolina, has announced the development of a new solvent adhesive, PARABOND A-504, for bonding polystyrene foam to itself, to metal, to wood, and to wallboard.

The new adhesive is made from a special solvent base, and cuts down considerably on the open time required by most conventional water-based adhesives now being used in the installation of polystyrene foam sheets.

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Para-Chem Southern, Incorporated, has recently opened new facilities at Simpsonville, South Carolina tripling former production space at Greenville, S. C. The firm custom-compounds chemicals for the textile, building, air conditioning, and insulating industries.

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OUTDOOR MEANDERINGS

By FRED GOETZ

Readers may write to Brother Goetz at 0216 S.W. Iowa Street, Portland, Ore. 97201

Minie-Ball Hunter

A letter from Mrs. Jack Hashek tells of husband Joe's interesting hobby and sport: Collecting Civil War weapons and hunting with same. (Joe is business representative and member of Local 2282, West Bend, Wisconsin.)

Joe made his hobby pay off recently by downing a 150-lb. buck with a Model



1855 Springfield muzzle-loading rifle of the type used in the Civil War. The buck was shot in Sheboygan County, Wisconsin, a 60-yard shot with a 500-grain minie ball and 40 grains of FFF black powder.

Mary's First Fish

Mary Kemppi, daughter of A. Kemppi, a member of Local 27, Toronto, kissed her dad goodbye as he left for work in the morning, then decided to saunter out on her own and go fishing. Little did she know that when he returned home she would be a fishergal for life. She caught her first fish—a 29-inch pike and, according to her letter, it won't be her last. Mary is 11 years old. Oh yes, she fooled the pike on a Rapalo lure.

Cougar Caper

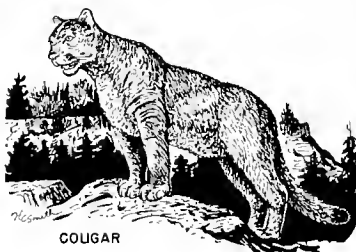
Recent item in this column about cougar prompts the following letter from Jay Walker of Orofino, Idaho:

"Dear Fred:

"Late in the summer of 1962 my nephew and I were on a fishing trip up the Selway River. We left Selway Falls about four days prior to the incident and were carrying packs, fishing gear, knives, etc. It was here that we met the cat while heading downriver on a narrow trail through a winding canyon.

"We approached a hitch in the trail when without warning a cougar appeared—walking unconcerned toward us. I was in the lead and I turned quickly to my nephew Mike Smith, intending to make sure that Mike also saw the cougar and that he would not panic and run as I have heard of others doing in a like situation. Fortunately Mike stood transfixed.

"The cougar stopped cold when it saw us and studied us with head-cocking



COUGAR

curiosity. I thought perhaps someone was coming up the trail, prodding the cougar and she, trapped in this narrow and confining path, would do something desperate. I whispered to Mike of my fears and we eased back to a slight deviation, a small brushy area behind a rock, and managed to hide out of sight. All the time, crouched behind a boulder, we watched the cougar.

"To our horror the cougar advanced toward our hiding place, crouching as if stalking prey. Whether from sheer desperation or impulse; I cannot say, I suddenly jumped from behind the rock, stamped my foot and yelled, whereupon the cat wheeled about and took off like a jet in the opposite direction.

"As you have previously stated, Fred, I think cougar are instinctively afraid of

man. When I took the initiative, and it dawned on the animal what we were, she showed an aversion to man. But believe me, we were both very shook over the experience even though we have had many a laugh over it since."

Mouthless Carp!

Bill Salzman of 9113 Arlene Street, Overland, Missouri, landed a fish this summer that seems to disprove the theory that if a fish keeps its mouth shut, it won't get caught.

While running some bank lines in the Brickhouse slough near St. Charles, he brought in a carp (snagged it) that measured 16 inches longways and weighed 1½ pounds. It didn't have a mouth!

Biologists who examined it, believe it received enough small food particles through the gill openings to survive.

Boys Bag Big Elk

The following thought-provoking note and pic from E. Erickson, Jr., of Calgary, Alberta, a member of Local 1779:

"Dear Fred:

"Thought you might be interested in the enclosed photo. If this is the sample



of the size of elk my boys bagged, just imagine what grown-up man could do! I guess I'll take up hunting this year."

Chinook Salmon

Veikko Lappalainen of North Hollywood, California, a member of Local 1052, Los Angeles, capped his Oregon vacation with an outstanding catch—a 36-lb., 3-oz. Chinook salmon from the Columbia River. Mrs. Lappalainen took a pic of the catch which, unfortunately was too faint to reproduce.

Snook Took Hook

Troy Hill of Cincinnati, Ohio, a member of Local 854, capped his Florida vacation with a 31-inch snook from Lemon Bay near Englewood. It tipped the scales at 16 pounds.

Largemouth Near LA

Chalk up a record bass out of Lake Sherwood—about 50 miles north of Los Angeles—for Ervin J. Menshuber of Hollywood, California, a member of Local 1052. He nipped an eight-pound largemouth from these waters that measured 23½ inches from nose to tail and 18¼ inches around the middle. Ervin believes in taking his angling light and easy. He was using six-pound test line.

December Duck Data

The longest recorded southward flight of any duck liberated by the Pennsylvania Game Commission was made by a blue-winged teal shot in December on the Island of Jamaica in the West Indies. The teal was banded and released during the previous summer months.

The Pennsylvania-released duck holding the record for the longest westward flight was a mallard bagged in the State of Washington.

Extra-Pound For Shorty

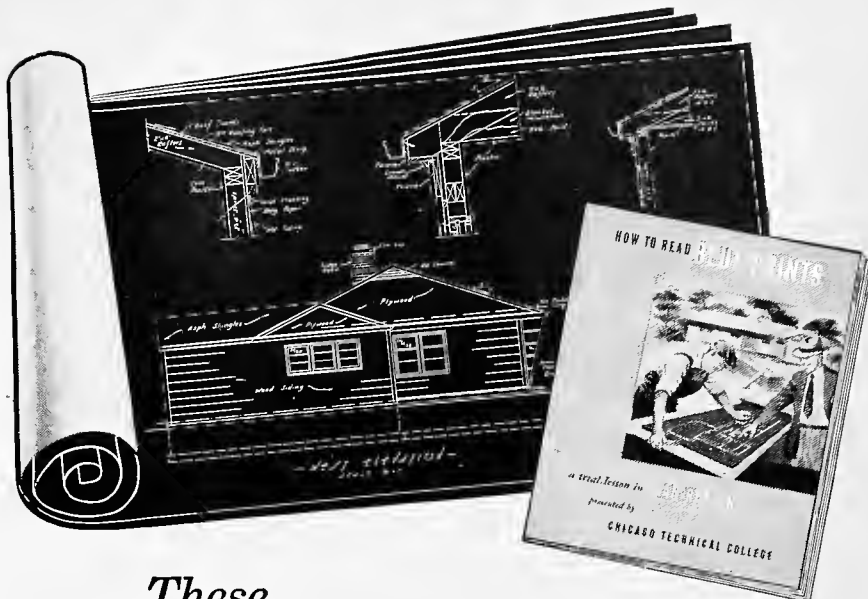
Chalk up a new record on Kansas largemouth for Shorty Prewitt of Pittsburg, Kansas. Shorty nipped an 11-pound, 3-ounce bass from the Strip Pits located near Pittsburg. (The previous record for Kansas largemouth was a 10-pound, 3-ounce specimen.)

No Time For Lunch

Leonard Passmore of Williams Bay, Wisconsin, a member of Local 181, Chicago, is one of the few anglers who has regained the "big one that got away." Seems like Len left his rod unattended for a minute while he grabbed a sandwich. In that split second, in the waters of the Gulf of Mexico, last winter, a lunker kingfish struck his lure like a runaway freight and took his whole rig with him. Minutes later his charter-boat friend got a strike and hauled his catch aboard—Leonard's rod, reel and fish.



Before getting off the subject of kingfish, here's a photo of Leroy Swinford of Miami, Florida, a member of Local 993. Leroy nipped the "moose of a king" in the Gulf, a lunker that missed being as long as he was by some 14 inches.



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Work Progresses On Kennedy Memorial

Only a few weeks before he was assassinated in November, 1963, President Kennedy stood atop hill at right in the Arlington National Cemetery and casually remarked, "I could stay here forever."

Now work has begun on a permanent grave and monument to the late President at the peaceful spot he so much admired in his lifetime. When the Kennedy shrine is completed sometime next year, it will include a marble terrace bordering a grassy plot with three grave markers and a bronze font cupping an eternal flame. Behind the terrace will be a terminal wall inscribed with the Presidential seal. Below the grave will be an elliptical walk and plaza. The picture at right shows an artist's conception of the completed memorial as seen from Arlington Mansion, home of Robert E. Lee.

Congress has appropriated \$1,770,000 to build the monument, while another \$300,000 will be spent to relocate the remains of the late president and his two infants some 20 feet downhill from their temporary graves. This cost, as is the custom, will be defrayed by members of the Kennedy family.



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IN MEMORIAM

The name of Brother Joseph Long, L.U. No. 608, New York City, was erroneously included among names submitted for publication in the "In Memoriam" column. We are in receipt of a letter from Brother Long stating that he is hale and hearty. It gives us great pleasure to set the record straight, and we wish Brother Long many years of continued health and happiness.

**L.U. NO. 3,
WHEELING, W. VA.**

Phillips, Earl K.

**L.U. NO. 11,
CLEVELAND, OHIO**

Anderson, Phillip
Thorn, Levi
Treacy, Byron

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SYRACUSE, N. Y.**

Allen, Charles
Gates, Howard
Vuillemot, Floyd

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CHICAGO, ILL.**

Adams, Wallace T.
Allen, Otto A.
Berglund, C. F.
Birkland, Tom J.
Brieger, Jack
Karsch, William
Koutnik, George A.
Marston, Scott N.
Martino, Marina
Moznraitis, John
Olson, Andrew
Rodriguez, Eutimo
Rulien, Werner G.
Stark, Maurice
Torgersen, Martin
Yanchus, Anton

**L.U. NO. 15,
HACKENSACK, N. J.**

Erisman, Herman
Kral, Anton
Marinus, Vernon
Meder, William
Nydham, Jacob
Olsen, John
Ramundo, Frank
Smith, Wallace H.

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Hansen, Valdemar
Orlick, Joseph

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ANACONDA, MONT.**

Lorenz, Vincent

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O'Connor, James A.
Pauley, Louis D.

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CONN.**

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Page, Ross
Walsh, William

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Kramer, Morris
Poler, Morris
Shurman, Louis

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Grieger, Arthur F.

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ORE.**

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Shindoll, Edward F.
Stokes, E. W.
Willess, B. W.

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Wilson, A. C.

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McDaniel, R. B.

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Nye, Philo
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Sundquist, Ebby
Swindle, Joseph D.

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Weber, Joseph
West, Albert
Willis, Alvin

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Lowden, Fred

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CALIF.**
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Spurlack, Norman K.

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Garrison, Robert S.
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Gattolin, John
Liggett, Wm.
McDonald, Harry
Watson, Delbert

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VANCOUVER,
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Berg, Oscar M.
McCune, Leroy C.
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Lee, Henry A.
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Bevard, Clark A.
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Bond, John Wm.
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Carpenter, Albert A.

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Ryan, Philip P.

**L.U. NO. 2811,
SALISBURY, MD.**
Walker, James G.

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LOOK FOR THE UNION LABEL

—LAKELAND NEWS—

Louis Otten of Local Union 5, St. Louis, Mo., arrived at the Home Oct. 5, 1965.

William George Stater of Local Union 1138, Toledo, Ohio, arrived at the Home Oct. 7, 1965.

Elof Burgeson of Local Union 105, Cleveland, Ohio, arrived at the Home Oct. 11, 1965.

Ernest Laycock of Local Union 107, Worcester, Mass., arrived at the Home Oct. 15, 1965.

Ingvald Jacobsen of Local Union 20, New York, N. Y., arrived at the Home Oct. 15, 1965.

Oliver G. Dexter of Local Union 1507, El Monte, Calif., arrived at the Home Oct. 28, 1965.

Pietro Gucciardo of Local Union 21, Chicago, Ill., passed away Oct. 5, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.*

Joseph Schinke of Local 2217, Lakeland, Fla., passed away Oct. 14, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Theodore W. Daus of Local Union 101, Baltimore, Md., passed away Oct. 28, 1965, and was buried in the Home Cemetery.

Walter J. Edmonds of Local Union 2250, Red Bank, New Jersey, passed away Oct. 31, 1965, and is being buried at Red Bank, New Jersey.

Union Members Who Visited the Home During October

W. R. Potter L.U. 1510, Tampa, Fla.

Russell L. Herr, L.U. 1590, Washington, D. C.

Walter H. Johnson, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.

R. W. Cummings, L.U. 132, Washington, D. C.

Edward Dark, L.U. 12, Syracuse, N. Y.

Ralph Marchion, L.U. 22, San Francisco, Calif.

Eing Tugmi, L.U. 643, Chicago, Ill.

E. L. Woods, L.U. 1509, Miami, Fla.

John Phiffer, L.U. 141, St. Petersburg, Fla.

Fred Thelin, L.U. 769, Pasadena, Calif.

Ben Murrah, L.U. 2150, West Plains, Mo., now living Gainesville, Mo.

Harry P. Wagner, L.U. 443, Philadelphia, Pa.

John Swanson, L.U. 434, Chicago, Ill.

Lewis W. Chabot, L.U. 801, Slatersville, R. I.

Clifford S. Boyle, L.U. 1529, Kansas City, Mo.

Pohn F. Whiting, L.U. 1725, Daytona Beach, Fla.

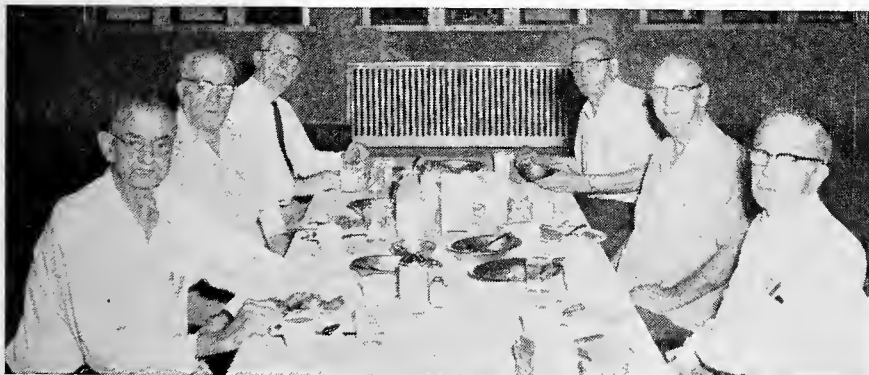
Hedley A. Moore, L.U. 1765, Orlando, Fla.

August Molzen, L.U. 264, Milwaukee, Wis.

Abel Sundquist, L.U. 58, Chicago, Ill.

Albert Ytyma, L.U. 62, Chicago, Ill.

Carpenters Home Birthdays in September



Celebrants above, left to right: Fred Hiedt, L. U. 90, Evansville, Ind.; Dave Yoder, L. U. 929, Los Angeles, Calif.; A. B. Patterson, L. U. 1693, Chicago, Ill.; Carl Anderson, L. U. 62, Chicago, Ill.; David D. Dugan, L. U. 25, Los Angeles, Calif.; and Jack J. Vandenberg, L. U. 824, Muskegon, Mich.

Not present were J. P. Hutchins, L. U. 622, Waco, Tex.; Arthur Lindstrum, L. U. 488, New York, N. Y.; and Ludwig Johnson No. 1, L. U. 58, Chicago, Ill.

In the hospital: Ladislav Kiss, L. U. 1209, Newark, N. J.; Lawrence Foulke, L. U. 627, Jacksonville, Fla.; W. H. Campbell, L. U. 696, Tampa, Fla.; Theodore Nelson, L. U. 993, Miami, Fla.; Robert Brucer, L. U. 242, Chicago, Ill.; Karel Habanec, L. U. 1786, Chicago, Ill.; and Walter C. Hoerr, L. U. 430, Wilksburg, Pa.

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IN CONCLUSION



M. A. HUTCHESON, *General President*

Higher Education Funds Are An Investment In The Future

THANKS to the Higher Education Bill passed by the last session of Congress, hundreds of thousands of bright youngsters will be able to start college next year. At least 140,000 will get Federally-financed scholarships. These are youngsters whose parents would not be able to finance a college education without help.

President Johnson chose his own school, Southwest Texas State Teachers' College, as the locale for signing the Higher Education Bill.

The nation thus moved one step closer to providing college education for all who have the capacity and the determination to do the work.

No segment of the population contributed more to the development of a free school system than did the labor movement. From the very beginning, organized labor has unswervingly worked for unlimited educational opportunities for all youngsters, regardless of race, creed or financial status.

The primary and secondary school systems have become models for the world; however, up to now education at the college level has been too much based on ability to pay and too little on ability to learn.

The Higher Education Bill of 1965 makes the first important step toward eliminating this unrealistic situation. While there is a price tag of something like 2½ billion dollars connected with the Higher Education Bill, the nation will eventually reap rewards far in excess of the 2½ billion dollars.

Every youngster who gets a college education he could not get without aid from Uncle Sam will, in the course of his lifetime, pay back in increased taxes many times what it cost to educate him. The engineers and scientists who will get their degrees only

because financial aid was available to them will further repay the nation by developing ideas and inventions which will create new jobs and add to the comfort and safety of our entire population.

For too long, too many capable brains have been allowed to go to waste because the price tag on a college education has been beyond their reach.

While natural resources and manpower are important national assets, the truly basic one is brains. The ore that is not mined today, or the timber that is not harvested this week, will be available for use at some future time, but every bright youngster who is deprived of an opportunity to develop his fullest potential through adequate education is permanently lost to the productive might of the nation.

As he signed the new bill, President Johnson said that it means every high school senior anywhere can apply to any college or university in the United States and not be turned away because his family is poor. We sincerely hope so.

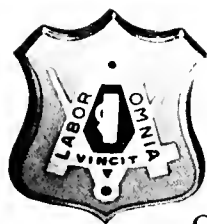
While the first session of the 89th Congress enacted into law many long-needed social reforms, in the long run, the Higher Education Bill probably will contribute as much to the health, happiness and prosperity of the nation as any one single measure.

The time has come when all education ought to be geared to ability to learn rather than ability to pay. The measure passed this year is only a single step in this direction.

A nation which can afford to spend billions to put a man on the moon can afford to provide free education from kindergarten to the graduate level.

In fact, the only way that man can reach the moon is by affording every youngster an opportunity to obtain all the knowledge he desires and can absorb.

Here Are Ideal Christmas Gifts For The Man of Your Family



OFFICIAL LAPEL EMBLEM

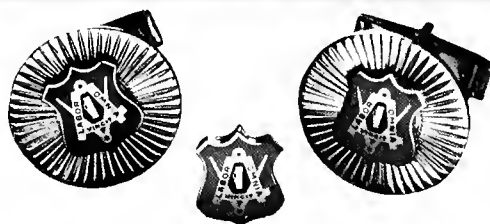
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Beautiful set with emblem. Excellent materials and workmanship.

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Sterling Silver, \$16.50 each.**

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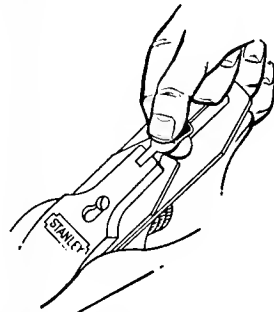
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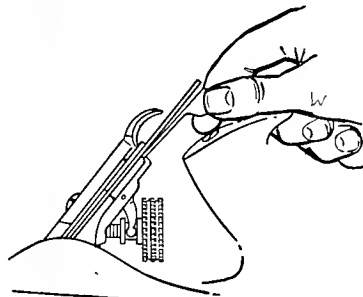
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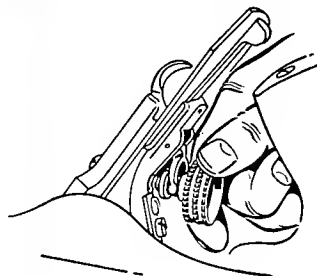
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